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**INDIANA
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY**

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY
AND GENEALOGY.

THIRD SERIES.

VOLUME III.

1898-1900.

PATERSON, N. J.:
THE PRESS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, 269 MAIN STREET,
1906.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. III.

THIRD SERIES.
1898.

NO. 1.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19, 1898.

The Society met at 2:30 P. M., in the rooms of St. John's Lodge. In the absence of Gen. Stryker, the President, detained by his military duties in mustering in troops for service in the War with Spain, the First Vice President, Dr. Austin Scott, presided. He made a brief opening address, rehearsing the changes made in the arrangement and condition of the library, and the needs of the Society.

Mr. William Nelson followed with a statement of the progress made, and the outlook, and the Rev. Dr. Mott briefly called attention to the urgent necessity for the protection of our valuable collection of books, pamphlets and papers.

The following was presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M. D.:

That the Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society be requested to adopt the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, under the guidance of overruling Providence, Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., commanding the Asiatic Squadron, did, on May 2, 3 and 4, without the loss of a man or vessel, totally destroy or disable the entire Spanish Fleet, in the Harbor of Manila; and, whereas, in recognition of said service rendered by Commodore Dewey, and the officers and men under his command, William McKinley, President U. S. A., and the

U. S. Congress, by a joint resolution, have made Commodore Dewey a Rear Admiral, U. S. N., therefore be it

Resolved, That the said Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., be constituted an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and that a bronze medal, suitably inscribed, be struck for him from the die that was made by Tiffany & Co. by order of this Society, to commemorate the formation of the constitutional government of the United States, and the Centennial of the Inauguration of George Washington, April 30, 1789.

This paper was unanimously adopted.

A memorial paper was then read by the Rev. T. F. Chambers, on the Life and Character of the late Edmund D. Halsey.

Remarks were made by Gen. J. F. Rusling, who was associated with Mr. Halsey in the army; and by Mr. Roberts, both of whom added their tributes to the high character of Mr. Halsey as portrayed by Mr. Chambers.

The thanks of the Society were rendered to Mr. Chambers for his interesting and valuable paper, and a copy was requested for publication in the Proceedings of the Society.¹

Adjourned.

NEWARK, N. J., October 26, 1898.

The first annual meeting of the Society under the new Constitution, was held to-day in the library, at 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDENT, William S. Stryker, on taking the chair, congratulated the Society on the improved appearance of the rooms, and on the hopeful future of the Society, but added that very much required immediate attention.

¹ This admirable Memoir has been privately printed, for distribution among the wide circle of friends of Mr. Halsey.

The RECORDING SECRETARY read the minutes of the May meeting, which were approved.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY reported that constant inquiries were made, mostly of a genealogical nature; and that much valuable information in return was received from those making these inquiries.

The report of the TREASURER was read and approved.

The report of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES was read by the Recording Secretary, as follows:

The Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society, under the provisions of the new Constitution, met in the rooms of the Society, Nov. 6th, 1897, which was the date fixed by the President, and of which due notice was given to each Trustee.

Present—Jonathan W. Roberts, A. T. McGill, F. Wolcott Jackson, John F. Dryden, Charles Bradley, Wm. M. Johnson, James E. Howell, John R. Hardin, Henry R. Baldwin, Garret D. W. Vroom, Fred. A. Canfield, Wallace M. Scudder.

The Board organized and elected the following officers of the Society:

President—Gen. William S. Stryker, Trenton.

First Vice President—Austin Scott, L.L. D., New Brunswick.

Second Vice President—Robert F. Ballantine, Newark.

Third Vice President—Chief Justice Wm. J. Magie, Elizabeth.

Corresponding Secretary—William Nelson, Paterson.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Dr. Geo. S. Mott, Newark.

Treasurer—Francis M. Tichenor, Newark.

The first Friday of each month, at 2:30 P. M., was appointed for the monthly meeting.

At the January meeting, Ex-President Grover Cleveland resigned, on account of inability to attend the meetings. At the meeting in February, J. Ackerman Coles, M. D., of Scotch Plains, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Following Committees were appointed:

Library—Jonathan W. Roberts, James E. Howell, Henry R. Baldwin.

Finance—John F. Dryden, Garret A. Hobart, John R. Hardin, R. F. Ballantine.

Printing—Fred. A. Canfield, Wallace M. Scudder, Wm. M. Johnson, Geo. S. Mott.

Membership—Garret D. W. Vroom, A. T. McGill, Austin Scott.

Building—Charles Bradley, F. Wolcott Jackson, William H. Corbin.

Colonial Documents—William Nelson, Garret D. W. Vroom, William S. Stryker, F. B. Lee, Austin Scott.

Committee on Genealogy and Statistics:—

Atlantic—	John J. Gardner, Atlantic City.
Bergen—	William M. Johnson, Hackensack.
Burlington—	Henry S. Haines, Burlington.
Camden—	John R. Stevenson, M. D., Haddonfield.
Cape May—	Lewis H. Stevens, Cape May.
Cumberland—	John W. Newlin, Millville.
Essex—	Ernest E. Coe, Newark.
Hunterdon—	Henry Race, M. D., Pittstown.
Mercer—	Francis B. Lee, Trenton.
Middlesex—	Henry R. Baldwin, New Brunswick.
Monmouth—	James S. Yard, Freehold.
Morris—	Mrs. Julia Keese Colles, Morristown.
Ocean—	Franklin B. Purves, Toms River.
Passaic—	William Nelson, Paterson.
Somerset—	A. V. D. Honeyman, Plainfield.
Sussex—	Miss Martha M. Lawrence, Newton.
Union—	Henry R. Cannon, M. D., Elizabeth.
Warren—	J. H. Griffith, M. D., Phillipsburgh.

The Committees have had various duties assigned to them, in the prosecution of which much has been accomplished. The rooms containing the Library have been thoroughly cleaned and kalsomined, and painted. New matting has been laid on the floor, and a rearrangement of the books made. By these improvements the rooms are now attractive in appearance. Several loads of books, pamphlets and newspapers, for which there was no room on the shelves, have been stored in a fireproof warehouse. Four large loads of books, pamphlets and papers which have lain for years in the building of the Newark Library Association, and which were damaged each year, have been transferred to the same warehouse.

A profitable lease has been made of the Society's property on West Park street for five years at the annual rent of \$1600, with the privilege of renewal at \$2000 per year, for five years more.

A very large fireproof safe was purchased at a Receiver's sale, for \$50, and set up in the Library. In this some of the most valuable documents are placed.

The membership of the Society has been largely increased, as follows:

As PATRONS, by the payment of \$1000 each:

Jonathan W. Roberts, Morris Plains.
 Thomas C. Bushnell, Morristown.
 William C. Wallace, Newark.
 Robert F. Ballantine, Newark.
 Mrs. Mary Wallace Richards, Newark.
 D. Willis James, Madison.

Miss Sarah Wallace was elected a Patron on the Patronship of her father, William C. Wallace, dec'd.

Rear Admiral George Dewey was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

AS LIFE MEMBERS:

Andrew Albright, Newark.	Edmund S. Joy, Newark.
Andrew Albright, Jr., Newark.	Homer T. Joy, M. D., Newark.
Miss Anna B. Carter, Newark.	Miss Estelle B. Kinney, Newark.
Ernest Trow Carter, Berlin, Germany.	Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, Newark.
Herbert Swift Carter, M. D., N. York.	John Bayard Kirkpatrick, Newark.
Rev. John Franklin Carter, Fall River, Mass.	Littleton Kirkpatrick, Newark.
Miss Phebe Carter, Newark.	Flavel McGee, Jersey City.
William T. Carter, Newark.	William C. Morton, Newark.
James A. Coe, Newark.	John Poinier, Newark.
James D. Coe, Newark.	Wm. T. Roe, Newark.
Mrs. Sarah L. Gillette, East Orange.	Livingston Rutherford, New York.
Joseph W. Grant, Newark.	Marcus Sayre, Newark.
John H. Holden, Newark.	Charles G. Titsworth, Newark.
	Frank Eben Woodruff, Morristown.

AS CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS:

Alexander Bennett, Morristown.	Miles R. Martin, Newark.
Leopold C. Bierwirth, Dover.	Richard A. McCurdy, Morris Plains.
John Nelson Carpenter, New Brunswick.	Malcolm McLearn, Newark.
Miss Mary S. Clark, Belvidere.	D. Manning Merchant, Morris Plains.
Edwin W. Coggeshall, Morristown.	Henry W. Miller, Morristown.
Prof. Jacob Cooper, New Brunswick.	Alfred Elmer Mills, Morristown.
Sylvanus Cooper, Newark.	Guy Minturn, Convent Station.
Willard W. Cutler, Morristown.	Frederick M. Payne, Newark.
Henry M. Dalrymple, Morristown.	Andrew G. Phillips, Morristown.
Wilbur F. Day, Morristown.	Philander B. Pierson, Morristown.
Henry N. Dodge, Morristown.	Stephen Pierson, Morristown.
Charles W. Ennis, Morristown.	Henry C. Pitney, Jr., Morristown.
Robert D. Foote, Morristown.	George H. Ross, Morristown.
Frederic F. Guild, Newark.	Henry M. Smitts, Morristown.
Samuel V. Hoffman, Morristown.	John R. Stevenson, M. D., Haddonfield.
Aurelius B. Hull, Morristown.	George W. Stickle, Rockaway.
Wessel T. B. S. Imlay, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Frank R. Stockton, Convent Station.
Gustav E. Kissel, Morristown.	John Thatcher, Morristown.
F. W. Kitchell, M. D., Perth Amboy.	Robert J. Turnbull, Morristown.
William M. Lanning, Trenton.	George E. Voorhees, Morristown.
J. Frank Lindsey, Morristown.	James R. Voorhees, Morristown.
Charles M. Marsh, Morris Plains.	John B. Vreeland, Morristown.
Charles R. Whitehead, Morristown.	

A plan has been adopted for organizing in each County of the State, Societies for securing and preserving historical material, to act as auxiliaries of this Society.

There is an increasing call for the publications. There are constant inquiries for records of family history. We greatly need contributions to such history. The money received from the sale of books is to be devoted to the purchase of historical works, especially genealogies. The Society needs an Endowment Fund, a Publication Fund, and a Library Fund.

By the legacy of Miss Mary A. Ingleton, \$3,000 is bequeathed to establish a fund, the interest of which is to be devoted to indexing and cataloguing books and papers for the Library. This becomes available on the death of Mr. Thomas H. Gardner.

Besides public documents, and books received from Societies,

SPECIAL DONATIONS

have been made to the Society.

J. Ackerman Coles, M. D., presented a complete set of Appletons' Annual Encyclopedia, 22 volumes, bound in half morocco.

From the family of Fred F. Guild, a manuscript volume of subscribers to the capital stock of the Newark Printing and Publishing Company, incorporated in 1864.

Copy of "The God Child of Washington," from C. W. Fisk, Editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Copy of the Memorial Volume of "The World's Columbian Exposition," from Fred. A. Canfield.

"The Early Germans of New Jersey," gift of Jonathan W. Roberts.

An Indian Deed, dated Aug. 13, 1708, for land called "New Britain," given to Nathaniel Bonnell and others, situated between Peapack and Morristown, being 19 miles on the West; 17 miles on the South Side; 18 miles East Side, and 14 miles North Side, the gift of John S. McMaster, Esq., of Jersey City.

Photogravure of Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice of New Jersey, 1803-24, gift of Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, of Newark.

Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, gift of Fred. A. Canfield.

Memoir of Henry W. Sage, gift of President Schureman, of Cornell University.

"Our Family Ancestors," gift of Thomas Maxwell Potts.

Portrait of Major Robert Drummond and wife, bequeathed to the Society by Allen Cluss, late of Paterson. Major Drummond served in the Second Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists), in the Revolution.

A deed for Pew No. 14, in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., conveyed to John N. Cummings for the sum of 121 pounds New York money, Jan. 1st, 1804, signed by Elisha Boudinot, President Board of Trustees. This was sold to William Wallace, October 19th, 1811. Gift of Miss Sarah Wallace.

MEMBERS DECEASED.

Charles E. Green, LL. D., of Trenton, Dec. 23, 1897, Life Member.

James T. Ball, Newark, Jan. 7, 1898, Life Member.

Miss Martha M. Lawrence, Hamburg, Feb. 4, 1898, Contributing Member.

W. C. Wallace, Newark, March, 1898, Patron.

Charles H. Winfield, March, 1898, Jersey City, Life Member.

Rev. David Demarest, D. D., New Brunswick, June, 1898, Life Member.

In compliance with action of the Society, at the meeting held May 19th, 1898, a bronze medal was struck, to be presented to Rear Admiral Dewey. This was sent the last of June.

The Trustees whose term of office expires with this meeting are William H. Corbin, Henry R. Baldwin, Garret A. Hobart, Charles Bradley, William M. Johnson.

A Trustee is to be elected to serve the unexpired term of ex-President Cleveland, one year.

This report was accepted and approved.

DONATIONS RECEIVED.

Reunions of 13th New Jersey Volunteers, by T. H. Harris.

"Battles of Trenton and Princeton," by Adj. General William S. Stryker.

"Dalton Book," by John L. Blake, of Orange.

A book plate, engraved by Abraham Godwin, of Paterson, who was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary Army, and after the war became an engraver. He was the grandfather of Parke Godwin. Presented by William Nelson.

On motion of Dr. Austin Scott it was

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society desires to offer to its President, General William S. Stryker, an expression of its sense of the great value of the work done by him in preparing the volume on "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton," and to give him cordial thanks for his gift of a copy of the same to this Society.

Nathaniel Niles presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commemorative Medals, to be struck by this Society in memory of distinguished persons and events in the history of New Jersey, whose appointment terminated at the time of the late re-organization of the Society, be now revived.

Resolved, That the President of the Society be requested to name the members of such Committee.

Resolved, That no expense, chargeable to this Society, be incurred by such Committee.

These resolutions were adopted.

The following were appointed as the Committee: Nathaniel Niles, Chairman; G. D. W. Vroom and Robert F. Ballantine.

The Society proceeded to the election of Trustees to fill vacancies, as follows:

Charles Bradley, Ernest E. Coe, William M. Johnson, Cyrus Peck and William R. Weeks were elected for three years, and J. Ackerman Coles, M. D., for one year, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Grover Cleveland.

The thanks of the Society were given to the retiring Trustees for their services.

A paper was then read by Ernest L. Meyer of Elizabeth, on "The Site of the First Government House in New Jersey."

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Meyer for his valuable paper, and a copy was requested for publication, with such additional information as he may obtain of other old buildings in Elizabeth and vicinity.

Adjourned.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER,

October 26th, 1898.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

BARRON FUND.

Received from former Treasurer.	\$1,459 63	
Interest to June 1, 1898	19 59	
		<u>\$1,479 22</u>

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Deposited in Howard Savings Institution	\$ 103 37	
Received from four new members, and deposited in Howard Savings Institution.	200 00	
Received from T. C. Bushnell, and deposited in same Institution.	1,000 00	
Fund on deposit in Dime Savings Bank.	375 32	
Interest allowed by Howard Savings Institution to June 1, 1898.	14 52	
Interest allowed by Dime Savings Inst. to May 1, 1898.	5 62	

BUILDING FUND.

Received from donation, Jonathan W. Roberts, depos- ited in Howard Savings Institution.	1,000 00	
		<u>2,698 83</u>

NEWARK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION STOCK.

Received from former Treasurer, 470 shares at \$25	
each	\$11,750 00
Increase by purchase and donation, 111 shares at \$25	
each	2,775 00
	<u>\$14,525 00</u>

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Received from former Treasurer.....	\$ 149 56
“ “ Contributing Members.....	\$ 743 00
“ “ rent West Park St. property..	1,100 04
“ “ sale of books.....	101 28
“ “ sale of medal.....	10 00
“ “ sale of stove.....	2 00
Balance from Library Stock Fund	2 20
	<u>1,958 52</u>
	<u>\$ 2,108 08</u>

DISBURSED.

Rent of room.....	\$ 500 00
Salary of G. S. Mott.....	166 64
Geo. DeMund and L. Strubel.....	309 98
New safe and moving same.....	80 00
Insurance.....	54 00
Labor and cleaning room, extra.....	62 08
Storage and carting books.....	26 50
Overhauling books at Free Library.....	6 60
Surveying West Park Street property.....	5 00
Printing Proceedings of Society.....	250 00
Printing and postal card notices of meeting.....	16 00
Postage and Inter. Rev. stamps and postal cards.....	30 71
Incidentals for Librarian.....	6 80
Matting, oil cloth, etc., for room.....	19 03
Commission for collecting rent West Park St. property.....	39 99
	<u>1,573 33</u>

Balance on hand.....	\$ 534 75
Cash and Stock Assets.....	<u>\$19,237 80</u>

DONATIONS FOR PURCHASE OF NEWARK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION STOCK.

R. F. Ballantine.....	\$1,000 00
Miss S. Wallace and Mrs. Allen.....	1,000 00
Andrew Kirkpatrick.....	50 00
D. Willis James, by J. W. Roberts.....	1,000 00
	<u>\$ 3,050 00</u>
Balance on hand	\$825 00

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS M. TICHENOR, *Treasurer.*

PISCATAWAY REGISTER OF BIRTHS.

[Continued from Vol. II., Third Series, p. 176.]

Parents.	Children.	Date of Birth.
Manning: Joseph and Sarah,	Experience,	Aug. 24, 1723
Manning: Benjamin and Susannah,	Benjamin,	Feb. 8, 1723-4
Manning: Joseph and Temperance,	Truston, ¹	Dec. 13, 1710
	Mary,	Feb. 12, 1712
	Elisabeth,	Jan. 9, 1713
	Youney (dau.), ²	Feb. 21, 1715
	Rachel,	Aug. 28, 1718
	Jeffrey,	April 4, 1719
	Grace,	Sept. 10, 1721
	Ruth,	Sept. 4, 1726
Manning: Tristram and Johannah,	Joseph,	Aug. 9, 1730
Manning: Benj. and Susannah,	Joseph,	Nov. 20, 1726
Manning: Benj. and Mary,	Richard,	Aug. 8, 1728
	Reuben,	Nov. 20, 1731
Manning: Jas. and Grace,	Christian,	Jan. 31, 1732-3
Manning: Nath'l and Prudence,	James,	May 21, 1730
Manning: Isaac and Catharine,	Joseph,	Dec. 29, 1733
	John,	Oct. 16, 1739
Manning: Nath'l and Mary,	Elisabeth,	Sept. 7, 1736
	Nathaniel,	Aug. 19, 1738
	William,	June 8, 1740
	Isaac,	(?) June 20, 1742
	Isaac,	(?) Aug. 19, 1742
	Benjamin,	Aug. 12, 1744
	Margaret,	Sept. 20, 1746
Manning: John and Mary,	Ephraim,	Mar. 24, 1724
Manning: Joseph and Martha,	Enoch,	May 30, 1758
	Mary,	Jan. 22, 1760
	Samuel,	Feb. 10, 1762
	Drake,	Mar. 8, 1764
	Huldah,	Nov. 24, 1766
	Rachel,	April 25, 1769
	Joseph,	Aug. 25, 1772
	Daniel,	April 6, 1776

¹ Tristram

² Qy: Eunice.

PISCATAWAY REGISTER OF BIRTHS.

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Parents.	Children.	Date of Birth.
Martin: Rich'd and Mary,	Patience,	Nov. 20, 1728
Martin: Jonathan and Martha,	Richard,	June 22, 1730
Martin: Moses and Margaret,	Reuben,	Oct. 6, 1733
	Rachel,	Oct. 10, 1731
Martin: Mulford and Zeruiah,	Joshua,	June 19, 1734
Martin: Jonathan and Martha,	Catherine,	Dec. 10, 1734
	Zeruiah,	Jan. 9, 1735-6
	Hezekiah,	April 27, 1737
Martin: John and Priscilla,	Banajah,	Dec. 10, 1742
	Gideon,	Sept. 7, 1745
Martin: John and Rhoda,	Priscilla,	Sept. 1, 1753
Martin: Geo. and Rypa,	Mary,	June 27, 1731
	Abraham,	Dec. 30, 1732
	Vincent,	Mar. 2, 1739
Martin: Joshua and Mary,	Rachel,	July 8, 1757
	Margaret,	Aug. 16, 1764
	Reune,	Jan. 9, 1768
	Moses,	Dec. 6, 1770
Munday: James and Anna,	Asa,	June 9, 1793
	Isaac,	Nov. 26, 1780
Okey: John and Mary,	Elizabeth,	Dec. 14, 1690
Olden: Wm. and Elizabeth,	Elizabeth,	Dec. 23, 1687
	John,	Apr. 5, 1689
	Susanna,	Dec. 16, 1690
	William,	Mar. 14, 1693
	Anne,	April 7, 1695
	Sarah,	June 28, 1697
	May,	Oct. 20, 1699
	Hannah,	Feb. 1, 1701-2
	Margaret,	Aug. 25, 1704
	Tho's,	Oct. 18, 1706
Perego: Ezekiel and Elsy,	Sarah (5 months),	May 26, 1695
	Tho's,	April 19, 1699
	David,	Aug. 29, 1701
	Elsy,	Aug. 9, 1707
Potter: Sam'l and Mary,	Martha,	Oct. 28, 1766
	John,	Nov. 11, 1708
	Sarah,	Dec. 18, 1710
	Sam'l,	Jan. 13, 1713
	Ruth,	April 24, 1717
	Wm.,	Jan. 24, 1722
	Robert,	Mar. 14, 1724
	Edward,	Aug. 15, 1726
Pound: John and Esther,	Anna,	Dec. 25, 1632

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Parents.	Children.	Date of Birth.
Pound: John and Esther,	Tho's,	July 18, 1708
	Elijah,	Jan. 8, 1712
	Joseph,	June 25, 1715
Pound: Elijah and Bathsheba,	David,	Nov. 10, 1736
	Zechariah,	Sept. 9, 1738
	Benjamin,	Aug. 6, 1740
Pratt: Tho's and Mercy,	Mercy,	Dec. 11, 1700
Pratt: Jacob and Mary,	Dinah,	Feb. 3, 1703-4
Pratt: Tho's and Mercy,	Mary,	Jan. 12, 1702-3
	James,	Oct. 3, 1704
Pratt: Jacob and Mary,	Jacob,	Jan. 14, 1705
	Peter,	Jan. 19, 1707-8
Pratt: Jas. and Elisabeth,	Susanna,	April 17, 1709
Pratt: Jacob and Mary,	Rachel,	Sept. 25, 1709
Pratt: James and Ruth,	Ruth,	Jan. 28, 1728-9
	Experience,	Sept. 17, —
Pridmore: ¹ John and Anna,	John,	Feb. 23, 1683-4
	George,	Aug. 1, 1686
Pridmore: J. and R.,	Ephraim,	Oct. 31, 1738
Pridmore: Jas. and Ruth,	John,	July 9, 1736
Pridmore: Sam'l and Elsie,	Joshua,	Mar. 12, 1737
Pridmore: Jas. and Ruth,	James,	May 29, 1734
Robertson: Walter and Abigail,	Sarah,	May 9, 1697
Rorey: Rob. and Vinefruit,	Agnes,	Jan. 18, 1693-4
Routh: Laurence and Mehetabel,	Tho's,	Mar. 5, 1710
	Edw.,	Mar. 25, 1713
	Zacheus,	Dec. 3, 1717
	Laurence,	June 26, 1719
Rugnion: Peter and Providence,	Benj.,	Dec. 21, 1729
	Sarah,	Dec. 12, 1725
	Providence,	April 10, 1723
	Richard,	April 14, 1719
	Peter,	July 25, 1715
	Rosanna,	Nov. 16, 1712
Runyon: ² Vincent and Ann,	Mary,	July 2, 1677
	Peter,	July 1, 1680
	Jane,	Jan. 19, 1683
	Sarah,	Oct. 30, 1686
Runyon: Vincent and Mary,	Vincent,	July 11, 1692
Runyon: John and Elizabeth,	Martha,	July 30, 1693
Runyon: Vincent and Mary,	Sarah,	Oct. 31, 1693
	Sarah,	Feb. 14, 1694-5
	Martha,	July 7, 1697

¹ Or Prigmore.² Rugnion.

Parents.	Children.	Date of Birth.
Runyon: Vincent and Martha,	L — (son),	Mar. 4, 1698-9
Runyon: V. and May,	May,	Aug. 29, 1700
Runyon: V. and May,	Anna,	Dec. 26, 1702
Runyon: Vincent and Mary,	Vincent,	Nov. 5, 1704
Runyon: Peter and Providence,	John,	Aug. 15, 1745
Runyon: John and Elisabeth,	Samuel,	Feb. 14, 1699
	Vincent,	April 4, 1702
	Benjamin,	June 16, 1704
	Anna,	June 21, 1706
Runyon: Peter and Providence,	Grace, -	Jan. 17, 1706-7
Runyon: Vincent and Mary,	Reuben,	Feb. 13, 1706-7
Runyon: Peter and Prov'd.,	Joseph,	April 1, 1710
Runyon: V. and M.,	Rune,	Mar. 27, 1711
	Rezie, (son)	May 27, 1713
Runyon: Reune and Rachel,	Mary,	Oct. 1, 1733
	Ephraim,	Aug. 5, 1735
	Rachel,	Aug. 31, 1738
Runyon: Joseph and Elizabeth,	Ann,	April 12, 1741
	Joseph,	Dec. 6, 1742
Runyon: Reune and Rachel,	Reune,	Mar. 29, 1741
	John,	Aug. 7, 1743
	Kezia (son),	April 7, 1749
Runyon: Peter Jr. and Mary,	Samuel,	Feb. 2, 1742
	Peter,	Nov. 19, 1744
	Sarah,	Oct. 17, 1747
	Micaiah,	Jan. 20, 1749
	Mary,	Oct. 6, 1752
	Christian,	Jan. 15, 1755
Runyon: Ephraim and Ruth,	Mary,	Jan. 29, 1759
	Anne,	Jan. 16, 1761
	Rachel,	Oct. 1, 1762
Runyon: Joshua and Mary,	Martin,	Oct. 31, 1760
Runyon: Eph. and Ruth,	Lewis,	June 8, 1765
Runyon: John and Violet,	Reune,	July 7, 1766
Runyon: Eph. and Ruth,	John,	July 31, 1767
Runyon: John and Violet,	Enos,	Feb. 19, 1768
Runyon: Reune and Anne,	Anne,	June 13, 1766
Runyon: Reune, jr. and Anne,	Rachel,	April 24, 1768
Runyon: John and Violet,	Ephraim,	Sept. 23, 1769
Runyon: Eph. and Ruth,	Jeptha,	June 12, 1769
Runyon: Reune and Anne,	Reuben,	Jan. 1, 1770
Runyon: Ephr. and Sarah,	Ruth,	Sept. 18, 1772
	Imlay,	Aug. 28, 1774
Runyon: John and Violet,	Mary,	June 3, 1774

Parents.	Children.	Date of Birth.
Runyon: John and Violet,	Francis,	Dec. 19, 1775
	Thomas,	June 6, 1779
Runyon: Reune and Ann,	Vincent, ¹	Nov. 12, 1779
	Rachel,	Oct. 1, 1773
	Daniel,	Sept. 16, 1775
	Reave B.	Aug. 21, 1777
	Charlotte,	Nov. 29, 1779
	Rhoda,	Mar. 4, 1782
Runyon: John and Violet,	Rebecca,	Mar. 10, 1782
Runyon: John and Sarah,	Mercy,	Sept. 16, 1788
Runyon: Eph. and Elisabeth,	Sarah,	Jan. 2, 1789
Skibbow: Henry and Allitheyer,	Anne,	Feb. 2, 1723-4
	Lewis,	Nov. 3, 1734
Slater: Edw'd and Mary,	Edw'd,	July 15, 1683
Slater: Edw'd and Elis't,	Philoreta (dau.),	Nov. 6, 1685
	Elisabeth,	Mar. 14, 1686-7
	Philoreta, ²	Feb. 23, 1690-91
	Phebe,	July 28, 1693
	Caleb, ³	Aug. 10, 1695
	Elisabeth,	Aug. 8, 1697
	Abraham,	Sept. 8, 1699
	Aleeshia (dau.),	Oct. 29, 1702
Slater: Samuel and Mary,	Samuel,	Mar. 31, 1711
Smally: John and Lydia,	Lydia,	Mar. 31, 1679
	John,	Mar. 3, 1680-81
	Jonathan,	April 10, 1683
Smally: Isaac and Esther,	Isaac,	Mar. 19, 1685
Smally: John and Lydia,	John,	June 15, 1685
Smally: Isaac and Esther,	Mary,	Oct. 13, 1686
Smally: John and Lydia,	Lydia,	Sept. 9, 1687
Smally: Isaac and Esther,	John,	July 5, 1689
	Easter,	Sept. 7, 1691
Smally: John and Lydia,	Martha,	Jan. 20, 1692-3
Smally: Isaac and Esther,	Joseph,	May 1, 1693
	Benj'n,	Nov. 26, 1694
Smally: John and Lydia,	Phebe,	June 20, 1695
	Marten,	Sept. 1, 1697
Smally: Isaac and Hester,	Joshua,	Mar. 12, 1698-9
Smally: John and Lydia,	Elisabeth,	Feb. 4, 1699-1700
Smally: Isaac and Esther,	Margaret,	Oct. 10, 1700
Smally: John and Lydia,	Benjamin,	Nov. 20, 1702

¹ At Morristown.² To Martin.³ Changed to Edward after the death of his father and brother in January, 1702.

Parents.	Children.	Date of Birth.
Smally: Isaac and Mary,	Margaret,	Jan. 11, 1703-4
	Martha,	June 7, 1706
	Hannah,	Mar. 1, 1707-8
Smally: Jonathan and Sarah,	Isaac,	Aug. 5, 1708
Smally: Isaac and Mary,	Lydia,	Mar. 12, 1709-10
Smally: Jona'n and Sarah,	Isaac,	Oct. 5, 1708
	John,	June 24, 1712
	Jonathan,	Oct. 27, 1714
	Mary,	May 6, 1716
	Sarah,	June 20, 1717
	Martha,	June 21, 1721
Smally: Isaac and Mary,	Isaac,	April 17, 1714
Smally: Jonathan and Sarah,	Elisabeth,	Feb. 19, 1724-5
Smally: Benj. and Mary,	Martha,	July 3, 1726
	Mary,	Dec. 22, 1727
Smally: Elisha and Mary,	Elisabeth,	Mar. 3, 1722
	Leada (Lydia),	Nov. 23, 1723
	Ephraim,	May 28, 1726
	Mary,	April 1, 1729
	Phebe,	Feb. 13, 1730
Smally: Benj. and Mercy,	Experience,	Jan. 6, 1734-5
	John,	April 8, 1737
	Benj'n,	Oct. 26, 1741
Smith: Rich'd and Elisabeth,	Samuel,	Sept. 5, 1688
South: Thos. and Dorothy,	Thos.,	Oct. 1, 1704
	Edmund,	May 3, 1718
Stelle: Benj. and Hannah	Mary,	Aug. 30, 1740
	Asher,	Feb. 6, 1746-7
Stelle: John and Rachel,	Obantz,	June 11, 1740
	Obants,	Mar. 8, 1741-2
	Lewis,	Feb. 4, 1748-9
Stelle: B. and M.,	Rachel,	Dec. 11, 1720
	Isaac,	Feb. 6, 1718
	John,	Feb. 7, 1716
Stelle: Benj. and Mercy,	Benj., ¹	Sept. 20, 1713
	Susannah,	Aug. 3, 1710
	Elisabeth,	Jan. 30, 1712
	Benj., ¹	Sept. 21, 1713
Stelle: John and Rachel,	Experience,	April 19, 1744
Stelle: Benj., jr., and Hannah,	Mercy,	Feb. 1, 1743-4
Stelle: John and Rachel,	Thompson,	July 8, 1746
Stockton: Rich'd and Susanna,	Rich'd,	April 2, 1693
	Sam'l,	Feb. 12, 1694-5

¹ It is impossible to tell whether the error is in the copy or in the original.

Parents.	Children.	Date of Birth.
Stockton: Rich'd and Susanna,	Joseph,	May 5, 1697
	Robert,	April 3, 1699
	Jo'thn,	Aug. 10, 1701
Sullier: Chas. and Mary,	Benj.,	Dec. 4, 1693
	Charles,	Dec. 23, 1697
Sutton: Wm. and Damaris,	John,	April 20, 1674
	Judah,	Jan. 24, 1674-5
	Richard,	July 18, 1676
	Joseph,	June 27, 1678
	Benjamin,	Feb. 24, 1679-80
	Dan'l,	Feb. 25, 1681-2
	Joseph,	Sept. 11, 1693
Sutton: Dan'l and Patience,	Zecharias,	Oct. 5, 1709
	Zebulon,	Sept. 1, 1701
Sutton: Judah and Elny (Emma),	Mary,	July 3, 1709
Sutton: Rich'd and Sarah,	Nathan,	Aug. 16, 1708
Sutton: Judah and Emma,	William,	Jan. 4, 1706-7
Sutton: Thos. and Mary,	Rachel,	Mar. 27, 1675
	Benj'n,	Jan. 19, 1696-7
Sutton: John and Elisabeth,	Moses,	Feb. 2, 1696-7
Sutton: Judah and Emmy (Emma),	Emey,	Mar. 9, 1698-9
Sutton: Thos. and Mary,	{ Samuel and Hannah, }	Mar. 16, 1698-9
Sutton: John and Elisabeth,	Aaron,	July 2, 1699
Sutton: Judah and Emma,	Damaris,	Dec. 18, 1700
Sutton: Thos. and Mary,	Nath'l,	May 23, 1701
Sutton: John and Elisabeth,	John,	Sept. 19, 1701
	David,	July 31, 1703
Sutton: Rich'd and Sarah,	Sarah,	Dec. 31, 1703
Sutton: Judah and Emma,	Patience,	Jan. 27, 1702-3
Sutton: Dan'l and Patience,	Anne,	Sept. 16, 1705
Sutton: Rich. and Sarah,	Anna,	May 20, 1706
Sutton: John and Elisabeth,	Sarah,	July 21, 1706
Sutton: Dan'l and Patience,	Dorothy,	May 1, 1717
Sutton: Judah and Amy,	Joseph,	Dec. 6, 1716
Sutton: Rich'd and Sarah,	Catherine,	Jan. 24, 1715-16
Sutton: Joh. and E.,	Elisabeth.	Oct. 11, 1713
Sutton: John and Elisabeth,	James,	May 9, 1709
	Jesse,	July 6, 1711
Sutton: Rich. and Sarah,	Richard,	Feb. 14, 1710-11
Sutton: Judah and Amy,	Sarah,	Feb. 28, 1712-13
Sutton: Rich'd and Sarah,	Peter,	May 2, 1713
Sutton: Dan'l and Patience,	John,	Aug. 10, 1713
Sutton: Judah and Amy,	Anne,	June 25, 1714

Parents.	Children.	Date of Birth.
Sutton: Rich'd and Sarah,	Joshua,	Nov. 18, 1718
Sutton: Moses and Yanik,	John,	Jan. 16, 717
	Aaron,	Mar. 17, 1718-9
Sutton: Dan'l and Patience,	Patience,	May 23, 1719
Sutton: Judah and Amy,	Rachel,	May 28, 1719
Sutton: Joseph and Priscilla,	Martha,	Sept. 10, 1719
Sutton: Rich'd and Sarah,	Jonas,	April 18, 1721
Sutton: Joseph and Priscilla,	Sarah,	Dec. 1, 1721
Sutton: Dan'l and Patience,	Esther,	Aug. 2, 1721
Sutton: Judah and Amy,	Benjamin,	April 13, 1722
Sutton: Rich'd and Sarah,	Amos,	July 16, 1723
Sutton: Joseph and Priscilla,	Henry,	April 6, 1724
Sutton: Moses and Yanick,	Martha,	Feb. 15, 1722
	Susanna,	May 14, 1723
Sutton: Dan'l and Lobia,	Daniel,	May 8, 1725
Sutton: Rich'd and Sarah,	Jasper,	Aug. 15, 1726
Sutton: Sam'l and Martha,	Sarah,	Mar. 12, 1726-7
Sutton: John and Elisabeth,	Mary,	Aug. 15, 1717
	Ephraim,	Dec. 7, 1719
Sutton: Joseph and Priscilla,	Joseph,	Feb. 15, 1728
	Jacob,	July 3, 1730
	Sarah,	Feb. 9, 1733
	Priscilla,	April 14, 1735
Sutton: Thos, jr, and Mary,	Nehemiah (8 mos.),	Sept. 28, 1735
Sutton: Sam'l and Martha,	Amariah,	Jan. 4, 1728-9
	Hannah,	Dec. 4, 1730
Thikston: Wm. and Ruth,	Patience,	Dec. 30, 1714
Thompson: Jonathan and Mary,	Rachel,	Sept. 23, 1792
Vincent: John and Elisabeth,	John,	Nov. 18, 1695
Webster: John and Christian,	John,	Sept. 25, 1745
	Sarah,	Jan. 15, 1747
	Thomas,	Jan. 14, 1752
	Robert,	Jan. 25, 1754
Wetherly: Thos. and Anna,	Anna,	Nov. 7, 1702
	John,	Jan. 16, 1703-4
Wilson: Claus and Hannah,	John,	Dec. 19, 1701
Wilson: Peter and Mary,	Abraham,	Nov. 13, 1704
Wilson: Sam'l and Margaret,	Robert,	Oct. 19, 1752
	Joshua,	Nov. 12, 1755
	Isabel,	Feb. 2, 1761
Wilson: James and Alethiar,	John,	Jan. 26, 1765
Winget: Caleb and Hope,	John,	May 28, 1706 ¹

¹ Subsequently again recorded as June 1, 1706.

Parents.	Children.	Date of Birth.
Winget: Caleb and Hope,	Benjamin,	May 4, 1708
	Sarah,	Mar. 7, 1700
	Elizabeth,	Oct. 14, 1712
	Mary,	Oct. 11, 1714
	Anne,	Jan. 21, 1716-17
	Reuben,	Mar. 8, 1718-19
Wolf: Claus and Marguretta,	Nicolas,	Nov. 3, 1678
Wooden: Andrew and Elis.,	Elisabeth,	April 14, 1678
	Hope,	Jan. 12, 1679-80
	Josiah, ¹	May 26, 1682
	(Elis'b, Mercy, (and Deliverance, 3)	Sept. 19, 1683
Wooden: Josiah and Martha,	Andrew,	Nov. 4, 1707
	Benjamin,	Jan. 8, 1710-11
	Peter,	Dec. 1, 1712
	Rhoda,	Oct. 1, 1737
Wooden: Peter and Mary,	Cornelius,	May 20, 1742
Woods: Rich'd and Rachel,	Elisabeth,	Aug. 26, 1737
Woolen: Dan'l and Mary,	Mary,	Feb. 22, 1695-6
Worth: Joseph and Sarah,	Sarah,	May 18, 1700
	Joseph,	July 10, 1702
	Prudence,	June 16, 1704
	Elisabeth,	July 13, 1707
	Benj.,	July 20, 1710
	Ruth,	Jan. 28, 1703-4
	Samuel,	April 9, 1706
<hr/> Query: Jonah.		

A List of Genealogies in the Library of the New Jersey Historical Society.

COMPILED BY HENRIETTA R. PALMER, LIBRARIAN.

GENERAL WORKS.

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AUSTIN, J. O.—Genealogical dictionary of Rhode Island, comprising three generations of settlers who came before 1690. Pp. 443, F. Albany, 1887.

BØRGEN, T. G.—Register of the early settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y., from its first settlement to 1700. Pp. 452, O. N. Y., 1881.

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HOYT, D. W.—Old families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass. Pp. 411, O. Providence, 1897.

KEIM, DEB. R.—The Keim and allied families in America and Europe. Nos. 1, 16. Dec., 1898, March, 1900.

LITTELL, JOHN.—Family records; or, genealogies of the first settlers of Passaic Valley. Pp. 504, O. Feltville, 1851.

MORSE, ABNER.—Genealogy of the descendants of several Ancient Puritans. Vols. 1-2, O. Boston, 1857-59.

PIERSON, JOHN, *and others*.—Genealogical records of the pioneer families of Avon, N. Y. Pierson, Watrous, Hosmer, Martin, etc., and their descendants. Pp. 32, O. Rochester, 1871.

PRUDE, J. O.—Importance and growth of genealogical work in the South; delivered before the Alabama Historical Society, June 18, 1895. Pp. 29, O. [1895].

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SALISBURY, E. E.—Seventeen pedigrees from "Family memorials." 17 charts, F. [New Haven], 1885.

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SCHENCK, G. C.—Early settlements and settlers of Pompton, Pequannoc and Pompton Plains. Pp. 418, F. (Manuscript.)

SHOURDS, THOMAS.—History and genealogy of Fenwick's Colony. Pp. 553, O. Bridgeton, 1876.

STILES, H. R.—Handbook of practical suggestions for the use of students in genealogy. Pp. 52, Q. Albany, 1899.

WATERS, H. F.—Genealogical gleanings in England. Vol. 1, O. Boston, 1885.

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ADAM.—Genealogy of the Adam family, by William Adam. Pp. 16, O. Albany, 1848.

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ALLERTON.—History of the Allerton family in the U. S., by W. S. Allerton. Pp. 149, O. Chicago, 1900.

ALLING.—*see* Allen.

AMMONET.—Jacob Ammonet of Virginia, and a part of his descendants, by C. W. Bransford. Pp. 6, O.

ANDERSON.—Descendants of Edmund Anderson, of Lincolnshire, England. (Manuscript.)

ANNIN.—Centennial celebration of the Annin family at the Old Stone House, in Somerset Co., N. J. Pp. 17, O. Philadelphia, [1866].

ANTILL.—Edward Antill and his descendants, by William Nelson. Pp. 36, O. Paterson, 1899.

ARMSTRONG.—Genealogical record of the descendants of Nathan Armstrong, of Warren County, New Jersey, by W. C. Armstrong. Pp. 201, O. 1895.

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ATKINSON.—The Atkinsons of New Jersey, by J. B. Atkinson. Pp. 40, Q. Burlington, 1890.

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EVERY.—Captain John Avery, President Judge at the Whorekill, in Dela-

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BAILEY.—Ancestry of Joseph Trowbridge Bailey, of Philadelphia, by J. T. Bailey. Pp. 54, Q. Philadelphia, 1892.

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STELLE.—Genealogy of the Stelle family, by O. B. Leonard. (In his Outline sketches of the pioneer progenitors of the Piscataway planters. Pp. 13-20.)

STICKNEY.—The Stickney family; a genealogical memoir of the descendants of William and Elizabeth Stickney, by M. A. Stickney. Pp. 526, O. Salem, 1869.

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SYMONDS.—Ancestry of Priscilla Baker, wife of Isaac Appleton, of Ipswich, by W. S. Appleton. Pp. 142, O. Cambridge, 1870.

TAPPAN.—The family records of James and Nancy Dunham Tappan, of Woodbridge, N. J., by P. P. Good. Pp. 126, O. Liberty, 1884.

TAYLOR.—Reunion of the family of Joseph Taylor, at Middletown, N. J. Pp. 9, O. New York, 1861.

TENNEY.—Genealogy of the Tenney family, by H. A. Tenney. Pp. 76, O. Madison, 1875.

THOMPSON.—Descendants of John Thompson. (Chart.)

THOMSON.—John Thomson and family, by J. B. Thompson. Pp. 29, O. Williamsport, 1889.

TIERNAN.—The Tiernan family in Maryland. Pp. 25, O. n. p., n. d.

TOMKINS.—Record of the ancestry and kindred of the children of Edward Tomkins, of Oakland, California. Pp. 65, Q. n. p., 1893.

TORREY.—A contribution toward a genealogy of all Torreys in America, by Dolphus Torrey. Pp. 145, O. Detroit, 1890.

TUTHILL.—Family meeting of the descendants of John Tuthill, of Southold, N. Y. Pp. 60, O. Sag Harbor, 1867.

TUTTLE.—The descendants of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, who settled

in New Haven, Conn., in 1639, by G. F. Tuttle. Pp. 754, O. Rutland, 1883.

TWEED.—Sketch of the James Tweed family, Wilmington, Mass. Pp. 30, T. Lowell, 1887.

UPHAM.—Genealogy and family history of the Uphams, of Castine, Maine, and Dixon, Illinois. Pp. 68, O. [Newark], 1887.

VALENTINE.—The Valentines in America, by T. W. Valentine. Pp. 248, O. New York, 1874.

VAN HOUTEN.—The Van Houten family, of Bergen, New Jersey, by C. L. D. Washburn. Pp. 10, Q. New York, 1897.

VAN VOORHIS.—Notes on the ancestry of Maj. William Roe Van Voorhis, of Fishkill, N. Y. Pp. 239, O. New York, 1881.

WASHINGTON.—An examination of the English ancestry of George Washington. Pp. 53, O. Boston, 1889.

WATSON.—John Watson, of Hartford, Conn., and his descendants, by Thomas Watson. Pp. 47, O. New York, 1865.

WEAVER.—Ancestry of Joseph Trowbridge Bailey, of Philadelphia, and Catherine Goddard Weaver, of Newport, R. I., by J. T. Bailey. Pp. 54, Q. Philadelphia, 1892.

WEBSTER.—Webster genealogy, by Noah Webster; with notes by P. L. Ford. Pp. 9, 6, F. Brooklyn, 1873.

WEEKS.—Report of the Weeks family meeting for the centennial celebration of the settlement of Holland Weeks in Salisbury, Vt. Pp. 20, O. Middlebury, 1888.

WEEKS.—Leonard Weeks, of Greenland, N. H., and descendants, by Jacob Chapman. Pp. 184, O. Albany, 1889.

WEEKS.—Genealogy of the family of George Weeks, of Dorchester, Mass., by R. D. Weeks. 2 V, O. Newark, 1885, 1892.

WELLING.—The Wellings of Warwick, N. Y., by A. A. Haines. (*Warwick Advertiser*, June 6, 1889.)

WELLS.—William Wells, of Southold, and his descendants, by C. W. Hayes. Pp. 300, O. Buffalo, 1878.

WENDELL.—The direct ancestry of the late Jacob Wendell, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by J. R. Stanwood. Pp. 49, O. Boston, 1882.

WHEELER.—American ancestors of the children of Joseph and Daniella Wheeler, by J. and D. Wheeler. Pp. 24, O. Wheeler, Ala. n. d.

WHITE.—Ancestry of the children of James William White, M. D., by W. F. Cregar. Pp. 194, O. Philadelphia, 1888.

WHITNEY.—The Whitney family, of Connecticut, descendants of Henry Whitney, by S. W. Phoenix. 3 V, Q. N. Y., 1878.

WHITTLESEY.—Memorial of the Whittlesey family in the United States. Pp. 124, O. 1855.

WILLIAMS.—Surnames and coates of arms of the Williamses, with an account of Robert Williams, of Roxbury, and some of his descendants, by A. D. W. French. Pp. 26, O. Boston, n. d.

WILLIAMS.—The Groves and Lappan; an account of a pilgrimage thither in search of the gencalogy of the Williams family, by J. F. Williams. Pp. 58, O. St. Paul, 1889.

WINFIELD.—The Winfield family; birthday of "Aunt Katy" Burgess at the homestead near Bedford. Pp. 16, O. n. p., n. d.

WINTHROP.—A short account of the Winthrop family, by R. C. Winthrop, jr. Pp. 16, O. Cambridge, 1887.

WOLCOTT.—Wolcott, Samuel. Memorial of Henry Wolcott of Windsor, Conn., and some of his descendants. Pp. 439, F. N. Y., 1881.

WYNKOOP.—Wynkoop family; a preliminary genealogy, by Richard Wynkoop. Pp. 34, O. New York, 1866.

YOUNG.—Fragmentary records of the Youngs; the posterity of Ninian Young, of East Fallowfield, Chester Co., Pa. Pp. 113, O. Philadelphia, 1869.

ADDITIONS.

BALDWIN.—Genealogy of the Baldwin family, of Massachusetts, [received from Mr. A. B. Thompson]. (Manuscript.)

CROWELL.—Notices of some of the Crowell family in New Jersey, [received through Dr. Murray]. Pp. 20, F. (Manuscript.)

DICKINSON.—Genealogical records of the Dickinson family, with a complete record of the descendants of Samuel Dickinson, of Dover, Delaware, by Wharton Dickinson. 1878. Pp. 20, F. (Manuscript.)

LAMBERT.—The Lamberts of Lamberton, New Jersey, and their descendants, by Wharton Dickinson. Scranton, 1877. Pp. 19, F. (Manuscript.)

MORRIS.—Genealogy of the Lewis Morris family, compiled by Nathaniel Pellet from papers in the possession of Judge Richard R. Morris, of Sparta. (Manuscript chart.)

MR. JOHN GOSMER.

COMPILED BY FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Mr. John Gosmer,¹ when "Mr." was reserved for the few, was one of the founders of Southampton, Long Island. His name at first attracted the attention of the writer because he was the stepfather (not father-in-law, as we have long believed)² of our ancestor John Woodruff the immigrant; but acquaintance with his career quickly made him interesting for himself.

As Howell³ has told us, he came (as did John Woodruff) from Fordwich, in Kent, England; a quaint little town situated on the right bank of the river Stour (once far-famed for its delicious sea-trout), two or three miles below the city of Canterbury, of which in the long ago it was the port. Although now but an insignificant inland village, in Saxon days it was at the head of a tidal estuary (as is implied by its name, Fiord-Wych, the bay on the arm of the sea); so the early Kentish kings made it a customs station, whose commercial importance declined as silt made the river less navigable.

It was the "little burgh which is called Forewic," when the Domesday survey was made in the year 1085. Later it became a member of the Cinque Ports' confederacy. Some time between the years 1218 and 1292 it obtained full corporate privileges (a list of its annually-elected mayors, beginning with the latter year, has with much labor

¹ Goz-mar, Goth-famous, Goose-mere; written Goz-mur, Gosmer, Gosmere, Gosmore, Cosmore, Gosman.

² The term father-in-law, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, is used in the early records in the sense of stepfather, stepson, stepdaughter, and hence often occasions perplexity.

³ Howell's History of Southampton, 2d ed.

been compiled from the existing records); but for centuries its burgesses had to struggle for their rights against the encroachments of their ecclesiastical and other overlords. As the times changed, and Fordwich became a mere village, the governing body gradually outlived its usefulness. Finally, by the Municipal Reforms Act of 1883, it ceased to be "at once the smallest and one of the oldest of the Kentish municipalities."

What the writer has just told about Fordwich, and is to tell about the Gosmer and Woodruff families, he owes to the Reverends A. M. Chichester, R. Hitchcock, and C. E. Woodruff, of Kent; but chiefly to the latter, to whom, for his most valuable history of Fordwich,¹ memorials of the Fordwich Woodruffs,² and courteous help, all New Jersey Woodruffs are very deeply indebted.

If we may judge from the records, Mr. Gosmer was the first of his line in Fordwich; but whether he came from some other part of England, or from the Continent, has still to be ascertained. The earliest occurrence of his name that has been found is the signature of John Gozmur as witness to a will (proved in October, 1611) of a John Woodruffe, of the parish of St. Maries of Northgate (adjoining Fordwich),³ who named in it his wife Elizabeth and young son John, our immigrant ancestor. The times were so stormy that women and children must have protection, and October 24th, 1611, John Gosmore was married to Elizabeth Woodruffe, widow (both being of the parish of St. Mary's, Northgate).⁴ He thus became the step-father of our ancestor.

¹ Hist. of the Town and Port of Fordwich, of which a few copies are still obtainable from the author, the Rev. Eveleigh Woodruff, M. A., Otterden Rectory, Faversham, Kent (and Editor of the Kent Archæological Society), England.

² Memorials of the Family of Woodruff, by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, M. A., for private distribution. Out of print.

³ The parishes of Fordwich, St. Mary's Northgate, and Sturry, are contiguous.

⁴ Register of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury. Canterbury Marriage Licenses, edited by J. M. Cowper.

In 1613, John Gosmer, sidesman (churchwarden's assistant), signed (after the vicar and churchwardens) a bill of "Christenings, Marriages, and Burials in the Parish of St. Mary's Northgate." In 1618, John Gosmer, bachelor, joiner, of St. Mary's Northgate, married Ann Woodruff, widow.¹ As after much kind research no other Gosmer items prior to this year 1618 have been found in the records, whether Mr. John Gosmer was a widower when he married the widow Elizabeth, and whether he was the father by a first wife of the John Gosmer of 1618, and of the Anne who married our ancestor John Woodruff, are matters of conjecture.

In 1637 it is recorded² that there was a dispute between the Fordwich Corporation and Mr. Gosmer (as a tenant of the Chapter of Canterbury) regarding the extent of their respective rights over some land; which was referred to arbitration. The result is not known to us, but in 1638 Mr. Gosmer was himself the Mayor of the Corporation.³ All England was then in the throes of the impending civil war, and, like other ports, Fordwich resisted King Charles' illegal exaction of ship-money. In 1639 the Council in Whitehall demanded from Mr. Gosmer's successor in the mayoralty this unpaid assessment, "which should long since have been paid to the Sheriff of Kent or the Treasurer of the Navy."⁴ We know that in 1640 a Mr. Gosmer was in America.

Efforts made at Sandwich (a port just seaward of Fordwich) and Dover in England, and in the United States, have failed to find any record of his emigration. The item may possibly be buried in the unexamined manuscripts of the Public Record Office of England; but Hotten⁵ in his

¹ Canterbury Marriage Licenses, *ut supra*.

² Hist. of the Town and Port of Fordwich, *ut supra*.

³ *Ibid*.

⁴ *Ibid*.

⁵ Hotten's Lists of Emigrants, 1600-1700.

Introduction says, in effect, that only the names of those emigrants were taken who legally left the shores of England; that those who went (as Mr. Gosmer obviously did) to avoid payment of the hated ship-money left secretly; and that of such no record would exist

Be all this as it may, so far as the writer can ascertain, there has never been but this one John Gosmer in America; and there can be no reasonable doubt that it was the ex-Mayor of Fordwich who is next on record¹ at Lynn, Massachusetts, where already, on March 10th, 1639, the founding of Southampton, L. I., had been formally "undertaken." By the mutilated declaration of the Company we know that on the 4th day of the — 16— (probably June 4th, 1640), "Mr. John Gosmere" was "admitted an undertaker." At Southampton, on December 16th, 1640, the name of "Mr. John Gosmer" headed the list of the parties of the second part to the "Indian Deed" for the land lying eastward "between the foresaid bounds by water" from the place "where the Indians hayle their cannoes out of the North Bay to the southside of the Island," later known as Canoe Place.²

On March 7th, 1644, it was ordered that "yf by the providence of God there shall be henceforth within the bounds of this plantacon any whale or whales cast up" certain designated townsmen should attend to their "cutting out." In this; in dealing with the Shinnecocks, Montauks and other tribes; in dividing the lands among the townsmen; in fencing out the wilderness; in clearing off the forests; and in all the varied tasks of a new settlement, the town records show that "John Gosmer, Gentleman," took a leading part. For the enforcement of law and order, magistrates (generally three in number) were elected by the General Court (town meeting), "who were looked

¹ Southampton Town Records.

² Ibid.

upon with a degree of veneration that the modern occupants of the office can hardly hope to obtain";¹ in 1644 he was already a magistrate. When, in 1647, Southampton entered into a compact with Connecticut, Mr. Edward Howell and he were the first to represent the town in the House of Magistrates in the General Court at Hartford; and he continued to serve until 1650.²

Then, in the midst of his prosperity, a lifelong grief came to him in the death of his only son Richard; whose estate he administered in the year 1650.³ As on March 7th, 1644, the son had been appointed to the whaling squadron, his presumable age at that time indicates that he was born in England; and as he was appointed from the 3d Ward, while his father was appointed from the 2d Ward, he presumably had a house of his own. Notwithstanding this, Howell says that he appears to have died unmarried; and, whether married or not, that his father adopted a son, and that the name of Gosmer dropped out of the record after the death of the survivor, must seem sufficient evidence that he died without leaving male issue.

In 1652 Mr. Gosmer was the *Primus* of the three Southampton magistrates; and he was re-elected several years in succession.⁴ During 1655-1658 he again represented his town at Hartford.⁵ When in 1657 there was an Indian alarm, and "for preservation of ye towne" it was voted that all men should "lay downe themselves in respect of their persons & estates, to bee disposed of by the said 7 men in a way of righteousness, to attend any means that may in their Judgement effect the said ends," he was one of the seven.⁶

¹ Ibid.

² Howell's Hist. of Southampton, 2d ed.; Hinman's Puritan Settlers; Colonial Records of Conn., 1636-1665; Plymouth Colony Records, IX., 143, 167.

³ Southampton Town Records.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Howell, Hinman and Col. Records Conn., ut supra.

⁶ Howell, ut supra.

Already, however, he had begun to set his house in order. In 1655 he bought property in Boston, which in 1658 he made over "to his kinswoman, Ann, widow of Richard Carter."¹ In 1657 his step-son John Woodruff succeeded him in the whaling squadron. It was probably in the same year that this John Woodruff, Sr., received from him the "messuage or tenement over against the said Mr. Gosmer his home lot, which said tenement he bought of John Topping" (in 1657), and "five acres of land"; though the deed was not recorded until February 20, 1660-1. On July 29, 1659, he deeded to his "adopted sonne, who hath lived with me from a child, all my goods and chattells, houses and lands"; to which Elizabeth his wife consented.² No other will has been found.

Then (after the entry of February 20th, 1660-61), he was lost from the town records that had so often shown him a masterful man of affairs, upright, able, energetic, wealthy, dignified, perhaps just a little bit dictatorial. In his "Puritan Settlers" Hinman has written: "an examination of the Colony records of Connecticut shows that Hon. John Gosmer, Mr. Edward Howell, Mr. John Ogden, Mr. Young, Captain Thomas Toppin, Thomas Baker and Robert Bond, were the leading men in the eastern half of Long Island in its early settlement." Doubtless John Gosmer lies with his fellow pioneers in the old South End burying ground at Southampton; but their tombstones have crumbled into dust,³ and, less fortunate than others, he has left no de-

¹ It is possible that this Ann, widow of Richard Carter, was the Ann Woodruff, widow, who in 1618 married John Gosmer, bachelor; who, because the surname was very rare thereabouts, may be believed to have been a son of Mr. Gosmer by a first wife. Widowed a second time, Ann may have married Richard Carter. A third time widowed, it would have been natural for Mr. Gosmer to have provided something out of his wealth for a "kinswoman" who was the widow of his first-born son; and natural for him, when made childless by the death of Richard, to have chosen the name of the dead first-born for his adopted son John. See Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.

² Southampton Town Records.

³ Howell's Hist. of Southampton.

scendants of his name to remind men of a most worthy life. It rests with the descendants of his step-son to keep his memory green.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 8th, 1901.

COL. CORNELIUS LUDLOW.

BY ARTHUR E. COOPER.

Col. Cornelius Ludlow, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Smith) Ludlow, was born at New Providence, Union Co., N. J., in 1728 or 1729. He married 1st, about 1751-2, Catharine Cooper, first child of Daniel Cooper, senior, and Grace Runyon; he m. 2d, Martha Lyon; and 3d, Mary Wall. He lived on his farm on Long Hill, back of the present Stirling, Morris county, N. J. His house, now over one hundred and fifty years old, is called "Sentinel Elms," and has recently been fitted up in Colonial style by its present owner, W. H. Guerin.

In Dr. Moses G. Elmer's old account books, which are now in possession of Dr. A. M. Corey, of New Providence, N. J., are the following charges:

"June, 1768, Lieut. Cornelius Ludlow."

"July 16th, 1772, Lieut. Cornelius Ludlow."

"April 10th, 1773, Lieut. Cornelius Ludlow."

"June 22d, 1773, Capt. Cornelius Ludlow."

¹ Jeremiah Ludlow came from the "municipal and parliamentary borough and market-town Ludlow," in Shropshire, England, and settled at New Provi-

He is also charged with store goods, "15 gallons of rum" several times, and is credited with "Sugar," "Staves," and "sallery," and books "ballanced." From the use of the titles, as above, it is inferred that he must have been in the military service as early as 1768. In Gen. Stryker's official roster of New Jersey troops, Col. Cornelius Ludlow is mentioned as "1st Major of Eastern Battalion of Morris Co. Militia, on Jan. 13th, 1776," "Major in Col. Martin's Battalion, Heard's Brigade, on June 14th, 1776." "Lieut. Col. Eastern Battalion, Morris Co. Militia, on May 23d, 1777." "Resigned on account of disability, Nov. 13th, 1777." Edmund D. Halsey, in the History of Morris County, page 32, and elsewhere in that work, says: "In June, 1776, under a requisition from the Continental Congress for 3300 men to reinforce our Army at New York, Nathaniel Heard was appointed Brigadier General; Ephraim Martin, Colonel; and Cornelius Ludlow, Major, of the Battalion raised in Morris and Sussex Counties, N. J." Gen. Stryker says: "The good service they performed is recorded in history. At the engagements of Quinton's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, Three Rivers, Connecticut Farms, and Van Neste's Mills they bore an active part. At Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Springfield and Monmouth they performed efficient service in supporting the Continental line." "The Eastern Battalion, Col. Jacob Ford commanding, with Cornelius Ludlow as Lieutenant Colonel, was detailed to cover Washington's retreat across New Jersey, after the evacuation of New York, in 1776, a service accomplished with honor and success."

dence, N. J.; he d. Aug. 1, 1764, aged 67 years; his wid. d. March 12, 1790, aged 91 years. They had two children: 1. Jeremy; 2. Cornelius.—*Littell's Passaic Valley Settlers*, 264; *Life and Times of Israel Ludlow*, by H. B. Teetor, 6.—Ed.

2 "The maiden name of the wife of Isaac Sayre, who died in Southampton, L. I., about 1725, and who afterwards married a Ludlow, was Elizabeth Smith, dau. of John Smith and Sarah White, the latter being a dau. of Nathaniel White of Haddam, Conn. Elizabeth was born Nov. 26, 1699." (Letter of Theo. M. Banta, Sec'y Holland Society.)

Col. Ludlow died at Long Hill, N. J., on April 27th, 1812. His tombstone, which stands in the old Presbyterian church yard at New Providence, N. J., bears this inscription:

“Col. Cornelius Ludlow died April 27th
1812 aged 83 years.”

Dr. A. M. Corey, of New Providence, N. J., states that many of the old tombstones in this yard were covered up, when the church was enlarged. On July 31st, 1900, he copied the following inscriptions from tombstones, fortunate in being beyond the “pale of the church:”

“Martha, wife of Cornelius Ludlow died Oct. 9th, 1799, aged 55 yrs.”

“Jeremiah Ludlow, died Aug. 1, 1764, aged 66 yrs.”

“Elizabeth, widow of Jeremiah Ludlow, died March 12th, 1790, aged 90 yrs.”

“Gen. Benjamin Ludlow, died Jan. 27, 1817, aged 53 yrs.”

Col. Cornelius Ludlow had children:

By his first wife (Catharine Cooper):

2. i. John Ludlow,² b. Dec. 14, 1752; d. Mar. 26, 1823.

By his second wife (Martha Lyon):

ii. Agnes,² m. Oct. 15, 1774, Judge Jonathan Pierson, of Hamilton, Ohio. Issue:

1. Jonathan Pierson, jun., m. Matilda Davis; he lived at Hamilton, Ohio, where he was a Judge of the courts; 2. Polly Pierson, m. Gen. Solomon Doughty, son of Joshua Doughty, of Long Hill; 3. Betsey Pierson, m. Col. Solomon Boyle, of Long Hill, N. J., son of Solomon Boyle, jun.; 4. Sineus Pierson, d. in Ohio, unm.

iii. Martha² (“Patty”), m. William Remsen, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

iv. Benjamin,² b. 1764; d. Jan. 27, 1817, aged 53 years.

v. Israel,² b. 1766; d. Jan. 21, 1804, in his 39th year.

vi. Elizabeth,² b. April 25, 1767; m. Col. Israel Day, of Morris county, N. J., May 3, 1785. He was a son of Timothy Day, and was b. Nov. 15, 1765; he was a Colonel of Cavalry, Justice of the Peace, etc. Issue:

1. Benjamin Ludlow Day, m. Harriet Kipp, of New York; 2. Mehetabel, m. 1st, John Caldwell, of Long Hill, and 2d, Stephen Cooper, son of Daniel Cooper, 2d; 3. Agnes, m. Dr. Elias Runyon, of Long Hill.

vii. William,² m. Elizabeth Haines, dau. of Samuel Haines, of Vealtown; he removed to Mill Creek, Ohio, and thence to Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, and was superintendent of the erection of the buildings of Miami University.

By his third wife Colonel Cornelius Ludlow had no issue.

2. JOHN LUDLOW,² only child of Col. Cornelius Ludlow¹ and his first wife Catherine Cooper, was born at Long Hill, Morris Co., N. J., Dec. 14, 1752. He m. 1st, Oct. 19, 1772, Catherine Cooper, only ch. of Daniel Cooper, Jr., and his first wife, Catherine Hankinson; she was b. May 3, 1754; d. June 23, 1783. He m. 2d, in 1784 or 1785, Susan Demun, dau. of John Demun, of Somerset Co., N. J., b. July 25, 1764; d. in Hamilton Co., O., in 1844. John Ludlow removed with his family from Morris Co., N. J., in November, 1789, to Mill Creek Valley, Hamilton county, Ohio. The journey to Ohio was made in a large schooner wagon drawn by four yoke of oxen. He was one of the first settlers in that county, living in a log cabin of two rooms, on what is now the N. W. corner of Front and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. He afterward

obtained a deed for a large tract of land from John Cleves Symmes, and established Ludlow Station in 1794. Here he passed the remainder of his life. He was the first Sheriff of Cincinnati, in 1790, and was one of the founders of the first (Presbyterian) church built in Cincinnati, his name heading the subscription list and Board of Trustees. He was the first clerk of the Court in Cincinnati, in 1795. In 1798 he was elected to the first Territorial Assembly (North West Territory), and re-elected in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802. Issue:

By his first wife (Catherine Cooper):

- i. Sarah,³ m. John Lyon; d. s. p.
- ii. Agnes,³ m. Silas Hurin, son of Seth Hurin, who lived at Lebanon, Ohio. Children: 1. Catherine C. Hurin, m. Richard Skinner, and lived at Delphos, Van Wert county, Ohio; 2. Mariah Hurin, m. George Pierson; 3. Susan Hurin, m. Dr. Caleb Clements, of Lebanon, Ohio; 4. Sarah Hurin, m. James M. Fisher, of Lebanon, Ohio; 5. John Hurin, d. in inf.; 6. Amanda Hurin, m. John S. Weaver; 7. Hannah Hurin, d. in inf.; 8. James Kemper Hurin, b. Mar. 14, 1814, at Lebanon, Ohio, m. 1st, Mary Foster; 2d, Eliza Littell, dau. of John Littell, of New Jersey; 3d, June 5, 1845, Cynthia Halsey, dau. of Daniel Halsey, of Ohio: he d. suddenly, Oct. 9, 1893; 9. Silas Hurin, d. aged 17 yrs.; 10. Agnes Hurin, m. William Logan; 11. William Hurin, d. in inf.—*Littell's Passaic Valley*, 190; *Descendants of Thomas Halsey*, 228.
- iii. Stephen,³ m. 1st, Jane Porter; 2d, Le Anne Bell. Children: 1. Oliver, m. — Conwell; 2. Mary Anne, d. aged 14 yrs.; 3. Catherine, d. aged 13 yrs.; 4. John.—*Littell*.
- iv. Cooper,³ m. 1st, Elizabeth Reeder, dau. of Jacob

Reeder; 2d, Elizabeth Layton, dau. of Judge Layton, of Mad River, Ohio. Children: 1. Ellen; 2. Stephen; 3. John; 4. Mary Anne.

- v. Lydia,³ m. Ogden Ross, son of Matthias Ross, formerly of Springfield, N. J. Children: 1. Mary Ross, m. Joseph Gaston; 2. Martha Catherine Ross, m. William Bingham, son of David Bingham; 3. Caroline Ross, m. Chamberlain Andrew; 4. Sarah Ross, m. James Andrew; 5. John Ross, removed to Lowell, Mass., m. Fanny Waldron, of Boston; 6. Charlotte Ross, m. John Matthews; 7. Harriet Ross; 8. Denman Ross, removed to Lowell, Mass., m. Mary Waldron, of Boston; 9. Jane Ross, m. Holland Smith; 10. Lydia Ross, m. Cyrus Warren.—*Littell*.

By his second wife (Susan Demun):

- vi. William,³ m. Catherine Hand, dau. of John Hand, of Morris county. Children: 1. Israel, m. Eliza McMullen; 2. John; 3. Harriet; 4. Caroline; 5. Elizabeth; 6. George.—*Littell*.
- vii. Elizabeth,³ m. Matthew Patten, of Dayton, Ohio. Children: 1. Margaret Patten, m. James Douglass; 2. Susan Patten, m. William Wilson, of Hamilton, Ohio; 3. Anne Patten, m. Hugh Wilson, brother of William, and removed to Indiana; 4. Eliza Patten, m. Rev. David Reed, and removed to Jefferson county, Ind.; 5. Mary Patten; 6. Amanda Patten; 7. William Patten, m. Mary Ann, dau. of Robert Duffield; 8. Sarah Bell Patten; 9. Martha Jane Patten; 10. Sophia Patten, d. of cholera, July 21, 1850, at Hamilton, O.—*Littell*.
- viii. Mary,³ m. Alexander Pendery. Children: 1. Ludlow; 2. Goodlow; 3. Martha; 4. Ralph; 5.

William; 6. Finley; 7. Susan Jane; 8. Israel.—*Littell*.

ix. Martha,³ d. aged 15 yrs.

x. Susan,³ m. 1st, Stephen Cummings; 2d, David Bingham, 2d. Child: Martha Jane Cummings, m. John W. Owen.—*Littell*.

xi. John,³ m. Hetty Niles. Children: 1. Harriet, m. Dr. Freeman; 2. Stephen; 3. John.

xii. Ruth,³ m. James Baxter. Children: 1. Susan Jane Baxter; 2. Martha Jane Baxter, m. J. H. Harper; 3. Andrew James Baxter; 4. John Ludlow Baxter.

xiii. Catherine,³ m. John Long. Children: 1. Susan Long; 2. Josephine Long; 3. John Ludlow Long.

3. BENJAMIN LUDLOW² (Cornelius¹), b. 1764; m. Eleanor Harris, dau. of Benjamin Harris, of Morris county, and lived at Long Hill, Morris county; d. Jan. 27, 1817; she d. Sept. 4, 1819, aged 48 years. He was appointed Judge of the Morris county courts in 1803; was elected to represent the county in the Legislative Council, 1807–1814, was Major of the First Battalion of the First or Middle Morris Regiment, 1793–1806, and ultimately became a Major General of militia.—*Littell; Hist. of Morris County*.
Issue:

i. Cornelius,³ m. Julia Ann Disborough, of New Brunswick. He graduated at Princeton College in 1816. He was a justice of the peace and in 1823 was appointed a Judge of the Morris county courts; removed to Milford, Hunterdon county, and in 1835 to New Brunswick; d. Nov. 24, 1836. Children: 1. George C. Ludlow, b. April 6, 1830, at Milford, Hunterdon county; graduated at Rutgers College in 1850; admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1853; elected to the State Senate in

1876, and in 1880 Governor of New Jersey; was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1895; d. Dec. 18, 1900; 2. Jane, and three others.—*Littell; Memoir of George C. Ludlow; Princeton and Rutgers Catalogues, etc.*

- ii. Israel,³ b. 1796; d. Dec. 21, 1819, unm.
- iii. Mary,³ m. Dr. John W. Craig, of Plainfield, N. J.; d. s. p., 1846.
- iv. Martha,³ b. 1801; d. Nov. 17, 1802.
- v. Susan,³ b. 1803; d. Mar. 27, 1823, unm.
- vi. George Harris,³ b. 1805; was sheriff of Morris county, 1831-4, and clerk of the county, 1843-8.
- vii. Martha,³ m. George H. McCarter, her cousin, Nov. 17, 1840; d. s. p., about 1845.
- viii. Eliza,³ b. 1809; d. Mar. 19, 1838, unm.
- ix. Charlotte Chambers,³ b. 1810; d. July 22, 1830, unm.
- x. Eleanor,³ d. Mar. 4, 1849, unm.
- xi. Benjamin,³ b. Aug. 8, 1817; d. Nov. 17, 1817.

4. ISRAEL LUDLOW² (Cornelius¹), b. 1766, at Long Hill, N. J.; m. Charlotte Chambers, dau. of Gen. James Chambers, an officer in the Revolutionary army, residing at Chambersburg, Pa.; d. January 21, 1804, in his 39th year. In 1787 he was engaged by Thomas Hutchins, Surveyor General of the United States, to assist in surveying the Symmes Purchase, an immense tract of land in Ohio, in which Judge John Cleves Symmes, Jonathan Dayton and other Jerseymen were interested. He arrived on the ground Sept. 22, 1788, and John Filson, one of the purchasers, having disappeared (presumably killed by the Indians), young Ludlow was chosen as one of the purchasers in his place, and so became the sole owner of Hamilton, and part owner of Dayton, Ohio. In the fall of 1788 he bought a part of the tract on which Cincinnati was laid out by him and others in the following January. It is thought proba-

ble that Ludlow suggested the name of the town. In 1791 he erected the first frame house in Cincinnati. He gave the site for the first Presbyterian church in the Miami Purchase, the building being erected in 1792. He was appointed clerk of the first U. S. Courts in the Northwest Territory, in 1790. About 1796 he built at Ludlow Station, and there ended his days. He was known as Colonel Israel Ludlow.—*Life and Times of Col. Israel Ludlow*, by Henry Benton Teetor, Cincinnati, 1885; *Life, Letters and Correspondence of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, D. D.*, Cincinnati, 1888, I., 442, 443, 446. Issue:

- i. James Cornelius,³ m. ——— Clarkson. Issue: 1. Sarah Bella, m. Salmon P. Chase, Governor of Ohio, United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; 2. James Dunlop; 3. Charlotte Chambers, m. Charles A. Jones, a lawyer, of New Orleans, La.; 4. Reubama; 5. Benjamin; 6. Hadrassa.
- ii. Sarah Bella,³ m. 1st, Jephtha D. Garrard, a lawyer in Cincinnati, son of Governor Garrard, of Kentucky; 2d, John McLean, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Children: 1. Israel Garrard, a lawyer, of Cincinnati; 2. Kenner Garrard; 3. Lewis Garrard; 4. Jephtha D. Garrard. (By her second husband:) 5. Ludlow McLean, d. young.
- iii. A dau.,³ m. Col. Ambrose Dudley, of Cincinnati. Ch.: Louisa Dudley, m. John G. D. Burrows, of Cincinnati.
- iv. Israel,³

THE SITE OF THE FIRST GOVERNMENT HOUSE OF NEW JERSEY.

—
BY ERNEST L. MEYER.
—

If we consider the comparatively recent settlement of New Jersey, it must appear surprising that nothing whatever should be known of the site of its first government house, except that it was at Elizabethtown.

Dr. Murray, in his Notes, published in 1844, says, that "there is not now a trace of public buildings in existence, nor does even tradition point out the site on which they stood." Other historians give no information, and Dr. Hatfield seems to have been the only writer who has attempted to locate the site, but even he is not very successful in his efforts, as I shall prove further on.

Having for a long time endeavored to locate from the records the home lots of the early settlers of Elizabethtown, I was enabled, a few years ago, to point out the exact site of Governor Carteret's second house, built shortly before 1680, and to prove it by laying bare a part of its foundation. This induced me to extend my researches, in order to find, if possible, the site of the first government building, erected immediately after the first settlement of the town, and the Governor's arrival there in August, 1665. The result of that investigation, which I shall now lay before you, encourages me in the belief that my labor was not in vain.

The oldest reference to the government house is found in a mortgage, made in 1669, by John Ogden, for the mill on the west side of Broad street and North side of the river, in which the mill is described as being "near unto the

Mansion or dwelling house of Governor Carteret in Elizabethtown." This, together with the fact that later on the Governor owned the land on the opposite side of the street, misled Dr. Hatfield into making the statement that the house was on the east side of Broad street, near the stone bridge. The description given in the mortgage would fit well a place situated somewhat further away from the mill, for at the time of the execution of the mortgage the limits of the town were very extensive and the houses far apart, so that those a few hundred yards distant from each other would have been considered "near." That Dr. Hatfield is wrong in his conclusion is best proven by the fact that Governor Carteret was not the owner of the supposed site at the time when the mortgage was executed, but purchased the land six years later, in 1675.

The next reference to the house is to be found in an account of the settled towns of East New Jersey, in 1680, printed in Scot's "Model," page 135: "There is in this Town a house, orchards and farm, within the Town, in partnership between the Proprietor and Governor Philip Carteret, it being one of the first houses built there, and has all along been the residence of the Governor, until of late he hath finished his new house."

At the first settlement of the town, home lots of about six acres were laid out and allotted to the associates, and a description entered in the town books. These books were lost or destroyed before 1720, so that the only way of locating the lots now, is by means of the patents, which the proprietors forced the associates to obtain, and from conveyances made among the associates.

The records of the patents and surveys show that the land lying between Broad street, Scott place, East Jersey street and the river, about twenty-four acres, with Elizabeth avenue, then called the "King's highway," crossing it, was divided into four tracts, of which the most northerly one was pat-

ented to Richard Painter; south of this tract, along Broad street to the river, was the land of Abraham Shotwell, sold in 1675 to Thomas Blumfield and by him in the same year to Governor Philip Carteret. The owner of the next lot was James Bollen, who sold in 1673 to John Martin, who again sold it in 1674 to Henry Lyon, of whom Governor Carteret purchased it in 1675. Adjoining this and bounded by Scott place on the east, was the home lot, laid out to Sir George and Philip Carteret. This and another one, on the northwest corner of East Jersey street and Madison avenue, were the only home lots owned by them jointly, although they had several large outlying plantations in partnership. Both lots are described in Book 4, page 4, of the East Jersey records, as follows: "The first of 4 acres, bounded Northwest by Bollen, now Philip Carteret, Northeast, Southeast, and Southwest by highways, with an addition of one acre, bounded Southwest by the Mill river, Southeast and Northeast by highways and Northwest by the addition formerly Bollen's; the second lot of six acres is bounded Northwest by Robert Vauquellin, Southeast, Southwest and Northeast by highways." These descriptions prove beyond a doubt, that the first lot, with addition, is the one on the west side of Scott place, between East Jersey street and the river, while the second lot is on the Northwest corner of East Jersey street and Madison avenue.

Although the survey was not recorded until 1682, it is nevertheless certain, that the Governor had possession of these lots much earlier; for in 1674 he leased from Henry Lyon, before he bought from him his whole tract, two acres of his house lot, *adjoining his own*, for brickmaking. On this Lyon or Bollen lot, and not on the Shotwell lot, as Dr. Hatfield erroneously asserts, the Governor built his new house, which was completed in 1680.

Having shown that the first government house must

have stood on one of the two above described lots owned jointly by the Proprietor and the Governor, it remains to be proven on which one it was situated and on what part of the whole it stood.

After Governor Carteret's death in 1682, the real estate came into possession of his widow, and on her marriage in 1685, into that of Colonel Richard Townley; at least he seems to have considered himself the rightful owner not only of all that which the Governor had possessed individually, but also of that which he had owned jointly with Sir George or his assigns. The twenty-four Proprietors, who had purchased Sir George's right, made several attempts to recover the government house and other property, but seem to have been unsuccessful, as all the subsequent deeds for parts of the land and the house came from Richard Townley, and after his death from his son Effingham. To improve his title, he conveyed the whole property several times, to be reconveyed to him on the following day or shortly after.

It is strange that Dr. Hatfield does not once mention the name of Effingham, while he speaks repeatedly of Charles, the other son of Col. Townley, although all the later conveyances of the property were made by Effingham, among which is the deed to St. John's church, which was made, not as Dr. Hatfield would have us believe, by Charles Townley, but by Elizabeth, the widow of Richard Townley and former wife of Governor Carteret, and by Effingham Townley.¹

I mention this, not from any desire of finding fault with Hatfield's history, which, in spite of some defects, I consider an excellent work, based upon laborious researches; but to prevent, as much as I can, the repetitions of such errors in other books, samples of which I happened to see in some instances recently.

¹ E. Jersey Records, Liber K, small, page 83.

But to return to the main subject. The whole property had remained intact until the year 1691, when Col. Richard Townley sold to John Harriman, the minister, a "Mansion house, with storehouses, etc., and also a house lot adjoining to the house lot formerly belonging to Robert Vauquellin."

The second lot included in this conveyance, situated on the northwest corner of East Jersey street and Madison avenue, evidently contained no building, as, if such had been the case, mention would have been made in the conveyance, in accordance with the established usage then in vogue, and as John Harriman soon after proceeded to erect a building on it, which remained his homestead for many years after.

The first mentioned lot he sold, in 1703, to John Blanchard. The deed describes it as "All that Mansion house, together with the kitchen, barn to the same belonging, bounded Southwest by the Elizabethtown Creek, Southeast and Northeast by the highways or streets, and Northwest by the partition fence, that parts the garden from the barnyard of Col. Richard Townley."

This identifies the lot as a part of the home lot on the west side of Scott place, formerly laid out to Sir George and Philip Carteret, and limits the site of the Mansion house to that part of it which lies between Elizabeth avenue and the river. It is more closely defined in a deed, made in 1721, by Effingham Townley to Arent Schuyler, for the adjoining lands, in which the front on Elizabeth avenue is given as 2.52 chains, or 166 feet. The remainder of the home lot, on the north side of Elizabeth avenue, conveyed in 1707 by Richard Townley to John Barclay and reconveyed to him on the following day, is described as "an orchard of four acres, formerly belonging to the house lately sold to John Harriman."

There can be no doubt, therefore, that this house, gen-

erally called the Mansion house, was the first building erected by Governor Carteret for his residence and also for a government house. That it was used in the latter capacity, follows from an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1679 (Grants and Concessions, page 131), which speaks of vessels entering and clearing "in his Majesty's custom house, which is at the Governor's house in Elizabethtown, where is the King's customer and collector of New Jersey."

After the Governor had removed into his new house and married, the mansion house seems to have retained the government offices. That Deputy-Governor Rudyard, who succeeded Carteret in 1682, when the province had come under the rule of the twenty-four proprietors, occupied it, is well attested by his own statement and by the orders given to Gawen Lawrie by the proprietors. Rudyard writes, May 30, 1683: "My habitation with Samuel Groome [the surveyor-general] is at Elizabethtown and here we came first; it lies on a fresh small river; with the tide ships of 30 or 40 tons come before our doors. . . . I hope to make 20 or 30 barrels [cider] out of our orchard next year, as those have done, who had it before me, for that must be as Providence orders." He was superseded in July of the same year by Gawen Lawrie, who, however, did not arrive here until the beginning of the following year. The instructions for the new Deputy-Governor contained the following:

"We order thee, to take possession of the house belonging to the Proprietors, with the orchards and grounds belonging thereto; and we order Thomas Rudyard to give thee possession thereof; and we desire thee to take care to clear all the frivolous pretences of widow Cartwright [Carteret] thereto." (Grants and Concessions, page 177.)

The following is a short summary of the evidence, with the authorities:

1. The Governor's house was on a lot owned in partner-

ship between Sir George and Philip Carteret.

(Scot's Model of the Government of East New Jersey, page 135.)

2. They owned in partnership, besides large outlying tracts, no more than two house lots, one of six acres on the Northwest corner of East Jersey street and Madison avenue, and one of five acres on the west side of Scott place, between East Jersey street and the river. The house must have been on one of these lots. (East Jersey Records.)
3. The six-acre lot contained no building, while the five-acre lot on Scott place had a house and outbuildings, the house being described in the deed as "the Mansion house."

(Deed to John Harriman, East Jersey Records, Lib. I, p. 6.)

4. The five-acre lot was crossed by Elizabeth avenue; the Mansion house was on that part of the lot which lies between the avenue and the river.

(Deed to John Blanchard, East Jersey Records, Lib. I, p. 8.)

5. The remaining land between the avenue and East Jersey street is described in 1707 as "an orchard of four acres, formerly belonging to the house lately sold to John Harriman."

(Deed of Richard Townley to John Barclay, E. J. Records, Lib. C 3, page 59, reconveyed on the following day.)

6. The lot between Elizabeth avenue and the river had a frontage of 264 feet on the avenue; it was on the east side 166 feet, where the house was situated.

(Deed to Arent Schuyler, E. J. Records, Lib. B 2, page 406.)

7. The house was on the easterly part of the 166 foot

lot, because the westerly part of the lot is described as being a garden.

(Deed to John Blanchard, E. J. Records, Lib. I, p. 8.)

8. It was near the river and fronted the same.

(Letter of Gov. Rudyard, Scot's Model, page 150.)

As corroborative evidence it may be added, that John Ogden's mortgage of 1669, calls the Governor's house "the Mansion house," an appellation, which, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is not given to any other house mentioned in the early records, except to the one above described.

From the foregoing it appears, that the first government house was south of Elizabeth avenue and near the river, on the easterly part of a lot 166 feet wide, bounded east by the continuation of the present westerly line of West Scott Place. It embraces a part of the lot now owned by Mr. Pruden, with a narrow strip adjoining it on the east side. Besides the pottery, dwelling house and stores, it contains now a very old building near the river, which one might be tempted to take for the original mansion house, were it not for the figures 1735 on its foundation. The building stands eighty feet from the river, fronting it, and consists of a stone basement, whose floor is on a level with the ground, and two frame stories, roof and sides covered with shingles. There are two square stones, one on either side of the basement door, supporting the lintel over it, marked respectively $\frac{17}{A}$ and $\frac{35}{J}$, which means that Andrew Joline built the house in 1735. The masonry under the stones is different from the rest, and has the appearance of having been taken out and replaced after the insertion of these stones, which would seem to prove that the present building had been placed on an older foundation, so that it is possible that the lower wall is a part of the old gov-

ernment house or of one of the outbuildings. Be this as it may, it is certain that it stood very near, if not on the same site now occupied by this old building.

In Carteret's time, the grounds attached to the house extended from the river along Scott place and Madison avenue to near East Grand street, a distance of about 2000 feet, varying in width from 264 to 462 feet, crossed by Elizabeth avenue and East Jersey street. The whole elevated ground between these streets was covered with an orchard, and from the adjoining road sloped gently to a low meadow, then or later called the "horse-hollow," since filled in and now occupied by Scott park, the market and city hall. A brook crossed the grounds, near where the Gen. Scott house now stands, ran through the hollow and emptied into the river near the mansion house. The grounds contained about 12 acres; but the Governor, in 1675, added about an equal amount of land, which, however, he purchased in his own right. There was another orchard on this plot, and the whole property, with its varying surface, orchard, meadow and garden, adjoining the river and brook, must have possessed much rural beauty.

Gawen Lawrie seems to have been pleased with the government house and its surroundings, as he continued to reside here until his death in 1687, notwithstanding the repeated instructions of the proprietors to consider Perth Amboy the capital of the province and make it his residence.

Elizabethtown thus virtually remained the capital until the year 1686, when the General Assembly was held for the first time at Perth Amboy.

EDMUND DRAKE HALSEY.

BY THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN CHAMBERS.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EDMUND DRAKE HALSEY was born Sept. 11, 1840. His parents were Samuel Beach Halsey and Sarah Dubois Jackson. He was fitted for college at Morristown Academy and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1857. In this same year he entered the Sophomore class of Nassau Hall, and graduated with the Philosophical oration in 1860. He then entered upon the study of the law at Morristown with his brother Samuel S. Halsey.

In Aug., 1862, his reading of law was interrupted by his enlisting as a private in Co. K, 15th Regt. N. J. Vols.

On Jan. 15, 1863, he was promoted Sergeant Major in place of John P. Fowler, who had been killed. In five months, June 19, 1863, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant Co. F, and in one month, July 27, 1863, was promoted to be 1st Lieutenant Co. D. After another interval of a month, Aug. 12, 1863, he was mustered and detailed as Acting Adjutant, and within a year after the first promotion from the ranks, on Jan. 1, 1864, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant. For a year previous to his honorable discharge, on Jan. 1, to take effect Jan. 12, 1865, on account of continued ill health, he served almost continually as Judge Advocate of Courts Martial. He was in all the marches and engagements of his regiment for the

EDMUND DRAKE HALSEY.

two years and a half, in which he had no small part in its most eventful history.

On his return home he resumed the study of law and was admitted to the Bar in the November term, 1865, as an attorney, and as counsellor in the February term, 1869. From Sept. 18, 1867, to the day of his death, he was a trustee of the Rockaway Presbyterian church; and for a number of years he was either a teacher in or superintendent (four years) of the Sabbath School in the same church. From the time of its organization in 1881 he was one of the trustees of the Morris County Children's Home. He was a life member of the New York and New Jersey Historical Societies, and secretary and afterwards treasurer of the Washington Association of N. J. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1896 he joined the "New Jersey Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America." As a practical engineer he took part in the work of the commission which settled the boundary between New Jersey and New York. Since 1868 he had been a director and when he died was President of the National Iron Bank of Morristown. He was also a director of the Morristown Gas Light Co., and a manager of the Morris County Savings Bank.

On May 27, 1869, he was married by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, D. D., to Mary Halsey Darcy, daughter of Henry Gray and Anne Mackenzie Drake Darcy. Two children survive: Edmund Drake Halsey, Jr., a graduate of Princeton College in 1894 and at present a student at law, and Cornelia Van Wyck Halsey, now studying at Bryn Mawr College.

ANCESTRY AND EDUCATION.

Edmund Drake Halsey was the youngest of a family of nine children, of whom all but two attained maturity.

His ancestry on both his father's and mother's side deserve especial notice. He was in the eighth generation of descent from Thomas Halsey who came from London to Lynn, Mass., before 1637. His mother, Sarah Dubois Jackson, was the seventh in descent from Robert Jackson who died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1685. They were in both cases of Puritan origin and manifested all those well-known traits which have made that strain in our national blood of such predominating influence in all departments of thought and action.

Dr. Abraham Halsey, his grandfather and a resident of Hopewell, Orange Co., N. Y., was not only a well-educated man and a physician of extensive and successful practice, but he was also a man of affairs, public spirited and enterprising.

His grandson says of him (Halsey Genealogy, page 108): "The character of Dr. Halsey was marked by traits of the most estimable kind. He was the ready patron of every enterprise for improving the condition of society around him. He very early got up a circulating library and kept it up by constant attention and frequent subscription. He gave to two of his three sons a collegiate education and would have given the same to the youngest had he at the time been disposed to accept it. He was very hospitable and entertained not only his friends and acquaintances, but as he lived in the path of the first emigration from New England westward, he often had large families resting themselves at his place and talking over their prospects and expectations, as well as their past history. He was the ever-ready patron of every young man who showed a disposition to rise above his surroundings, and many such had reason to thank him for his disinterested and substantial encouragement and aid. He was firm in his political opinions but never a candidate for political honors. He was a man of strict integrity and ob-

servant of all the laws of propriety of conduct, especially careful to keep the Sabbath and to require its observance in his family. He had many warm friends and no enemies."

This grandfather on his father's side died in 1822. His son, Samuel Beach Halsey, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1796 and was a worthy son of such a sire. He graduated from Union College with the second honor and was a practitioner of the law in New York State until 1834, when he removed to Rockaway, N. J. His character was a rare combination of scholarly tastes and love of reading, a thorough knowledge of business, a practical acquaintance with the politics of the day and a most devout and humble piety. His son Edmund has laid upon the altar of filial piety the following beautiful tribute to his memory (Halsey Geneal., 204):

"His educational and literary attainments were of a high order, and could only be measured by the large and liberal tastes of the true scholar. The material of his thought was wonderfully rich, and his ideas upon any subject, however intricate, were neither barren nor impoverished, but were at once as full and clear cut as they were brilliant.

"But the crowning beauty of his life was his kind and beautiful character, whose generous impulses were as free and boundless as they were systematized; and therefore of the greater practical importance. His sympathies and interest in any good cause were large and generous, and if he was not the proposer of a movement, he was always ready and willing to second it with his endorsement and material assistance. To what extent this was the case, one has only to recall his church connections for forty years to realize.

"He was never idle a single waking hour when in health, and he could not endure the presence of an idler. He discharged financial trusts with conspicuous fidelity and

ability. It would have been a positive torment to him to think that he had a dollar in his possession wrongfully. He was exceedingly conscientious, and suffered at times long, and, to his friends, unaccountable, seasons of depression in view of sins of thought or deed which seemed to him heinous in the sight of his Maker. Subscriptions for the support of the Gospel and in aid of educational or other philanthropic causes were with him debts; and all cases of doubt between himself and others he would decide against himself. He would rather frankly lose than doubtfully win."

He was elected to the New York legislature in 1826, from Dutchess Co., when the balance of the ticket met with disastrous defeat. He was again elected to the same body in 1830.

After his removal to this State, he became a member of the New Jersey legislature, in 1841, and was returned for the succeeding term, at which time he was elected, without opposition, Speaker of the Assembly. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Superintendent of Schools of Morris county. For thirty years he served the Church of Rockaway as a ruling elder with pre-eminent usefulness and efficiency.

Edmund Drake's mother, Sarah Dubois, the only daughter of Colonel Joseph Jackson, "was the daughter of a gentleman of large business and social acquaintance, and related on her mother's side to many of the most distinguished persons in the State, had been much courted and was greatly beloved."

By his enterprise and business ability her father had built up a large business in the mining and manufacturing of iron. He successfully and profitably carried out contracts with the government. "Of indomitable will and perseverance, and with a decided military cast, systematic and thorough in his management and discipline, and of

broad comprehensive views, associating with the prominent men of his day, he was ranked as without a superior as a business man."

He was a member of the legislature; was an elder and the largest contributor in the Rockaway Presbyterian Church; a man of godly walk and conversation, and always responding to any appeal for his sympathy and help; a man of quite unusual natural and acquired intelligence.

The home which such examples adorned was most favorable to the development of culture and refinement. He who came under these influences the last was not the one who felt them the least. The youngest of the family partook of all its characteristics and exemplified its best traditions.

The young Edmund seemed to imbibe the love of knowledge with the first nourishment of his physical life. Before he had fairly learned to speak correctly his mother tongue, he had acquired a fund of proverbs and other quotations with which he startled as well as vastly amused his family and friends. His favorite author, whom he always managed to find time to read and from whose prolific pages he garnered a perfect harvest of appropriate sayings, which by a marvellous instinct he succeeded in using most aptly on various occasions, was Shakespeare. The droll gravity with which the precocious child would bring in his favorite adage or Shakespearean excerpt added not a little to the delight of his hearers. The love of knowledge thus early acquired was sedulously fostered by his father. By the promise of receiving as a gift each book as he mastered it, he soon became owner of nearly all the volumes of his father's extensive collection of standard works.

It is thus not surprising that when at the age of seventeen he entered the Sophomore class of Princeton College he found himself at home only among the more studious and intellectual of his fellow students. Such is the testi-

mony at least of one who knew him intimately. He writes : "I came very soon to know him better than I knew any of his classmates except two or three.

"He was tall and spare; quiet and slow in his movements ordinarily, but capable of giving a good account of himself in running and jumping and in such general football contests as, in the later fifties, were held on the campus. He was best known, however, as one of the ablest men in his class; as conquering easily and surely the subjects of the college course. My recollection is quite distinct, that while he was known as a fine classical scholar, he was at his best in mathematics and related studies. He was graduated seventh in a class of about 90, took the Philosophical Oration, and left Princeton with the reputation that, had he chosen to do so, he might have obtained a still higher grade. That Halsey would study law every one took for granted; for every one believed that he had the talents and temperament and character that would make him an able counsellor."

THE LAWYER.

That such a prophecy was fulfilled in his career at the Bar, we have the testimony of his compeers to prove.

In a biographical book of reference we are told that "he was a strong Republican, an able, learned lawyer and a man of rare business ability." (Judicial and Civil History of N. J., 264.)

In the resolutions passed by the Bar of Morris Co. on the announcement of his death, it is said, "That in the death of the late Edmund D. Halsey the Bar of Morris County has lost an able, learned and useful member, a genial associate and an amiable friend.

"That as members of the Bar, we recall with keen memory and deep feeling, the qualities and traits of Mr. Halsey, which made him respected and beloved by his professional associates; his interest in all his duties, his consci-

entious and faithful discharge of all engagements and trusts, his warm sympathy with his younger associates and his constant regard for the honor and welfare of his profession."

That these sentiments were not merely perfunctory utterances of formal respect we learn from the spontaneous endorsement of them in the addresses by various members of the Bar before they were regularly adopted.

One of these speaks of him as "thoroughly honest; faithful to his clients; and a hard worker, being always at work."

Another bore emphatic testimony to his consideration for the poor both in a professional and business way. A third said of him, "To those who best knew him, it was evident that he walked with God. His deeds were such as are actuated where the spirit of Christ dwells in the heart."

A younger member of the Bar gave expression to the gratitude he cherished for kindness and help received on different occasions, as from the hands of a true friend.

We are also told by another of his kindness and honesty: "I have always found him a trustworthy man. In all my business intercourse with Mr. Halsey, I never knew him to keep back any information proper to reveal, from those who were legally opposed to him; nor would he ever try to spring surprises or resort to any dishonorable trickery in his dealing with them."

Says one, enjoying high honor on the Bench, after speaking of the advantage to a lawyer of a character of sterling integrity, "Mr. Halsey was an example of fidelity and honesty, and in that respect merits the imitation of all members of the Bar." He continues, "Another quality I wish to refer to, which he had in an eminent degree, was a courageous tenacity and firmness of purpose. Years ago he began to develop a weakness of the throat, the result,

as I understand, of a naturally delicate constitution, aggravated by exposure while serving in the army in the late war.

"But when he felt this coming on he did not lie down and yield, and say, 'I am good for nothing.' He commenced a great fight and kept it up to the last—never discouraged, never giving in, but, as we know, at the last moment he was around among us working as usual, with apparent vigor and fixed purpose. Mr. Halsey was a worker and took pleasure in his work. He was not a book worm in the law. He early perceived that he was not able to distinguish himself as a barrister. His lungs and voice were not equal to that role.

"He was, however, a first class business man, and he naturally sought the kind of legal work to which he was suited."

These tributes from those in the same profession, as discriminating as they are voluntary, prove that our friend was free from the narrowness and pettiness of professional and personal character, which would have made his death a loss only to kindred or intimate friends. His native-born ability and unquestioned strength of resolution are recognized by those, his fellow experts in the law, whom no superficiality could deceive or partiality of friendship delude.

Although Mr. Halsey's legal practice was mainly in the office, yet it was very extensive and responsible, and required not only legal knowledge and skill of no common order, but also those resources of personal character with which he was so well endowed: to wit, knowledge of men, acquaintance with affairs and unswerving devotion to duty, with scrupulous exactness and precision in the care of complicated interests and the adjustment of conflicting claims.

Says one, who was in a situation to know whereof he

was affirming, "I never knew of one complaint ever made concerning Mr. Halsey's care of any of the interests entrusted to his charge."

His legal brethren appear to recognize the fact that but for circumstances beyond his power their late friend would have surely risen to the highest rank in his profession. This at any rate is an impression shared by all who had occasion to perceive his easy mastery of the difficult tasks he encountered not only in college but in life at large.

THE HISTORIAN.

One reason, at least, may be suggested why Mr. Halsey did not attain the very front rank in college and in his legal career. Nor was it that he loved to surpass less, but only that he loved literature more. From his earliest days, as we have seen, he was a lover of books. In such cases one soon becomes an omnivorous reader with a most discursive taste. In Mr. Halsey's case his predilection was soon formed for antiquarian research. This turn of mind was strengthened by the fervor of his patriotism. He could not seem to do enough for the founders of our government and for the perpetuation of the memory of those who so nobly emulated their example in the late war. He thus soon became the very highest authority upon the history of Revolutionary times, and especially as far as they had to do with his native county of Morris. His retentive memory and habits of exactness, with his literary culture, made him an incomparable narrator of the glories of olden times.

His love of truth and his mathematical precision led him to go through with an incalculable amount of wearisome drudgery in compiling records and copying data. And in collecting Jerseyana he combined the zeal of a recluse with the practical sagacity of a man of affairs. His orderly habits and indefatigable industry provided a place for everything and that everything should be in its place,

of a most voluminous collection of clippings and scraps, pamphlets and monographs pertaining to his chosen field of research.

With all his continuous labor in his office and his home, in the law and historical investigation, he was always the man, *ohne hast, ohne rast*, never flurried but always deliberate, never procrastinating nor crowded into a corner, but doing each task in its turn and with its full share of carefulness and application. He always had time and yet was never idle.

His work as a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey was a part of that most commendable enterprise having its centre in the city of Morristown, which has provided such a beautiful and appropriate memorial of the Father of His Country. To be a member of a body whose enlightened patriotism, unstinted liberality, and exquisite taste have laid under obligation to them the whole of New Jersey, is an honor deserving of special mention. Mr. Halsey was secretary and afterwards treasurer of the society. He wrote its history, took great delight in its success, and as much, if not more than any other, aided it by his thorough knowledge of all that pertained to its special sphere of historical commemoration.

While somewhat hindered by his delicate health from doing all that he would for the Historical Society of New Jersey, he was after all one of its most esteemed supporters. Within this circle of congenial associates he seems, if I may judge from the information I have received, to have exercised the same spell, by the gracious charm of his geniality, that he did elsewhere. Says one of these collaborators, "when I went to his funeral, on that dreary day at Rockaway, there came to me with great force the scripture saying, 'Lover and friend hast thou put far from me.' His gentleness, his patient, untiring industry, under all difficulties, were a lesson to us all, while his sweet spirit

in his long illness was an example few have the grace or the strength to follow. The world is better for such men. The good that they do lives after them. He was one of the loveliest men, one of the noblest characters I ever knew. No, he has not been 'put far from me.' He has simply gone a little before, to the reward that awaits those that do their duty faithfully and uncomplainingly, to where the spirits of just men are made perfect. I have never known a man of whom it could be more confidently said that he has surely received 'the crown of life' promised to those who have been 'faithful unto death.'" Surely such a tribute, not written for publication, by one not inexperienced in life nor unacquainted with men, is most striking.

As a member of the committee of this (the New Jersey Historical) Society on Colonial and Revolutionary Documents, which has had charge of the publication of the New Jersey Archives, he has contributed no small share to the glory of the association and its usefulness to the community at large.

His business engagements and the necessity of husbanding his strength appeared to prevent his becoming an author, yet when he chose he could wield the pen of a ready writer. As it was, he contributed not a little to the stores of historical knowledge belonging to his native county and State.

He wrote the introductory and general part of the *History of Morris County*; *The Continental Army in Morris County in the year 1779-80*; *The History of the Washington Association*; *Rockaway Township in the War of the Rebellion*, and other articles enumerated hereafter. He carried through the press, as well as largely compiled *The Halsey Genealogy*.

THE PATRIOT.

His enlistment in the war, while in the midst of his studies for the Bar, was no mere boyish impulse. The battle

of Bull Run had been fought and the horrors of war had been brought closely home to the whole land. The delusion that the war would be of short duration had been rudely dissipated. Stern reality had destroyed the romance with which the field of battle is always viewed by the young and enthusiastic.

Young Edmund might have easily excused himself from taking up arms had patriotism not become a passion with him. The youngest and the only son at home at the time, he occupied a large place in the family circle and was especially looked to by his father for help in caring for the various business interests which were beginning to be a burden to him. But none of these things moved him. He cheerfully gave up the position of 2d lieutenant in a regiment raised at his own home, in order to enlist as a private in another regiment which his father preferred him to join.

When in camp his industry and application and carefulness made him an invaluable helper in the adjutant's department. Within a year after his enlistment he was promoted twice and a month after a third time. His youth (twenty-four years of age), when he was called to serve as Judge Advocate of Courts Martial, is a proof of the early maturity of his powers and of his evidently natural bent toward the law. We can trace by means of his carefully-kept diary the succession of trying experiences which he shared with his comrades. The long marches in the choking dust, under a broiling sun, the exhausting tramps through mud and slush, the exposure to freezing cold, to hunger and thirst, weariness and painfulness of almost every kind, the cruel mistakes which cost so many lives, all these and many other trying experiences of the soldier's life were the things with which his daily record is filled, and yet in no solitary instance do we hear of heart or flesh failing him. No complainings or heartburnings, no waver-

ing of purpose can be detected in the whole complete record of his own private life as a soldier. From beginning to end the same undaunted courage and high spirit are evident.

We cannot help pitying the young recruit whose patriotic enthusiasm must find its vent by enduring the trying test of the everlasting reports of the adjutant's office. In the continued illness of the principal the work devolved almost entirely upon his assistant. And how well he stood the test. The reports were always ready in time and as complete as they could be made. Sometimes the pen would be guided by fingers stiff with the cold, or in the glaring sun with no covering to mitigate its heat; sometimes the work would be continued far into the night with an intensity of application that allowed the fire to go out and left the writer chilled to the marrow. When at last he was freed from the irksome toil and was called to more important and pleasing employments, it was typical of the man that he should still return, and not unfrequently, to the old drudgery, simply in order that the reports should not fail of accuracy or completeness, and also that one younger and less experienced should be spared as much as possible. It did not take long for such energy and devotion to be appreciated, and it was as a first lieutenant that young Halsey took part with his regiment in some of the bloodiest battles of the civil war.

The historian of the regiment says of him:

"On the 12th of January, 1865, Edmund D. Halsey left the army. He had tendered his resignation, which, after several refusals, was accepted. He was the most industrious worker in the regiment. As Adjutant's Clerk, Sergeant Major, and Adjutant, his hands were always full. All the regimental books were kept by him in the neatest and most orderly manner. The reports of the regiment and much of the brigade were kept by him. He had for many

months been Division Judge-Advocate. By this appointment he might have claimed exemption from Adjutant's duty in his own regiment, but preferred to do double service rather than to have any confusion in his office papers, and a novice in charge of them for a time. Every official act and order of brigade and division headquarters pertaining to the Fifteenth New Jersey was associated with Halsey."

We fortunately have a short account by Mr. Halsey of the history of the Fifteenth New Jersey, which would include of course his own war experience. It was written for and printed by the "Morris County Chronicle" in its issue of Sept. 4, 1896. The occasion which called it forth was the fourteenth reunion of the regiment, which took place at Boonton, Sept. 3, 1896, these meetings being always of special interest to Adjutant Halsey.

The quality of the service rendered by the regiment in its engagements, all of which the young soldier saw, and of which it was impossible for such as he to be a small part, is exactly described in the words of their colonel:

"No regiment fought with more tenacious courage, or presented a more steady or unbroken front to the foe. Where the fire was hottest, the charge most impetuous, the resistance most stubborn, the carnage most fearful, it was found. It was never ordered to take a position that it did not reach it. It was never required to hold a post that it did not hold it. It never assaulted a line of the enemy that it did not drive it. It never charged a rebel work that it did not breach it. Whatever might be the general result, the Fifteenth New Jersey always performed the part assigned it."

These characteristics of the regiment were those of the subject of our sketch, and we cannot doubt that his personal force had a large share in the combined movement.

THE MAN.

What now is to be said of the man himself? Is it all told when we have treated of his words and actions? Can any man be greater than his work? Yea, every great man must be, and any true man is. Indeed, the evidences of a reserve force, "the hidings of power," are found in the lives of all to whom their fellow-men would willingly give heed.

But we have not yet exhausted the outer life of the subject of our sketch. Into his life in the home, where more was received from him and given to him than belongs to the lot of many, even the most fortunate of men, we cannot intrude. Of his gentleness and patience, his genial affection and quiet humor, his refined culture and intelligent piety, as there displayed, there is more than sufficient illustration, which can only be alluded to here.

If "reading maketh a full man," as Bacon expresses it, then our friend's mind was more completely occupied than most men's, especially if they are men of affairs. Not only in his early youth and in the choice companionship of his alma mater, but even on "the tented field" he could not let books alone. This taste was inherited, and grew with his growth. His habit of collecting clippings, which were always neatly arranged and preserved in scrap-books, showed the carefulness with which he gathered knowledge and the ready command which he had of all that he had gathered. His preference, as we might expect, was for historical research, but his taste was most catholic, and no branch of literature failed to interest him.

He loved books, and had the instincts of a born collector. His accumulations, especially of Jerseyana, to which we have already referred, have been increasing for years and are most voluminous.

But not even this, in itself, most commendable taste was permitted to usurp an undue proportion of his time and

attention. Circumstances threw into his hands a great deal of business connected with real estate and the settlement of estates. He also became known and trusted as an authority in finance. Thus the banking business made demands upon his time. He also from his earliest days had had his attention directed to the history of localities and families, and he became a most industrious genealogist. And yet no one of all these various lines of activity was suffered to interfere with another or to modify the devotion and application with which he carried on every task that he undertook. With much that appealed to his imagination he never failed in the exercise of the practical sagacity which belongs, as is supposed, exclusively to the business man.

In whatever direction he turned his mind he could apply himself without reserve. It might safely be claimed that he never unnecessarily put off a duty or slighted one, that he undertook. Whether it was laying out the bounds of a plot of land as a practical surveyor, or fixing the time and place of an historical event, or connecting the links of a family, or getting up the points of a case at law, or mending a toy for a child, he was always a workman that needed not to be ashamed. He certainly had one characteristic of genius—that of taking pains.

This exactness of workmanship was partly due, no doubt, to an inherited industry. Like his father before him, he loved work. But a strong sense of duty, in the form of a scrupulous conscientiousness, also a family trait, but not so easily inherited, was a marked characteristic of our friend.

A sense of responsibility for all the details of life and character, a continual regard for the all-pervading claims of truth and right, were no less marked in him than in the ancient artist who finished with all care the part of his

statues toward the wall, because if men did not, yet the gods did see them.

Thus practical and thorough, likewise, was his religious character. In his early home he breathed an atmosphere of fervent piety, and yet not of an ascetic type.

And so in his own case he claimed the right, which no one can dispute, of using the strong meat of sound doctrine. He was a Bible Christian, and what the Bible did not condemn, he would not. But where the command was clear, his obedience was implicit. He had no sympathy with any lax regard for the Sabbath, and he was never a silent or inactive member of the church. As a teacher or superintendent in the Sabbath school or trustee of the church, he was always found when wanted, and was never a slothful servant.

Although often invited to become an elder, he never consented, and, while we may regret this decision, yet we cannot fail to do justice to the motives that prompted it. His place at the prayer meeting was always filled until failing health prevented his further attendance.

He made a public profession of his faith in Christ, while his regiment was at Brandy Station, in April, 1864. In reference to this step he makes the following record in his diary:

"There has been quite a religious feeling throughout the regiment and, as you may say, throughout the army, of late. Next Sunday, Alanson (i. e., the Rev. Alanson Haines, the chaplain and a relative) proposes to hold communion and to receive some ten or fifteen into the church. Providence permitting, I will be among the number, yielding to what I feel to be my duty, and hoping that such a step may add to my happiness here and hereafter. I deeply regret not having done it before."

It is interesting to note that, as he remarks in his record,

he had read through the New Testament during the first winter he spent in the army.

Though possessing the gift of humor, so that he was called the wit of the Assembly when a member of that body, he never seemed even tempted to indulge in any brilliant sallies at the expense of kindly feeling or personal purity and refinement. He was also remarkably free from any trace of pretense or egotism. Even his chronic invalidism ailed to make him self-absorbed and unsympathetic. In-fact, he seemed thereby to become even more thoughtful of others and ready to enter into their experiences. And it was this friendliness, this brotherly-loving kindness, which makes his loss to some of us so grievous and personal.

"I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan; very pleasant hast thou been unto me: thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women. How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perish."

But the paths of God are in the sea, and impenetrable mystery shrouds all his providences. The old and infirm are spared and the young and vigorous taken away, and so the life so prized by us, at last was brought to a close.

Although he had been so long an invalid, his death came as a surprise. Not feeling well during the early part of the week, he did not go to Morristown until Thursday morning. He, however, returned home very soon. On Saturday morning, Oct. 17, 1896, he quietly fell asleep, pleurisy being the immediate cause of his death. His remains were buried in the family plot in the cemetery at Rockaway, New Jersey.

And thus came to an end a life whose motto might most appropriately have been:

"Ich Dien," "I serve."

For whether we consider the army, of which he was so brilliant a soldier; the profession, to which he was so well adapted; the recreations, historical and genealogical, in

which his attainments were so often made use of by others, or the Church, whose ministry he particularly cherished and whose services he always honored, we never find wanting in his case the two guiding stars of a great life: a rigid sense of duty and an eager desire to be useful.

In this point of view we can safely conclude that his life work was not only a blessing but a triumphant success.

And in the world to come, he cannot fail of recognition by Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister; and who said, "If any man desire to be first, the same shall be servant of all."

PUBLISHED ARTICLES OF EDMUND DRAKE HALSEY.

1. The History of Morris County, containing *Morris County* in the *Revolution*, the *War of 1812*, and the *Rebellion*, and also the History of the Iron Industry in the County. In "HISTORY OF MORRIS COUNTY," 1882.

2. "A Biographical Sketch of Col. Joseph Jackson, of Rockaway, N. J." For private distribution, 1883, in connection with Jos. J. Halsey.

3. "The Continental Army in Morris County in the Years 1779-80." An article read before the Washington Association, Feb. 22, 1889.

4. "Some of the Prominent Ministers of Morris County." An article in the Jubilee Number of the *Banner*, Morristown, 1889.

5. "Memoir of Rev. James Olney Averill," containing a biographical sketch, a funeral address and four sermons. 1887.

6. "History of The Washington Association," Morristown, 1891.

7. "Rockaway Township in the War of the Rebellion." An address delivered at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Rockaway, May 30, 1892.

8. "Biographical Sketch of Samuel Beach Halsey, of Rockaway, N. J." Printed for private distribution, 1893.

9. "The Gallant Fifteenth." Part of an article so entitled in the *Morris County Chronicle*, Boonton, Sept. 4, 1896.

10. "Mahlon Dickerson." An article published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.

11. "A Biographical Sketch of Henry G. Darcy." An article prepared for the New Jersey Historical Society.

12. A manuscript article, without title, upon "the Masons in the Revolution."

As co-editor with Mr. Wm. Ogden Wheeler, the following were published by him:—

13. "Inscriptions upon the Tombstones and Monuments in the Burying Grounds of the First Presbyterian Church and St. John's Church at Elizabeth, N. J.," 1892.

14. "Church Members, Marriages and Baptisms at Hanover, Morris Co., N. J., during the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Green and to the settlement of Rev. Aaron Conduct (1746–1796)." Sept. 14, 1893.

15. "Inscriptions on the Tombstones and Monuments at Whippany and Hanover, Morris County, New Jersey." March 1, 1894.

He was one of the three editors who published "Thomas Halsey and His Descendants in America." Morristown, N. J., 1895. Upon him fell the burden of seeing this work through the press, besides the compilation of a large part of it. He assisted very considerably in the preparation of the "History of the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers," by Rev. Alanson A. Haines, 1883. He contributed information to "Swank's Iron in All Ages;" contributed much historical knowledge to the "Society of the Cincinnati" and to the "Sons of the American Revolution;" contributed the manuscript of Col. Aaron Ogden's Autobiography, published in Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, and as an active and useful member of the "Committee on Colonial and Revolutionary Documents"

of the New Jersey Historical Society had much to do with the publication of the Archives of New Jersey.

Some Unpublished Revolutionary Manuscripts.¹

XXXVI.

PETITION OF WALTER CORTIS, IN HADDONFIELD JAIL, 1777.

The Humble Petetion of Walter Cortis Now Confined In the Town of hattenfield May the 29, 1777 Plainly Sheweth——:

That your humble Petetioner Begs your honnours would Take my Disressed Case Into Consideration for what I have Done I am Very Sorry therefor and will Indeavour Never To Do the Like No more and your humble Petetioner Is willing To Pay all Costs which hath Incrudid for my Sake and will If your honours Pleases To let me free Remain a True Subject To The States of America and By So Doing your humble Petitioner will Be forever In Duty Bound To Pray——

Walter Cortis——

[Addressed:]

To

The honourable
Govenor &
Counsell

[Endorsed:]

Petition of
Walter Curtis

XXXVII.

PETITION OF ISAAC OGDEN, GEORGE WALTS AND ARENT KINGSLAND,
PRISONERS IN MORRISTOWN GOAL, 1777.

To His Excellency William Livingston Esqr. and the Honble the Council of Safety of the State of New Jersey——

The Petition of Isaac Ogden, George Walts & Arent Kingsland Prisoners confined in the Goal of the County of Morris——
humbly sheweth

That your Petitioners were apprehended and committed to the Common

¹ From the originals in the collection of William Nelson. Continued from Vol. XIII., Second Series, page 160.

Goal of the County of Essex, your Petitioner Isaac Ogden about 3 Months ago your Petitioners George Walts & Arent Kingsland about Six Weeks ago— That they were removed from the Goal of the County of Essex to the Goal of Morris County by order of Your Excellency & Honors!

And your Petitioners further humbly shew that their Sufferings in the Goal of Morris have been exceedingly grievous Sometimes upwards of 50 have been confined with them in one Room not exceeding 18 Feet Square frequently Water was not to be had from the Failure of the Public Pump often very often have they been obliged to fast 48 Hours & not been able to procure for Money Provisions to subsist upon ; & finally unless relieved by the Charity of some Families in the Neighbourhood they must have Starved to Death

And your Petitioners further shew unto your Excellency & the Honble Council of Safety that altho they now draw Provisions [and] are for the present well supplied with Water & the Numbers confined in the same Goal Room with them is reduced to Eleven, yet from the Difficulty of getting their provisions dressed from the Stench & Filth of the Goal the unhealthy State of the Air of the Town of Morris, the Prevalence of the Bloody Flux and Camp Fever in & about the Court House your Petitioners are in great Danger of their Lives.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency & Honors would be pleased to take their Case into your Consideration & order them a Trial for the offences charged against them ; & until such Trial can be had that your Excellency & Honors in order to lessen their Sufferings & render their Imprisonment Supportable, would be pleased to remand them back to the Goal of Essex County, where their respective Families may extend to them such Relief & Comfort as their long Confinement in this Goal has rendered absolutely necessary for their future Existence

And your Petitioner George Watts particularly prays that his great Sufferings may be taken into Consideration his Irons to be removed from his Hands & his future Imprisonment be rendered tolerable

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever Pray

Isaac Ogden

George Walts²

Aaron Kingsland

[Endorsed:]

Petition Isaac Ogden

George Walts

Aaron Kingsland

read July 21st the prayer so far

Answered as to admit the petiti-

oners return to Essex Gaol—

¹ See Correspondence of the Executive of New Jersey, 1776 to 1786, pp. 78-79.

² This signature is more like Walls than Walts.

XXXVIII.

LIST OF STATE PRISONERS IN THE MORRISTOWN GOAL, 1777.

A list of the Stat Prisoners in Morris Town Goal

Lower Room

John Sanders on Suspeticion of horse Stealing

¹ Joseph Pierce Taken under arms with the Kings Troops

¹ Richard Margison Do

¹ Stout Havens Do

¹ John Seers Do

¹ Jacob Bogart for Being among the Reglers

John Troop for Being an officer with the Reglers and Cuming out to see his wife

Peeter Sanders for Listing with the Reglers

Henry Soop for Do

Ben Tutll for going to the Reglers

John Able for Do

David Brown for Passing 2 Thirty Doller Bills Counterfit

Garrot Loft

² Eggburd Sanders Becaws he wood not go out with Melitia

¹ Abraham Vangeeson for Being Disafected

¹ Isaac Vangeeson on Suspeticion of being a Tora

¹ Cornelius Vangeeson for Do

¹ Aron Clawson for Do

¹ John Stagor for Do

Upper Back Room

Thomas Welsber for Passing Bad mony

thomas Williams for Do

Thees Is the names of all the Prisoners that is Confind in the Goal and their Crimes as they Tell mee

Moris Town August the 18-1777

Conway Oldham Lt Officer of the Guard

[Addressed:]

To

the Govener and Council

Moris Town——

[Endorsed:]

Prisoners in Morris

County Gaol Augt 1777

¹ See Correspondence N. J. Executive, p. 107. The name given above as Margi-son is there given as Morrison.

² See Ibid., 84.

XXXIX.

PETITION OF PRISONERS IN THE MORRISTOWN JAIL.

We a number of Prisoners that are here confined do humbly petition to his Excelency the governour and Counsel of Safty to have the Benefit of the Late act called the act of free and general pardon

Leni Lewis	Thomas Stiles
Adam hibler	Nicholas Smith
Conrad Sealbach	Jacob Smith
Lenard Devanport	Henry Smith
Peter Quackenbush	Cornelious Vansant
Peter Winter	Jeisau Vansant
‡James Peck	Tunis Quire
B John West	Josep Vansice
C Abraham kingsland	George Marstallar
Hendrick Bross	
thomas Phillips	
John Shepherd	
Edward dwire	

‡Making counterfit Bill—30 Dollars

General Heard has the Bill—

B Mr. Allens affidavit

C charged with carrying Provisions to the Enemy

General Heard can direct to Witnesses

[Endorsed:]

Petition of Prisoners
Morristown Gaol

XL.

LETTER OF GENERAL PHILEMON DICKINSON, OF TRENTON, TO THE NEW JERSEY COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Kent County Maryland 7th Septemr 1778

Gentlemen,

Your favor of the 8th August, never came to hand untill Yesterday, or should have answer'd it long since.—upon an examination of my Papers, I find the inclosed resolve of the Council of Safety, which is the only paper in my Possession, relative to that transaction.

I have maturely consider'd, the Subject of yours of the 27th July, & cannot find any reason, sufficient to cause an alteration in my opinion, given to you, the 29th August —

The Resolve of the Council, empowering me to draw upon the Treasury, for a certain sum of Money, was, for the express purpose of subsisting the Troops, on their March to N. York.—The Council did not expect, that I should attend the different Detachments on their march—this was impracticable, the next Question that arises, is, who was the proper Person to de-

fray those Expences? certainly the Officers commanding the Detachments—the Council having made provision, for the Troops on their march, & empower'd me, to proportion the sums, those Officers had an undoubted right to call upon me for supplies, agreeable to the resolve, of the Council—if I have given Orders to improper Persons, I ought to be accountable for the same; because, that would be a breach, of the trust reposed in me, by the Council. They wanted to pay the Money into my hands, this I objected to, as I would have no Public accounts to settle, having allways cautiously avoided the same.—besides, this would have made the affair more perplexed— had I recieved the Money, I should have only taken the Officers receipts, for the sums paid them — their accounts were not to be settled by me, there were Persons appointed to pay the same, what better Vouchers would their receipts given to me, have been, than their receipts given to the Treasurer, upon the Orders signed by me; in my Opinion, this was the most simple, & easy, & regular mode, that could have been pursued—the Money, never came into my hands, altho' it was paid to my Orders; but to whom was it paid? to the officers commanding Detachments on their march to N. York— they were the proper Persons to recieve it, I am not accountable for their Conduct, they were not appointed by me, nor did they look upon themselves accountable to me, for the Sums they used: I strictly enjoined them, to deduct the amount from their Pay-rolls, they promised a possitive Compliance; and in justice to those officers, I cannot suppose they are so lost, to every sense of honor, as to have transgressed in this particular— They never have render'd any account to me, which is a strong proof, they did not think themselves accountable to me, but to ye Public— You Gentlemen, are appointed by the Legislature of our State, a Committee to settle all Public Accounts, those Officers receipts at the Treasury, are sufficient Proofs, of their having recieved the Money, for which they must be accountable—& to you only, who are authorized by Law, to compel them to a Settlement— It would be an easy matter, by applying to Col: Smith, or any of those Officers, that were out on that Service, to know where these Pay-rolls were lodged, & by whom paid— this would ascertain the fact immediately, & save much trouble.— if they have not credited the sums, in their Pay-rolls, which appears by the Treasurers Receipts, they paid them, they must be accountable for the same —

If you cannot readily possess yourselves of their Pay-rolls, I think it would be proper, to insert an advertisement in Mr Collins's Paper, mentioning their names, & requesting an immediate settlement of those accounts— I approve in the highest manner, the strictest scrutiny of all Public accounts— & think they ought to be made annually, for many very obvious reasons —

The Orders given in favor of Colo: Potter, & Captains Wood & Cowpland, you will find perhaps credited in their Pay-roll signed by Gen^l Mercer, who commanded the Flying Camp in N. Jersey at that time, those were paid if I recollect, by a Mr: Dalham at Brunswick, — Messrs Dennis & Tucker, who were then active Men, can give you every necessary information, I make no

doubt— I do not mean to excuse myself, as you may command every assistance in my Power to give. ——— you say “nothing more than for what paid, would have been worth the while upon this Subject” that is, as I apprehend, the Orders given— as it immediately follows the recital of them— I think the resolve of the Council, and the officers receipts at the Treasury, fully explain that matter.

In regard to the order given in favor of Mr. Peter Campbell, I must inform you, that Mr. Campbell at that time, appear'd a warm advocate for the Liberties of America, (altho' he has since disgraced himself) & the Council entertained so favorable an Opinion of him, as to commission him to act, as Aid-de-Camp to me— Mr. Tucker, (the then President) desired me to give Mr. Campbell an Order upon him for £100, to defray our Expences to N. York— which they intended to pay, as neither of us received any pay for that service— Mr. Campbell used the above Sum, kept a fair account of our Expences, & on his return, waited upon Mr. Tucker with the same, & paid him the remainder of the Sum, which was not expended— this Mr. Campbell did at my request— & he assured me at the time, that he complied with it— which I make no doubt he did— I refer you to Mr. Tucker himself, for further particulars on this head—

I was afterwards informed, the Convention passed a resolve respecting our Expences on that service, which made a final settlement of that affair, & I was a little surprized, to find any mention made of it in your letter— 'tis very true, my Services at that time, should have been a Continental charge, as it was in the service of the United States— but it being the first call of our Militia, we were new in those matters—

I believe all the Orders mentioned in your letter of the 8th August are just, the verbal one of 1.7 to two Soldiers, were two poor fellows in great distress, one day at Mr. Tuckers door—

I have been thus tedious Gentlemen, to give you the fullest Information in my Power, should anything occur to you, which I have omitted—or should you be of opinion, that 'tis necessary for me, to call upon those Gentlemen, I will comply with your request — altho' contrary to my own Judgment—

Mrs Dickinson's ill Health, will delay my return to Jersey, untill the beginning of next month—

I am Gentlemen

With much Esteem

Your most Obedt Servt

PHILEMON DICKINSON.

XLI.

MEMORANDA OF EVIDENCE AGAINST TORIES.

Squamcom 1 Decr 1776

John Wardon Confesses he has Seen William Tice and Benjn Chandler

Since they Came from the Man of War, that he knew they had been on board &c &c—

James Davis Informs that he was at said Wardons & Lay in the Same Room, that Late at Night Two men Come in without Knocking and Come to Said Wardons Bed and without Speaking Shook the Said Warden, he the Said Warden without Speaking made Signs for them to go out again, which they Immediately did, & the Said Warden the Evidance thinks Supposed he was a Sleep and had not Seen the Men & without Speaking to him got up & went out and Conversed with the Men

Warden Confesses that Tice & Chandler Was it his house about Ten Days ago—

that he knew Write Was Inlisting men Two months agoe, that he Saw Write and was Informed by him that he had Inlisted a Number of Men and Asked him Warden to Inlist, and that after Some time Wright Told him he woold put his name to his the Said Wrights Muster Role, N B the said Warden Cannot Write his name

William Tice went to Stratten Island about three months past, that he was prest and helped to Steel the Guns from Van Blaricom—

that John Taylor Inticed him to run away that Siah White, Stephen Vantrode In Gray and a Number More Ware Inlisted

that he Came home this Night five Weeks and when Taken had Van Blaricom's Gun and Bayonet With him—

Benjn Chandler Wet to Stratten Island about the Last of August, & Went to Long Island the Day after the Americans Landed on Straten Island and Come from there about five Weeks past, he Brought off a King's Musquet, But Denies his Being Inlisted neither Doth know of any Mens Being Inlisted about this Qr

William Woolley son of Silas Went to Stratten Island two m^o past— that John Morris furnished him with Arms that he Come back about about five Weeks past—

N B. Wm Woolley Come Back once in the Intermediate Space was apprehended and Brought to Tryall and on Confession and promises was let go—

Left the three
Guns Taken
from the Within
Tories With Capt
Benjn Dennise

John Warden
William Tice
Benjn Chandler
William Woolley
refugee Tories
their Confession
&c &c

[Endorsed:]

Lists of Prisoners
& Tories
Council of Safety

XLII.

PETITION OF CAPT. JACOB ARNOLD, REGARDING THE NON-PAYMENT OF
CAPT. THOMAS KINNEY'S TROOP.

To His Excellency William Livingston Esqr Governor and Commander in
Chief in & over the State of New Jersey &c

The Hon^l Council and General Assembly of the State as above Now
setting at Trentown—

The petition of Jacob Arnold of the County of Morris and state of New Jersey In behalf of the Troop of Horse Malatia of said County Latly Com-
manded by Capt Thomas Kenney Humbly shewith that the said Troop while
Command'd by Capt Kenney was Frequently Call'd upon to do Sundry ser-
vices in Behalf of the United States as will Appear by their Accounts for
which they have Never Recev'd but Two Hundred Dollars of s^d Kenney out
of the four Hundred Dollars he Recev'd pr order of Gen^l Lee & Coll. Simes
& s^d Kenney Refuzes to pay Out any More or take any pains to make a Pay
Roll or Any Legal Steps to Procure s^d Troop their pay, and this your Hum-
ble Petitioner at their Special Instance & Request has Taken Pains to Col-
lect their Several Services and get them attested to in order to Obtain such
Relief as you in your Wisdom shall Point out And further your Petitioner
begs Leave to Lay before your Honours that sence he has been Honour'd
with the Command of said Troop he has found by Experience that It is very
Expensive providing & Maintaining Horses fit for that Service and Humbly
of the Opinion that the Pay orderd for their Services is no ways adequet to
the Expencc & begs that the Honourable House would Reconsider the Mat-
ter & point out such further additional Pay as they in their wisdom shall
think Meet & your Petitioner as in Duty bound shal ever Pray — — —

March 27th 1778

Jacob Arnold

[Endorsed:]

Capt Arnold's petition
Light Horse—

March 27. 1 read— 1778

A PUBLICATION FUND of \$5,000 would enable the So-
ciety to keep up the publication of its Proceedings to date,
and so afford to the members the opportunity to learn all
that is to be got from this interesting work. A gift or a
bequest for that purpose would be a pleasant memorial of
the giver. The Massachusetts Historical Society publish-
es yearly a volume of 600 pages or more, giving the pa-
pers and discussions at its regular meetings. The Histor-
ical Society of Pennsylvania has a Publication Fund of
\$35,000 or more.

Notes, Queries and Replies.

GENEALOGICAL.—As usual, most of the correspondence of the Society relates to genealogy. Sometimes those who write for information give much, and of an interesting character.

Maybury.—Information wanted of the ancestry of Richard Maybury, who was born October, 1772, in Bloomsbury, Trenton, N. J. He was apprenticed to a tailor, but ran away and enlisted in the army. He and a cousin, Samuel Maybury, about the same age, were under Gen. Anthony Wayne, probably in the Indian war. Samuel was a Lieutenant, and afterwards shot himself because the girl he loved refused him. Richard was honorably discharged, and in 1803 married this same girl, Eliza, or rather Elizabeth, Woods, daughter of John Woods, near Allegheny City, Penn., where they settled on a farm belonging to John Woods, Eliza's father. They had twelve children. Richard had a brother or uncle, Reuben, lost at sea. In 1827 Richard went to visit his sister, Rachel, who had married a Mr. McCormick, near Gainesville, Ohio, and died there. When and where did Richard's ancestors settle on coming to this country? Were they connected with the Mayberry family which came from Ireland in 1730 to Marblehead, Mass.?

Martin.—Information wanted of the ancestry of Catherine Martin, born in New Jersey in 1780, married in New Jersey in 1804, to Andrew Hamilton, removed the same year to Butler county, Ohio, and died at Trenton, Butler

county, Ohio, 1822, "in her 43d year," according to her tombstone, in the old Baptist churchyard at that place. (This churchyard is full of New Jersey names—Potter, Crane, Miller, etc.) Catherine Martin had a brother James, and probably Ferdinand, and perhaps other brothers and sisters. Was she a descendant of John Martin, one of the original grantees of Piscataway, N. J.? There was a Jacob Martin, from New Jersey (born 1742), who removed to Ohio about 1802. He had a large family of children, the youngest being Catherine, born 1787, according to her father's family bible. They went to Jefferson and Guernsey counties, Ohio; none of them went to Butler county.

Johnston.—Where is the wife or widow of Col. Johnston (killed at Fort Niagara in 1759) buried, and when did she die? He was a son of John Johnston and Elizabeth Jameson, of Perth Amboy, and married his cousin, Euphemia, daughter of Andrew Johnston and Catherine Van Courtlandt.

Nelson.—Thomas Forsythe Nelson, of St. Louis, Mo., is collecting information regarding the numerous Nelson families in America, but more particularly those of Scottish, Irish and English descent. He will be glad to receive any data from any of the name or connection. The family appears long settled in a dozen counties in England, whence members came to various parts of America, locating in Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and other of the original colonies. The Nelsons of West Jersey are not of the same family, but are descended from one or more of the original Swedish settlers of that section, and have taken their name from some ancestor bearing the Christian baptismal name of Nils, or Nicholas, whence Nilssen, Nelson.

Rut Johnson (Rutger, son of Jan, whence Jansen, and Johnson), was in Hopewell township, N. J., in 1699, when

a tract of land is described as "adjoining Rut Johnson's." According to family tradition he came from Long Island, where one of his brothers remained. On his tombstone in the small walled burying ground bequeathed by him to posterity is the simple inscription, "Rut 1748." His will, proved August 20, 1749, mentions wife Ann, daughters Eve, wife of Thomas Hoff; Winefred, wife of John Hoff; Christian, wife of Andrew Smith; Elizabeth, wife of Luke Covenhoven; Mary, wife of John Schenck; Ann, wife of William Updike; sons John and Gerard Johnson; grandsons John, son of son John Johnson; and Joseph, Cornelius and Rut, sons of Gerard; also John Hoff, son of daughter Elizabeth Hoff. Among Rut's papers was a little scrap in Dutch chirography, reading thus:—

rut yanse 13—6—0
 yohannesse yanse 11—2—0
 willem sich (?) 2—2—1

Was Rut Johnson the son of Jan Rutgersen of New York?

Polhemus.—Theodorus Polhemus and six Dutch associates settled in Somerset county, N. J., in 1701. Who was his father? Who were his sons and grandsons? Cornelius Polhemus, born in New Jersey in 1780, married Rebecca Stevenson, prob. granddaughter of Samuel Stevenson, whose second son, Arthur, was born in New Jersey.

Acker Family, of Bergen county (furnished by Mr. John Neafie, of New York). David D. Acker m. about 1804, Sarah Stagg, dau. of John Stagg and Cornelia Van Blarcom, b. Dec. 6, 1785, d. May 27, 1850; he d. Aug. 2, 1827. Children:

1. Rachel, b. June 3, 1805; m. April 2, 1825, John Tallman, jun., son of John Tallman, jun. and Charity Hopper. She d. Nov. 20, 1873; he was b. Sept. 6, 1806; d. April 14, 1847, aged 41 yrs., 7 mos., 8 days, according to family bible. They had six children.

2. John, b. Jan. 14, 1808; m. May 22, 1830, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Cornelius Travis and Susan Zeluff. He d. May 2, 1866; she was b. Feb. 28, 1815; d. Nov. 25, 1871. They had two children.

3. Eliza, b. Sept. 28, 1810; m. Nov. 12, 1829, Adrian Van Riper, son of ——— Van Riper and Mary Baldwin. He died about 1846. They had eight children.

4. Cornelius, b. Dec. 25, 1813; d. October 18, 1830.

5. Cornelia, b. Dec. 25, 1813; m. Charles Brush, son of Jesse Brush, and removed to Cleveland or Columbus, Ohio. She had eight children. Her husband survived her and married a second time.

6. Margaret, b. Aug. 30, 1819; m. Oct. 10, 1841 (?), William Van Houten, son of Ralph Van Houten and Rachel Mann. She d. March 22, 1891; he was b. Sept. 13, 1819, baptized at Pompton; killed May 6, 1863, in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., while Colonel of the 21st N. J. Volunteers. They had two children.

7. David D., b. June 13, 1822; m. 1st, Maria Vanderbilt, dau. of William C. and Maria Vanderbilt; she d. June 5, 1864, aged 42 years, having borne eight children; he m. 2d, Mrs. Thomas W. Floyd, dau. of John B. and Amanda Outcalt.

David D. Acker, senior, was a son of David and Rachel Acker, who bought land at the Ponds, for \$1500, Nov. 20, 1805, and sold the same June 15, 1807. They were probably the parents of

2. Cornelius, who bought land in Saddle River township, Nov. 15, 1805, for £250; was overseer of the poor, April 9, 1810; a taxpayer, Aug. 18, 1810; in the militia in 1811.

3. John D., m. Catherine Bogert, Oct. 30, 1807; d. June 19, 1830, aged 49 yrs., 2 mos., 5 days; his wife d. Dec. 13, 1856, aged 82 yrs., 1 mo., 21 days.

4. Thomas, m. Susan Acker, March 14, 1807.

5. Abigail, m. Andrew Van Allen, before 1797; administration was granted her estate Jan. 4, 1825.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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1899.

NO. 2.

LIFE AND TIMES OF REV. JONATHAN ELMER.

—
BY A. M. CORY, M. D.

Rev. Jonathan Elmer, the subject of this sketch, for more than half a century a resident of New Providence, N. J., and for nearly the same length of time a pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place, lived, labored, suffered and died there, and his earthly form is resting under a horizontal marble tablet in the old church yard where he ministered to the people. He was born in Norwalk, Conn., June 4th, 1727. He graduated at Yale, in the class of 1747, and was licensed as a preacher, May 4, 1748, having doubtless studied theology while pursuing his academic course, and was ordained by the Presbytery of New York in October, 1750. His first place of ministerial labor was at Florida, Orange county, New York, where he remained until 1757. He married Amy Gale, near Goshen, New York, and four children were born to him while in his Florida charge. The congregation was poor, and gradually ran behind in its obligations to the pastor. Finally he put the matter plainly to his people whether he should remove his family and remain alone, or remove for a time with his family, till the church should be able to pay for his support; or whether he should relinquish his charge altogether, and seek

another field of labor. At a meeting of the Session, February 25, 1756, it was voted to leave the matter to his decision. The result was his call to Turkey, as New Providence was then known. He became the stated minister of this church October 1, 1757. He was installed pastor November 13, 1765, and continued in the pastorate until October 14, 1793, when he was dismissed. He died June 5, 1807, aged 80 years. His wife, Amy, died July 24, 1812, aged 94 years. The particulars of his family relationship may be learned from Littell's "Genealogies," or from Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth."

As far as I have been able to ascertain, he left no record by which he might be immortalized, but two ledgers, the first in leather binding, and the second in vellum. There is no trace of any sermons. These books are parish and commercial accounts, which indicate the spirit of the man and the characteristics of the times, and are of great interest as being typical of the strife and privations undergone in the early settlements of the country. Mention should be made here of his careful record of baptisms, marriages and deaths, of which he saw the utility, a register for which we are greatly indebted to him. The names have been arranged in alphabetical order by the present writer for facility of reference in the search for names. As to the index of names, it should be stated that Rev. Elias Riggs kept a registry of the same kind from 1806 to 1825, when he died, which has been included with Mr. Elmer's register and two account books in the compilation; additional names are also taken from Dr. M. G. Elmer's professional accounts, the entries numbering in all 3353.

One of Mr. Elmer's earliest entries in his account books is this:

1749, June 24, Christopher Burt Dr.

By a subscription which has run on three years and a half without anything being paid £1 pr year £3-10-0

By a subscription towards the bounty money 0-10-0

Mr. Burt's subscription ran on until 1756, when the cash was paid to John Beers. The "bounty money" is not credited. Here are some further extracts:

1755, Aug. 21, Anthony Swarthoot Dr,

by promise for marriage money £0-8-0.

- 1757, Sept. 19, Richard Wescoat Dr to marriage fees for himself and his Brother Jonathan £1-4-0.
- 1757, Sept. 19, Anthony Swartwood (Swartwout) Dr. for a marriage fee on account of his brother-in-law £0-12-0.
- 1756, Joshua Benjamin was "Cr.^d to making shoes for Philly, Pegy and John," who were probably slaves.
- March 23, 1754, Nath^l Elmer Dr to one half a Tickett for the Connecticut Lottery, No. 313, 0-15-0.
- July 23, 1756, to 5 months Board—to cash Rum Boots and Sundries 6-12-0.
to boarding Billy Adams 6 weeks 1-7-0.
- March, 1757, to a Riband for a watch 0-0-11.
- July, 1757, to 2 bushels of wheat 0-8-0.
- July 19th, 1757, Then Reckoned with Jonathan Elmer and ther was Due to him from me and he swears he will pay it if his life and helth is Sparde 10-10-8.

Witness my hand

NATHANIEL ELMER.

Nathaniel Elmer was "apprenticed" to Dr. Gale and became a practicing physician. He was a brother of Jonathan. I have found no evidence that the due bill was ever paid.

February, A. D. 1754 Matthew McCarter Cr.^d.

To two Days works and a half at threshing at two Shillings per day 0-5-0.

March, To crackling flax a day 0-2-6.

To spinning 0-8-0.

To 6 days work 0-18-0.

A. D. 1753, Jeames Thompson Cr.^d to a Days work 0-1-6.

July 10th 1756 Hugh Dockety Dr,

To 3 pints of Rum 0-1-9.

Nov. 19th To 18 pound and half of Beaf 0-3-1.

April 3d 1754, Richard Flaningham, Cr.^d.

To weaving 26 yds of Cloath 0-16-0.

1755 Josiah Holly Dr to 4 load of Hay 1-12-0.

June 1756, Daniel Bayles Dr.

To a Bell bot at ye Vandue 0-1-4.

June 1754, Widow Bayles Dr.

item to writing Bonds 0-4-0.

1754 Capt Roe subscribed and paid salary 4-0-0.

July 1756, Philip Rees Cr.^d 3 pound and $\frac{1}{2}$ pork 0-0-10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nov. 19th 1756, John Chandler, Schoolmaster, Dr.

To 92 pounds of beaf at 2 pence pr pound 0-15-0.

Jan 24, 1757, Cr.^d To weaving a Ticking 0-12-0.

Cr.^d To Schooling 0-12-0.

1756, Sam^l Jayne Dr To Chairs at the Vandue 2-3-0. This account smothered up.

June 24, 1756, John Carpender Dr

To 3 years subscription 1-10-0.

N. B. what my Brother Doctored John Carpender during his apprenticeship with Dr. Gale I am to have towards paying for his Board.

Then follow the items of Dr. Gale's charges against the unfortunate Carpender :

Dec. 6th 1754, John Carpender Dr to emet. 0-1-6.

Jan'y 11, 1755 To parma Ceti 0-1-0.

March 2d To Liquorish 0-1-0.

5th To an Anod Bolus to yourself 0-1-0.

To 5 Portions of fever Powder for wait 0-2-6.

To Electuary 0-1-6.

To Elix'r Camphor 0-1-9.

13th To bleeding 0-1-0.

To 2 Epispost 0-2-0.

To 4 Port. fever Powders 0-2-0.

April 22 To bleeding yourself 0-1-0.

To bleeding your spouse 0-1-0.

It was perhaps more satisfactory to John to pay somebody else than the author of his "bleeding" and his "spouse's."

Nov. 1755, John Holland, a Taylor Dr.

To a young Mare 5-0-0.

May 1756 John Darbe Dr. for things at my vandue 0-15-6.

July 25, 1752, An account of what I have expended to defray publick Charges—

To boarding Smith and his son while at work at ye parsonage house who eat 94 meals 0-18-0.

To 8 pounds of Shingle Nails at 10d 0-6-8.

To boarding Gillom Davids and son who eat 24 meals 0-2-6.

Paid to Cornelius Wood for 2 days work at ye Parsonage 0-6-0.

To a Pair of Doughtail Hinges 0-3-0.

The Sum Total of his list of expenditures on ye Parsonage and Meeting house was 15-14-2, which was Paid in full.

His financial troubles with his congregation are now approaching a crisis. It must have been difficult for any man to have sustained permanently amicable relations with a people whom he was vicariously "bleeding," to whom he was selling rum, lottery tickets and all kinds of merchandise; for whom he was transacting every kind of business, from drawing up bonds, wills, etc., to buying what they had to sell, driving sharp bargains with them in bartering for his cider, rum, beef, hay, besides an occasional horse deal; and all this in addition

to the duties of his pastorate—preaching, marrying, baptizing and burying. The story of the ending his relations with the Florida charge appears in the record, as fully entered by him :

1755 This Year the Congregation of Florada becomes Dr to mee for a Twelve Months firewood for they never got mee a Load through the whole year 10-0-0.

And ever Since I came here they have Neglected getting wood for more than one 3d of ye Time for which I Charge 10-0-0.

For lugging water from ye brook 6 year and refusing to dig a well 4-0-0.

As Florada Congregation engaged to mee and ye Presbytery to pay 30 pounds pr annum and ye old subscription drawn up amounting to no more but 28 £ 3 shillings per Year ye subscription being in force for four Years So yt to Supply ye Deficiency and make good ye Covenant there is Yet coming to mee 11-8-0.

As upon a New Subscription bearing date June 23, 1753, I had engaged mee 40 £ pr annum for preaching in florada. Only but ye new Subscription amounting To but 30 £ pounds to supply ye deficiency for 4 Years there is coming to mee 40-0-0.

Moreover I had promised and engaged to mee 50£-0-0 for my settlement to be paid by agreement upon my Ordination Day but no more than 38 pounds, 14 shillings of ye money was ever Signed, and but 31-12 Shillings paid So that there is Yet coming to mee 18-8-0.

Again the Sallery for ye Year 1757 is Yet all behind Excepting some few Shillings — — — which is 30-0-0.

Also the wheat and hay——

Next he gives the proceedings of Session :

June 17th 1755. The Meeting being opened by Prayer—

Present Rev. Jonathan Elmer, Moderator.

Francis Armstrong	} Elders	Ananias Whitman	} Deacons
John Beers		Richard Clark	
Noah Holly			

Elder George Wood absent.

John Poppino chosen Correspondent.

a Complaint was brot in from Hugh Dobbin by Deacon Clark against Andrew Millar and His wife alledging that they are Scandalous Persons and profaners of the Lord's Day and that He is able to make it appear. the Session do determine that the Said Andrew Miller & his wife shall Clear themselves of these Heavy Charges or else be debarr'd of Church Ordinances And that Hugh Dobbin shall appear with the said Andrew Miller and his wife on Saturday Next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Meeting House and have opportunity to Support and make good the said Charge.

The Session do Vote and agree that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper be administered the Next Sabbath by Tables according to the mode and Manner of the Church of Scotland.

Voted that the Session meet Quarterly viz the last Wednesday in January, April, July and October—and that every member belonging to the Session meet at One o Clock in the afternoon on said day.

adjourned till Saturday next at One o Clock in the afternoon—

Concluded with Prayer—

20 it being a Day of publick fasting and prayer the Session did Convene and Voted in Sam^l Jayne, John Poppino, Epharim Clark and Billey Armstrong as Correspondents and to assist and sit with them.

21 the Session met according to adjournment Revd John Moffat who was chosen Moderator.

Present Jonathan Elmer, Pastor.

Francis Armstrong	} Elders	Ananias Whitman	} Deacons
Noah Holly		Richard Clark	
John Beers			

Sam^l Jayne, John Poppino, Ephraim Clark and Wm Armstrong Correspondents.

George Wood, Elder, Absent.

Hugh Dobbin and Andrew Miller and his wife appeared the Complaint was Considered Difficulties Occured the grieved parties Concluded to leave their differences to arbitration Concluded with Prayer—

Arbitrators Nominated wr Messrs Wm Thompson and John Beers

February 25th, 1756, at a Session Convened at my House Meeting being opened by Prayer—

it being Difficult Times and myself involved greatly [in] Debt, and People being Much Unable and Incapacitated to relieve or help mee—Three querys were Proposed and a Resolution demanded—

Query 1, wether I Should move my family and Continuē with the People with myself.

Query 2, wether I should move my family and go with them myself and So absent for a Time till we Could know what the Event of all would be—

Query 3d, or wether I Should remove for good and all and So Petition for a Dismission and Seek another Congregation.

Resolved Nemini Contradicenti—that I Should act In the affair as I thought best, and So the whole To be Submitted to my Determination—

Now he proceeds in the most methodical way to close up his accounts at Florida, preparatory to removing to his new field of labor.

From the next Page and onward you have an account of my affairs well adjusted—

June 24, 1757, Francis Armstrong Dr.

To a Years sallery and a Bushel of wheat £1-14s-6d.

June 24th 1757, William Armstrong Dr.

To a Years sallery and a Bushel of wheat 1-14-6.

June 24th 1757, John Allison Dr.

To a Years Sallery and 4 Bushels of wheat 1-16-0.

May 1st, 1757, Thomas Allison Dr. to 2 load of Hay 0-16-0.
 Sept. 19th, 1757, Anthony Brodwick Dr. to Cash, Sundries and Board 1-12-2.
 " " " John Beers Dr. 1-3-9.
 " " " Richard Bayles Senr Dr 8-5-6.
 May " Richard Bayles Junr Dr towards a pair of shoes 0-5-0.
 Sept. 19 " Daniel Bayles Dr, 4-14-4.
 May 1756, widow Bayles Dr to a Churn 0-4-1.
 Sept. 19, 1757, James Benjamin Dr 4-14-4.
 " " " Joshua Benjamin Dr 1-11-1.
 " " " David Benjamin Dr To a Bushel of wheat 0-4-6.
 " " " Peter Burgen Estate Dr 2-5-0.
 John Barret Dr 1-17-0.
 Benjn Burt Dr. 0-5-0.
 Sam^l Conklen, a[t] Perrys Farm Dr. to 3½ years Sallery 1-15-0.
 Timothy Clark Dr, 10-0-0.
 David Carr Dr 3-17-0.
 William Carr Dr to 2 Years Sallery 0-16-0.
 widow Clark Dr to a Years Sallery and Psalm Book, 0-18-0.
 Charles Canaury Dr to Sallary 5s. pr year 0-12-6.
 Peter Koster Dr 0-10-0.
 Anthony Carr Dr, 0-10-0.
 Den Decker Dr to mee 0-3-0.
 Lawrence Decker Dr 1-12-0.
 John Darbe Dr, 0-15-6.
 Peter Decker Dr 1-15-0.
 Jacob Deckers Estate Dr 1-8-0.
 Hugh Dobbin Dr, 1-3-0.
 Doctor Nathanael Elmer Dr 10-16-8.
 Richard Ettzel Senr Dr 4-10-0.
 Derrick Fulkarson, at Peppercotton Dr 2-14-0.
 Doctor William Finn Dr 10-7-0.
 Richard Flaningham Dr upon Note 0-10-0.
 William Gannon Dr by Note upon Interest 0-13-0.
 Sam^l Gale Estate Dr to Pasturage 0-12-0.
 And to Something I don't Choose to Name but expect to obtain 0-0-0.
 Thomas Grant Dr by Note 0-16-6.
 Eliakim Elmer Dr by Note 4-10-0.
 Noah Holly Dr 9-16-9, to a load of Hay 0-8-0.
 Josiah Holly Dr 9-5-0.
 Henery Haldren Dr, 0-17-6.
 William Hops Dr 1-4-0.
 Stephen Hagety Dr 5s a year 0-17-6.
 John Jemison Dr 0-2-6.

Thomas Johnson Dr to Marriage fee 0-8-0.
 Richard Johnson Dr by Note 0-16-6.
 Sam^{ll} Jane Dr 10-0-0.
 Philip King Dr for a medicine 0-1-0.
 Reuben Knap's Estate Dr 2-0-0.
 Caleb Knap at Sugarloaf, Dr 0-18-0.
 Benjamin Knap's Estate Dr 1-9-0.
 Jonathan Knap at warwick Dr 1-0-0.
 Jonathan Knap at Pochuck Dr by Note 0-16-0.
 William Kirk, Dr 0-16-0.
 The widow Little at Pepparcotton Dr by Note 0-10-0.
 Sam^{ll} Miller, now at Bedford Dr. 0-17-0.
 James Miller Dr by Note 1-4-6, one years Sallery 0-6-0.
 John Martin Dr 1-0-0.
 Stephen Mead Dr in order to Ballance 0-5-0.
 John Popino Junr Dr 2-0-0.
 Philip Reed Dr to 2 Bushell of wheat 0-8-0.
 Isaac Sammis Dr to 4 Years Sallery 2-0-0.
 Samuel Sealy Dr to bounty money 0-3-0, 3½ years Sallery
 at 4s 0-14-0.
 Nath^{ll} Sutton Dr 0-5-0.
 William Sutton Dr 0-9-0.
 Isaac Shoonover Dr 0-17-6.
 John Simpson Dr 0-10-0.
 Anthony Swartwood Dr for a Marriage Fee on account of
 his bro. in law 0-12-0.
 Leonard Teetsworth Dr 0-12-0.
 Old Mr. Teetsworth Estate Dr 0-17-6.
 Robeart Turner, at Peppercotton Dr 3½ years Sallery at 3s
 0-10-6.
 James Thompson Dr to 4 years Sallery at 3s 0-12-0.
 Sam^{ll} Vans (Vance) Dr 0-7-6.
 George Wood Dr. 1-5-6.
 Israel Wood Dr to 7 years Sallery excepting a Bushel of
 Flaxseed at 10s pr yr 3-10-6.
 Daniel Wood Dr To Sallery and two shillings upon Alexan-
 der Woods account to Hay and wheat 2-9-0.
 Capt John Weesner Dr to a Years Sallery and a Bushel of
 wheat 1-4-0.
 Samuel Washburn Dr to 3½ years Sallery at 1:£ a year
 3-10-0.
 Jeremiah Wright Dr 0-17-6.
 Abraham Windfield Senr Dr, 0-17-6.
 Deacon Whitman Dr to 2 years Sallery at 1£-10-0, 3-0-0.
 Richard Wescoat Dr to marriage fees for himself and his
 brother Jonathan 1-4-0.

Henery Weesner Esqr Dr 0-14-0.

George Havens Dr, 0-12-0.

Hugh Hagety Dr 0-10-0.

Amos Foster Dr 0-12-0.

Henry Simpson Dr 0-14-0.

The Committee for Florada Dr to mee 15-14-2.

Sam^l Lobson Dr which he promised to pay as soon as harvest is over 0-7-6.

The deficiencies of the People Amount to as appears from page 26, 93-16-0.

Abel Noble Dr to me for a Yoke of oxen which He had in the begining of July on Interest 10-0-0.

Sugarloaf Society Dr to mee for preaching one 3^d of a Year to them and which they Covenanted with mee and and the Presbytery both to pay 14-0-0.

The Parish of Greenfield Dr to mee 10-0-0.

N. B. My Accounts Sum.d up Amount 319-8-4.

N. B. The Accounts in this Book against the People in the highlands of no Effect but void—

TEST. J: ELMER.—

[To be continued.]

A POSSIBLE RIVAL TO THE "SUCKUSUNING" IRON MINE IN MORRIS COUNTY IN 1747.—The following letter from James Alexander, the famous lawyer of New Jersey and New York, and one of the principal Proprietors of New Jersey, is without date, but is entered in his books between letters dated November 10, 1749, in volume of "Deeds to 1750," p. 685.

Sir

Messrs. Davenport and Hannes Velter Smith acquaint me that they know of a mountain of good Iron Oar, they think, as good as Suckusuning—They have promised to have a tryall made of a Small Loop of it, in a Bloomery; and to show it to you to Survey for me, for which I am to allow Them £5 out of their Debt to me, and pay their Charges in getting said Tryall made. Now, Sir, if, upon the Tryall, it appears to be good Iron Oar, Then be pleased to Survey and for me the Mountain Remarking any place the Iron oar seems best, and make Return to me thereof, with their Surveys, and an account of your Charge, which I shall be ready to pay to your order. I am

Your hble Servt

to Mr. George Ryerson D. Surveyor

COL. THOMAS HESTON.

By A. M. HESTON.

Thomas Heston was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and brother to Col. Edward Heston, founder of Hestonville, now a part of Philadelphia. Some time during the Revolution Col. Thomas Heston located in New Jersey, first at Cooper's Point, now Camden, and afterwards at Heston's Glass Works, now Glassboro. In connection with Thomas Carpenter he purchased the glass works at sheriff's sale in 1781 and they were operated under the firm name of Heston & Carpenter for some years. During this time the works were enlarged, and the firm also engaged in the manufacture of flint and window glass. Colonel Heston died in 1802. In 1806 Captain Eben Whitney, of Castine, Maine, while on a voyage from the Madeira Islands to Philadelphia was shipwrecked near Cape May and was obliged to make several trips to Philadelphia while his vessel was being repaired at Cape May. In this way he became acquainted with Bathsheba Heston, a daughter of Colonel Heston, and they were married in August, 1807. After his marriage Capt. Whitney settled at Glassboro and became a part owner of the glass works. After several changes they passed into the possession of Thomas Heston Whitney and Samuel A. Whitney, sons of Captain Eben Whitney, and following the death of these two brothers the works became the property of John P. Whitney and Thomas W. Synnott, both grandsons of Eben Whitney, and great-grandsons of Thomas Heston, exactly one hundred years after Colonel Heston purchased the original furnace. These glass works, among the oldest in the country, are now owned and operated by a corporation known as the Whitney Glass Works, with offices in Philadelphia, New York and Chicago. Colonel Heston became an active citizen of West Jersey about the time of the Revolution and it was during a meeting of the celebrated Gloucester Fox Hunting Club at his house, about the year 1800, that the name of the place was changed from Hes-

ton's Glass Works to Glassboro. The Stanger brothers, who established the works in 1775 (having previously been employed at Wistar's Glass Works, in Salem County), were fairly successful for a number of years, but during the Revolution, owing to the depreciation of Continental currency, they became financially embarrassed, and being unable to pay their debts were imprisoned in Gloucester, then the county seat of Gloucester County. The following year the property was sold by the sheriff under judgment, and was purchased by Colonel Heston and Thomas Carpenter, as already stated.

Colonel Heston was also interested in the salt works established on Falkinburg's Island, Little Egg Harbor, Burlington County. This island is now known as Wills' Island, and is located about four miles southwest of Tuckerton. Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, the original owner of the island, came from Holstein, Denmark, and settled on the Delaware before the English arrived at Burlington. His name is variously spelled in some of the old records. In Smith's "History of New Jersey," page 94, it is printed Henric Jacobson Falconbre. He became an Indian interpreter for the English settlers and enjoyed the confidence of the Dutch Swedes, and Indians, as well as the English. In 1676 Henry Jacobs Falkinburg lived on a "hook" or point of land on the east side of the Delaware, close to the northern boundary of the present city of Burlington, as shown by a map made that year, a copy of which is given in the journal of Dankers and Sluyter, 1679-80, published by the Long Island Historical Society. He had one son, Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, Jr., who lived on the island known as Falkinburg's Island, now Wills' Island, during most of his married life. In 1731 he married Penelope Stout, of Shrewsbury, a descendant and namesake of the first Penelope Stout, who was maltreated by the Indians. While the Falkinburgs owned the island it was called by their name and afterwards, it was known as Lockhart's, Ridgeway's, Blackman's and lastly Wills' Island. The Indians called it Miniconk. On this island the Indians had their principal settlement in Little Egg Harbor and they told the first white settlers of the great Indian battle that had been fought on the island before the coming of the whites.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS
relating to New Jersey History and Biography,
Published in 1898-1900.

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BARTON.—Lieutenant William Barton, of Morris County, New Jersey, and His Descendants. By W. E. Barton, Oak Park, Ill., 1900. 12 mo., pp. 148. Illustrations, portraits and plates.

BIGELOW.—Concerning some Bigelows in the Revolution. Compiled by Samuel F. Bigelow. Newark, 1897. 8 vo., pp. 15.

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BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC.—Proceedings of Special Meeting...Held Nov. 22, 1899, for the purpose of taking appropriate action on the death of the Vice President, Garret A. Hobart, Paterson, 1899. 8 vo., pp. 11.

CHAMBERS.—A Sketch of the life and character of Edmund Drake Halsey. By the Rev. Theodore F. Chambers. Read by request before the Historical Society of New Jersey, at Newark, May 19, 1898. Morristown, 1898. 8 vo., pp. 36.

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CINCINNATI, SOCIETY OF.—The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey, with the Declaration of Independence, the Institution, Rules and Regulations of the General Society, General Officers, Officers of New Jersey Society, By-Laws, Roll of Members, &c., &c. Trenton, N. J., 1898. 8 vo., pp. 152.

CINCINNATI, SOCIETY OF.—Historical Papers and Addresses to the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey, 1898. "Campaign in Canada, 1775," by Timothy Matlack Cheesman, M. D. "Monmouth in the Revolution," by John Enright, Ph. D. Addresses—Benjamin Harrison, Foster M. Voorhees, Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Brooklyn, N. Y., [1898]. 8 vo., pp. 32.

CINCINNATI, SOCIETY OF.—Historical Papers and Addresses to the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey, 1900. Papers: Action of the General Society of the Cincinnati, May 7, 1900, on the Death of General Washington. "Springfield 1780—And After," by William Nelson. Addresses: John C. Tomlinson, John B. Pioda, Rev. J. B. Chidwick, Col. Theodore A. Dodge, John S. Wise. Brooklyn, [1900]. 8 vo., pp. 40.

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Largely descriptive of the history of the 13th N. J. Volunteer Regiment, 1862-3

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Biographical Review. This volume contains biographical sketches of Leading Citizens of Cumberland County, New Jersey. Boston. Biographical Review Publishing Company, 1896. 4 to., pp. 557, (1). 40 full-page, half-tone portraits.

DOWNER.—The Downers of America with genealogical record. By David R. Downer. Newark, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 244. N. J.

EATON.—Jersey City and its Historic Sites. By Harriet Phillips Eaton. Published by the Woman's Club of Jersey City. [Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1899]. 12 mo., pp. 144. Illustrations, portraits, plates and maps.

EMERY.—The Farewell Address; its foreign policy and its place in American history. An address before the Washington Association of New Jersey, at Morristown, Feb. 22, 1899. By John B. Emery. [Morristown, 1899.] 8 vo., pp. 31.

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HALL AND BLOODGOOD.—The Daily Union History of Atlantic City and County, New Jersey. By John F. Hall and George W. Bloodgood. Atlantic City, 1899. 4 to., pp. 517. Illustrations, portraits and maps.

HARVEY.—Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey. Cornelius Burnham Harvey, Editor. New Ycrk, 1900. 4 to., pp. 617, (9). Illustrations, portraits and maps.

[**HARVEY**].—Memoir of Hayward Augustus Harvey. By his sons. With Portraits and Illustrations. New York, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 98.

HARVEY.—The Harvey book; giving the genealogies of certain branches of the American families of Harvey, Nesbitt, Dixon and Jameson, and notes on many other families [tracing from William and Thomas Harvey of Taunton, Mass., 1644, James Nesbitt of Newark, N. J., etc.]. By Oscar J. Harvey. Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1899. 8 vo., pp. 1057. Illustrated.

HESTON.—Defence of Fort Mercer. By Alfred M. Heston. N. p., 1900. 8 vo., pp. 24.

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HOFFMAN.—History of the Prudential Insurance Company of America (Industrial insurance) 1875-1900. By Frederick L. Hoffman. Newark, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 338. Illustrations, portraits and plates.

HONEYMAN.—Joannes Nevius, Schepen and Third Secretary of New Amsterdam under the Dutch, First Secretary of New York City under the English, and his descendants. A. D. 1627-1900. Embracing existing families bearing the surnames of Nevius, Nevyus, Neafie, Neafus, Neefus, Nafis, Nafie, Nafey, Naphey, Napheys and Naphis, and also those of similar spellings now obsolete. By A. Van Doren Honeyman. Plainfield, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 732. Illustrations and portraits.

HUCKEL.—A Poet and His Songs, being a memoir of Russell Powell Jacoby. Edited by Oliver Huckel. Baltimore, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 149. Portrait.

HUNTERDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—By-Laws. Flemington, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 12 (2).

IN MEMORIAM.—Emma E. Vail. Oct. 15, 1848—Sept. 9, 1896. Cambridge, 1897. 8 vo., pp. 48. Portrait.

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JOHNSTON.—Diary notes of a visit to Walt Whitman and some of his friends, in 1890, with a series of original photographs. Manchester, 1898. 12 mo., pp. 151. Illustrated. N. P. L.

JOY.—Thomas Joy and His Descendants. Compiled by J. R. Joy. New York, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 225. Portraits and plates.

KARNELL AND HOPPAUGH.—In memory of Rev. Robert Street and Rev. Charles S. Converse: Pastors of the Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church from 1835 to 1900. By Rev. Almer W. Karnell and Rev. William Hoppaugh. N. p., n. d., 12 mo., pp. 15.

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[LIBBEY].—Princeton in the Spanish-American War, 1898. [By Prof. William Libbey, Jr.]. Princeton, 1899. 8 vo., pp. 128.

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McNALLY.—Soldiers and Sailors of New Jersey in the Spanish American War. Embracing a chronological account of the army and navy. Publisher, B. McNally. Newark, 1898. 4 to., pp. 46.

MCPIKE.—Tales of our Forefathers and Biographical Annals of families allied to those of McPike, Guest and Dumont. Edited by E. F. McPike. Albany, N. Y., 1898. 4 to., pp. 181.

MARBAKER.—History of the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers from its Organization to Appomattox, to which is added Experiences of Prison Life and Sketches of Individual Members, By Thomas D. Marbaker. Trenton, 1898. 8 vo., pp. viii., 364. Portraits.

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MERCER.—Researches upon the Antiquity of Man, in the Delaware Val-

ley and the Eastern United States. By H. C. Mercer. Boston, 1897. 8 vo., pp. (5) 178.

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Beacon biographies of eminent Americans ; ed. by M. A. D. Howe.

MESSLER.—First things in Old Somerset, a collection of articles relating to Somerset County, N. J. By Rev. A. Messler. D. D. Revised to date of publication, including sketches of Washington Rock, Chimney Rock and a list of the freeholders in Somerset County in 1790. Somerville, 1899. 8 vo., pp. 172. Portrait.

MOORE. Records of the Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Friends, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Compiled from the minutes and other manuscripts beginning in 1744. By James W. Moore. Flemington, 1900. 4 to., pp. 42.

MORRISON.—De Camp Genealogy. Laurent DeCamp of New Utrecht, N. Y., 1664, and His Descendants. Compiled by George A. Morrison. Albany, 1900. Folio, pp. 77.

MUNDELL.—Story of Edison and the wonders of electricity. By Frank Mundell. London, 1898. 12 mo., pp. 145. Illustrated.

MURRAY.—History of Education in New Jersey. By David Murray. Washington, 1899. 8 vo., pp. 344. Illustrations, portraits and plates.

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NELSON.—Check-List of the Issues of the Press of New Jersey, 1723, 1728, 1754–1800. By William Nelson. Paterson, 1899. 8 vo., pp. 52.

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Edited, with an Historical Introduction on the Early Marriage Laws of New Jersey and the Precedents on which they were Founded. By William Nelson. Paterson, 1900. 8 vo., pp. xii, [viii]-cxxvi, 678. Facsimiles.

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Contains Appendices: A.—Description of records in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton. B.—List and whereabouts of the printed Votes of the Assembly, 1703-1775. C.—Bibliography of the Printed Proceedings of the Provincial Assembly, 1707-1776. D.—Bibliography of the Printed Acts of the Legislature of New Jersey, 1703-1800, and Ordinances of the Governors. E.—Army Depredations in New Jersey during the Revolution. List of places where damages were inventoried. Partial list of inhabitants of Newark who were despoiled. List of inhabitants of Springfield, Westfield, Connecticut Farms, Orange, Newark, Wardnesson, and of Morris county, who were despoiled, with appraisement of their damages.

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NICHOLS, HOWELL AND SCHENCK.—Recollections of C. C. Hine, born December 21, 1825, died April 17, 1897. By W. S. Nichols, J. E. Howell and I. V. W. Schenck. Newark, 1897. 8 vo., pp. 34.

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PAPE AND SCOTT.—The News' History of Passaic from the earliest settlement to the present day. Embracing a Descriptive History of its Municipal, Religious, Social and Commercial Institutions, with Biographical Sketches. Compiled and edited by William J. Pape with the collaboration of William W. Scott. Passaic, 1899. Folio, pp. (7), 320. Illustrations, portraits and maps.

POWELL.—Personal Reminiscences of the Anti-Slavery and other Reforms and Reformers. By Aaron M. Powell. Published by Anna Rice Powell. Plainfield, N. J. New York, 1899. 12 mo., pp. xx, 279. Portraits.

The author lived at Plainfield from 1880 until his death in 1889.

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ALEXANDER.—Princeton—Old and New. Recollections of undergraduate life. By James W. Alexander. Illustrated. New York, 1898. 12 mo., pp. (9), 109. Illustrated.

DECENNIAL RECORD of the Class of '88 of Princeton, 1888-1898. Princeton, 1898. 4 to., pp. 155.

IMBRIE.—Records of the Class of '95 of Princeton University, 1895-1900. Edited by Andrew C. Imbrie. New York, 1900. 12 mo., pp. 70. Illustrations.

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MEMORIAL BOOK of the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Founding of the College of New Jersey, and of the ceremonies inaugurating Princeton University. New York, 1898. 4 to., pp. (14), 460. Illustrated.

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ROBERTS MEMORIAL MEETING.—Held Eleventh Month, 14th. 1898. What was done in "Honor of our Father and our Mother," John Roberts and Sarah, His Wife, who left Northampton, England, 1677, and settled in what is now Burlington County, New Jersey, on Nov. 14th, 1682. Camden, 1899.

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SCHUMACHER.—The Somerset Hills; being a brief record of significant facts in the early history of the Hill Country of Somerset County, New Jersey. By Ludwig Schumacher. New York, 1900. 12 mo., pp. 133. Illustrations, portraits and plates.

SCOTT.—Holmes vs. Walton: The New Jersey Precedent. By Austin Scott. New Brunswick, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 20.

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SCOTT.—Washington's Unwon Battle. An address before the Washington Association of New Jersey at their Meeting, Feb. 22, 1898. By Austin Scott. Morristown, 1898. 8 vo., pp. 16.

SHERMAN.—Morristown, New Jersey, in the Spanish-American War. By Rev. A. M. Sherman. Morristown, 1900, 8 vo., pp. (6), 189. Illustrations and portraits.

SMITH AND COMPANY, PUB.—Biographical Cyclopædia of Ocean County, New Jersey. Illustrated. Philadelphia, 1899. 4 to., pp. 238.

SPAULDING.—*Historical Handbook of New Jersey, containing Leading Important Events in its History—1606 to 1898—292 years; besides Thousands of Curious, Quaint and Useful Items, Relating to Persons, Places and Things in the History, Progress and Development of the Province and State.* By M. C. Spaulding. Columbus, Ohio. 16 mo., pp. 244.

SPELLMEYER.—An address delivered in Central Methodist Church, at the funeral services in loving memory of James G. Barnet. Newark, 1898. 8 vo., pp. 8.

STARKEY.—Anniversary of the ordination of the Right Rev Thomas A. Starkey. Newark, 1898. 8 vo., pp. 30.

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STRYKER.—*The Conduct of General Charles Lee at the Battle of Monmouth.* By Gen. William S. Stryker. Paterson, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 7.

SUTTON.—*Genealogical Notes of the Sutton Family of New Jersey.* By Edward F. H. Sutton. New York, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 46.

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VETERAN ASSOCIATION of the 13th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, 13th reunion, 1898. Newark, 1898. 8 vo., pp. 26.

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VETERAN ASSOCIATION of the 13th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, 15th reunion, 1900. Newark, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 15.

VINELAND HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*Memorial addresses on the Life and Character of John S. Shepard, delivered at the regular monthly meeting of the Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, Feb. 8, 1899.* Vineland, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 25.

WADE.—The Wade genealogy being some account of the origin of the name . . . and genealogies of the families of Wade in Massachusetts and New Jersey, to which are added many miscellaneous pedigrees. Compiled by Stuart C. Wade. New York, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 96.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY.—Addresses before the Washington Association of New Jersey, at Morristown, Feb. 22, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 14.

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WHITEHEAD.—Washington at Morristown, an oration delivered before St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., Newark, N. J., on the 107th Anniversary by that Lodge of the birthday of George Washington, Wednesday evening, February 22, 1899. By John Whitehead. Newark, [1899]. 8 vo., pp. 32.

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ARTICLES IN PERIODICALS.

The Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government, by Herbert L. Osgood.—*American Historical Review*, III., 31-55, 244-265. A List of Printed Commissions and Instructions to Colonial Governors.—*Ib.*, 170-176. Orders of Generals Mercer and Sullivan and Lord Stirling, July 29-August 22, 1776.—*Ib.*, 302-310. Holmes vs. Walton, the New Jersey Precedent [that an act of the Legislature may be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, decided in 1780], by Austin Scott.—*Ib.*, IV., 456-469.

The "Friendly Institution" of Burlington, by Amelia Mott Gummere.—*Penn. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, XXI., 347. Dr. Edmund Porter, of Frenchtown, N. J., 1820-26, Letter from.—*Ib.*, 412. Pennington tombstone inscriptions, Bordentown.—*Ib.*, 504-5. A Biographical Sketch of Governor Richard Howell, of New Jersey, by Daniel Agnew.—*Ib.*, XXII., 221-230. Colonel Rall at Trenton.—*Ib.*, 462-467. The Services of John Clutch, of the New Jersey Militia, during the Revolution.—*Ib.*, 131-132. Swedish Settlers in Burlington County.—*Ib.*, XXIII., 110. Salt Works at Cape May, 1777-1778.—*Ib.*, 537. Friends' Burial-Ground, Burlington, New Jersey, by Rowland J. Dutton.—*Ib.*, XXIV., 48, 149. William Haige [Surveyor-General and Receiver General of East Jersey, 1683-8], by Miles White, Jr.—*Ib.*, 81-100. Colonel Elias Boudinot in New York City, February, 1778, [contains many references to New Jersey captives in the New York prisons],

contributed by Helen Jordan.—*Ib.*, 453. Abstract of Charter of Swedesboro Episcopal Church, 1765.—*Ib.*, 521.

Negro Slavery and White Servitude in New Jersey, by John R. Stevenson, M. D.—*N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record*, XXIX., 137-140, 221-223. Cosart Family, by Edmund J. James.—*Ib.*, 244-5. Pioneer Planters of Piscataway, 1666-1716, by O. B. Leonard.—*Ib.*, 38-42. The Parker Family of New Jersey, by James Parker, of Perth Amboy.—*Ib.*, 190-193; XXX., 31-35. The Guest Family [of New Brunswick, cir. 1750-1817], by Eugene F. McPike.—XXIX., *Ib.*, 100-102. Dumont and Allied Families, by Eugene F. McPike.—*Ib.*, 103-109, 161-165, 237-239; XXX., 36-39. John Rudderow and his Descendants, by Dr. John R. Stevenson.—XXIX., *Ib.*, 112-114. Memorandum of Family of Lewis Morris Ashfield.—*Ib.*, 92. The Stites and James Genealogy, by Edmund J. James.—*Ib.*, 93-98. The Beekman Family in New Jersey and Michigan, by George C. Beekman.—XXX., *Ib.*, 83-84. The Fitz Randolphs of New Jersey, by O. B. Leonard.—*Ib.*, 106-108. West Jersey Settlers, by Berthold Fernow.—*Ib.*, 113-118, 175. James Parker, Printer to the King, by Samuel Eugene Parker.—*Ib.*, 176. Philemon Dickerson and some of his Race, by Theodore M. Banta.—*Ib.*, 180-182, 247-252. Levi Holden, an Officer of Washington's Life Guard [a resident of Newark, 1799-1823; his portrait is in the New Jersey Historical Society's Library], by Edward F. Holden Sutton.—*Ib.*, XXX., 109-114, 141-146. Rev. James Ashton and other prominent Rhode Island Baptists among the first settlers of Monmouth County, by Margarita Lansing Hawley.—*Ib.*, 203-4.

LEGISLATURE *vs.* GOVERNOR, 1779.—In the Colonial and Provincial era of New Jersey, patents of incorporation were granted by the Governor, sometimes, if not usually, with the advice and consent of his Council. Governor Livingston, the first Governor of the free and independent State of New Jersey, followed this precedent in granting a charter, bearing date March 18, 1778, to the First-Day Baptist Church, in the Township of Hopewell, in the County of Cumberland, with the great seal of the State thereunto affixed. The Assembly on October 9, 1779: "*Resolved, unanimously*, that the said charter or instrument of writing is not warranted by law, and therefore void. . . . That the power of granting patents and charters of incorporation, under the present Constitution, is vested solely in the Legislature of the State."

Some Unpublished Revolutionary Manuscripts.¹

XLVIII.

Gov. LIVINGSTON TO EDWARD DONGAN, JULY 14, 1776.

Elizabeth Town July 14. 1776.

Sir

In answer to yours of yesterday's date, it is impossible for me consistent with my orders, respecting Gentlemen of *your Principles*, to suffer You to remain at Raway; and it gives me concern to find that You should so soon discover an inclination to deviate from so fundamental a part of your Parole, so voluntarily given. Every one of the objections You now offer against removing (except that of Mr. Legrange's Family going to the same Place) might have been urged with equal Force at the Time of your Engagement, & yet not one of them was then insisted upon; With respect to that, when so many thousands of the best Friends to American Liberty are obliged to remove from their Habitations, & be crowded together with great Inconvenience; those who openly *disavow* her Cause, cannot expect better *Quarter*. I shall therefore expect your Removal agreeably to your Parole already signed, or be obliged to adopt a *measure* more disagreeable to You, as well as to

Sir

Your Hbl Servt

Wil: Livingston—

To Edward Dongan Esqr²

[Endorsed:] Letter from Gov.
to E Dongan

XLIX.

MAJOR RICHARD HOWELL TO MAJOR GENERAL THE EARL OF STIBLING,
Nov. 13, 1778.

My Lord

I have the pleasure to Inform your Lordship that On the
9th Six Topsail Vessels went in to the Hook their Force [line obliterated]
10th A Very heavy Gale & Cold Storm No vessels appear'd on the Coast
11th Storm Continued No Vessels appear'd
12th 1 64 Gun Ship dismasted came in
13th 2 Ships 1 40 Dismasted came in between 60 & 70 Sail of Transports
[? appear'] from the Highlands [and] women from York last Sun-

¹ From the originals in the collection of William Nelson. Continued from page 92.

² Probably Edward Vaughan Dongan, afterwards Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists). He was wounded in a skirmish on Staten Island, with some New Jersey Continental troops, August 22, 1777, and died soon after.

day & say positively that 3 [] they mean 3 regts of Hessians embark'd on board this Fleet—Their Militia Volunteers are continually making Depredations on the people. A man I have employ'd as a Spy on some Occasions & allowed to bring some trifles for his Family as his reward has been plunder'd of these things without Order or Law. I am to entreat your Ldship to give me written Orders to protect me & my Measures or I can do nothing.

I am my Lord

yr humble Servt

R.^d. Howell

13th Novr —78.

[Addressed:]

on public Service

Majr Genl Lord Stirling

Majr Howell

Elizabeth-Town

[Endorsed:]

Major Howell

Novr 13, 1778

L.

ELISHA BOUDINOT, COMMISSARY OF PRISONERS OF NEW JERSEY, TO LEWIS PINTARD, COMMISSARY OF PRISONERS, NEW YORK.

My Dr Sir

I must beg the favor of you to ask Mr Elliot to obtain a permission for Miss Hannah Platt a young Lady in this State to go to Long Island to her Parents, who are antient and ready to step into the Grave—she is very desirous of seeing them and does not mean to return here—

I wrote to Mr Elliot some Days ago according to your Letter—

I expect to send you some Flour soon for our State Prisoners—

Patty is very well and rides on Horseback like a little *Diana*—We all join in Love to you and yours—

am

Yours sincerely

Elisha Boudinot

12 March 1779

P. S.

If you obtain the }
Passport please to }
inclose it to me }

[Addressed:]

Lewis Pintard Esquire

Elisha Boudinot }
Com. Pris. N. J. }

New York

[Endorsed:]

Eliza Town 12th Mar. 1779

Letter

from Elisha Boudinot Esqr

LI.

PRIVATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT MORRISTOWN, 1780.

Morristown July 30. 1778

Sir

I received yours of the 23^d by John Alsteads Waggoner with Goods according to your Invoice I shall go amediately to the Quarter Master and Desire him to Furnish me with Waggon Amedeatly I press.d. upon him every day till at last I got them and sent the Last Horse shoes away Yesterday I shall do my Indeavour to get them away as fast as possible

and I am

Your most Humble Servant

Mattheus Ernest

P. S. As for that House that you Mentioned Is not to be got and I dont Know where to get a Lodging for you.

[Addressed:] To James Abeel Esqr D Q M Gen^l

at

Mr. Alstad

Reading

[Endorsed:] Morris Town 30 July 1778

Mathew Ernest

Morris Town ffeby 23 .1780

Sir

Our Prospect of Forage is truly alarming. Mr March & his Assistant, from whom I had the greatest expectation of supply, writes me that all they can collect will be insufficient for the Troops and Teams employ'd in their districts. Mr Cooper says the Artillery horses requires all he can purchase—Mr. Ludlow's expectations are small but will do his utmost, have directed him to supply headquarters if possible, other contractors are at such a distance the roads will not admit of conveyance from them, they are order'd to purchase all they can, the old & Just complaint of want of money now does and ever did prevent the necessary supplies of the Army—have directed the Contractors near the White house and Trenton to deliver what may be required of the Articles of Forage to your or Mr Furmans orders or Assistant

I am

Sir

Your mo. Obed^t hum St^l

Az Dunham

Supt of Ps.

Colo Clement Biddle

[Endorsed:] February 23. 1780.

¹ Servant.

Dear Sir

Morris Town 24 April 1780

Recd 27th

Your favour of the 19 Inst. I recd but not untill after the return post had set out

We have now on hand seven days flour & two days meat the Troops have wanted some Brigades two & others three days meat We cannot yet pay them what is due indeed future want is not far off I fear however we have hopes of Cattle from the East & a few from the South at present there is not a pound of fresh meat in Camp Our reliance is on your exertion to send on what you have & that Blaine is busy to get more forwarded to Trenton Mr Gamble will write Mr Lowry or you by every post untill times get better I am Dear Sir

Your most Obed. Serv. Chas Stewart

60/12000/200,
/120 /

LII.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER'S PETITION TO CONGRESS FOR COMPENSATION.¹

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled.—

The Petition of David Housler of the Township of Northampton, in the County of Burlington, and State of New Jersey—
Respectfully Sheweth,

That your Petitioner, thro' the blessing of Providence, has attained to the seventy sixth year of his age but bowed down with weight of years and consequent debility and infirmities:—

That your Petitioner spent from four to six years of his strength and manhood, during the revolutionary struggle, fighting for the freedom of America.—

That your Petitioner enlisted in the Jersey Flying Camp, under Capt. Samuel Fenimore, in the month of August A. D. 1776, for the period of five months—but at the particular solicitation of General Washington, your Petitioner, together with many others remained in the service for three months longer, until recruits were raised to supply their places.

That besides many skirmishes, your Petitioner fought in the battles of his country, at Flatbush, at White Plains, at the Taking of York, at Monmouth, at Hurlgate and at Fort Washington.

That your Petitioner, in common with other American soldiers, suffered in an extensive degree, the miseries of hunger, fatigue, and in many instances an almost entire nakedness—and exposure to the inclemencies of the seasons.

¹ The body of the petition is in an excellent hand. The signature of David Housler is that of an aged and very infirm person. There are no other signatures.

That your Petitioner, in consideration of his services, received in lieu of compensation, continental paper—for which he never realized the value of five dollars.

That extreme necessity, and inability to provide a sustenance for himself and his equally aged wife, alone prompts him at this late period, to appeal to your generosity, not to say *justice*, and pray that you will be pleased to grant to him some pecuniary provision, to render more tolerable his comfortless situation, for the few remaining days of his already nearly spent life. And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c. Dated December, 1826

David Housler

We the Subscribers, citizens of the County of Burlington, in the state of New Jersey, do hereby certify that we have for many years known and been well acquainted with David Housler, the above named Petitioner—That we believe in the truth of the several matters set forth in the above petition—and that we consider him a worthy object of relief, and justly entitled to the humane consideration of your Honorable body. We do further certify that so far as our Knowledge extends, the said David Housler, has always sustained, deservedly too, the reputation of an industrious, sober, honest and upright man—and a faithful soldier of the Revolution.

Dated December, 1826. —

Signed—

[Endorsed:]

Petition
of

David Housler,—

A soldier of the Revolution.

LIII.

PERMIT FOR SURGEON GENERAL JOHN COCHRAN TO IMPORT MEDICAL WORKS FROM NEW YORK.

Sir

Morris Town 8 May 1780

Dr Cockran has my Permission to import from New York into this state Cullens Works in twelve Volumes on Medical Subjects—I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant

General Huntington, or the
officer commanding the Troops of
the United States at Elizabeth
Town—

Wil: Livingston

[Addressed:] General Huntington or the
officer commanding the Troops of the
United States at Elizabeth Town—

[Endorsed:] From Governor
Livingstone
permit for
Dr Cockran

LIV.

CONCERNING SOME UNPAID OBLIGATIONS OF NEW JERSEY, 1782.

N° 455 . May 14, 1777, for 1000 dollars	:	payable in three years
N° 456 . May 14, 1777 for 1000 d°	:	at 4 pr C interest
N° 455 May 30, 1777 for 1000 d°	:	

a note on each Certificate Signed by Jos Borden that the interest is to be at 6 pr Ct—

to Catherine Elizabeth & Sarah De Peyster

Counter Signed

Signed Mr Hilligas

Jos Borden

Sir

above is a list of three Certificates of three Thousand Dollars lent by us to the Public [Six years ago]¹ 1777 in for which we have Recd no interest & as we are at present in great want of Cash, [therefore]² beg you will be so kind as to let us know [by the first Opportunity]² how much we can Receive and when it will be most Convenient and wether it is in your power to Send it to us or wether we must Send for it. Your speddy answer will Much Oblige

your Humble Servants

Cath: Eliza. & Sarah De Peyster

1782 Jan 2d

N° 17 Crown Street

New York

To Jos Borden Esq

Bordentown

wrote again Feb 19, 1784

[Endorsed:] Letter to Joseph Borden Jan.

2, 1784. Cath Eli Sa De Peyster

ALEXANDER PAPERS.—In April, 1902, Messrs. Dodd, Mead and Company offered to the Historical Society five bound volumes of papers of James Alexander, the famous lawyer of New York and New Jersey, in the early part of the eighteenth century. These volumes consisted of documents of the greatest historical interest and value. They were offered to the Society for \$3500. Subsequently the offer was withdrawn, the volumes having been sold to a private party.

¹ Erased, and "in 1777" interlined instead.

² Erased.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Life, Public Services, Addresses and Letters of Elias Boudinot, LL.D., President of the Continental Congress. Edited by J. J. Boudinot, Member of the New Jersey Historical Society. In two volumes. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 8 vo. Pp. xvii, 419; vii, 415.

These two handsomely printed volumes form a notable addition to the lives of our public men, and are of especial interest to all Jerseymen, chronicling as they do the career of one of the most eminent citizens of New Jersey, whose long life was spent almost entirely within her borders, or in her service. Elias Boudinot, born in 1740, was the fourth of the name. His great-grandfather, Elie Boudinot, was one of that great body of the best blood of France, who were compelled to leave the country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. From his beloved La Rochelle he fled to London, but in 1687 came to New York, where he died in 1702. His son, Elie Boudinot, 2d, born in France in 1674, accompanied his father to this country, and died in New York in 1719. He bought large tracts of land on the Hackensack meadows, near Rutherford, and was one of the purchasers of the great Ramapo tract, in 1709. His descendants embrace members of the Hobart, Tennent, Chetwood, Emott, Dayton, Vergereau and other prominent families. His son, Elias, 3d, born 1706, died 1770, was for many years before his death a merchant at Princeton; one of the latter's daughters, Annis, married Richard Stockton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Elias Boudinot, 4th, married Hannah, a sister of Richard Stockton.

In the present work, however, Miss Boudinot, the industrious and intelligent compiler and editor, has devoted herself to setting forth principally the record of the public achievements of her eminent kinsman, and begins with his activities just before the Revolution, in 1774, his election to the Provincial Assembly in 1775, and his service in that body. Interrupting the chronological order for a moment, we have a brief

chapter of family history, and then follows the narrative of military affairs, of which Mr. Boudinot was a part, as commissary of prisoners, in which difficult position he seems to have displayed much tact and firmness. The letters to and from him during these two years, 1776-1778, many of them heretofore unpublished, are most interesting reading. But in many respects his correspondence and diary while in Congress, 1778-9, 1781-3, are the most valuable portions of the work, giving as they do a running commentary on the events of the period, by one who was an important and influential factor in the National Legislature, in intimate association with Washington and the leading men of the time. In November, 1782, he was chosen President of the Congress, and in that capacity had the satisfaction of publicly announcing the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain.

The Provincial Congress in November, 1783, at last gave heed to his urgent request for leave to retire to private life and his wasted estate. His influence in public affairs ceased not with his quitting office, and we have here selections from his letters on the important doings of the time. In 1795 President Washington appointed him Director of the Mint, a position he filled with great satisfaction to three Presidents and to the public, for ten years, when he resigned, after nearly thirty years of continuous public service, and withdrew to the bosom of his family, at Burlington. In 1810 he was elected president of the American Bible Society, to which he devoted much of his wise and energetic efforts during his remaining years, devising to it in his will a large tract of land in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He spoke and wrote against the extension of slavery in Missouri, and urged the abolition of slavery. He was a trustee of Princeton College, from 1772 until his death, in 1821, and established several scholarships in the College. He was one of the founders of Princeton Theological Seminary, which was generously remembered in his will. Mr. Boudinot was a distinguished lawyer, with a large practice, when he "forsook all to serve the republic." He was an ardent patriot, with great faith in the future of the country, and invested largely in the purchase of great tracts of wild lands in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. His was a lovely old age,

spent in works of religion and benevolence, in which he rounded out a most useful life of eighty-one years.

Miss Boudinot has done a great public service in thus bringing together such a valuable collection of papers illustrating the career of one who saw the country develop from a group of scattered and more or less antagonistic royal provinces into one mighty independent Republic, firmly welded together by two important wars, and in the welding of which he himself had so influential a part. These two handsome volumes ought to be owned by every Jerseyman, and every Jerseywoman.

Holmes vs. Walton: The New Jersey Precedent. By Austin Scott, Ph.D., LL.D., President of Rutgers College. New Brunswick, N. J., 1900. 8 vo. Pp. 20.

How many lawyers of our country, or even of New Jersey, are aware that to our State is due the great honor of establishing that most important principle, in a constitutional government, that the legislature is restricted in its enactments by the constitution, and that an act which is contrary to the constitution is null and void, and can be set aside by the supreme court? This is the thesis Dr. Scott sets out to maintain in this paper, and convincingly does he sustain his proposition, even to demonstration. We are so accustomed in these days to seeing crude and even carefully devised legislation thus set at nought by our highest courts, that it is difficult for us to realize how momentous was the first conflict of the kind between the legislative and the judicial branches of our government, nor how daring a step was that first decision on this point, in 1780. The constitution of New Jersey, adopted July 2, 1776, provided that the "inestimable right of trial by jury" should remain confirmed as a part of the State law, without repeal forever. Nevertheless, the Legislature, on October 8, 1778, enacted a law that goods sought to be conveyed to the enemy might be seized and taken, with the persons in whose possession they might be found, before a justice of the peace, who should, at the demand of either party, grant a jury of six men, from whose verdict no appeal should be allowed. This is the law which the Supreme Court of New Jersey, on September

7, 1780, declared unconstitutional, and so furnished the "New Jersey precedent," subsequently followed in all the courts in the land, and thereby establishing a new bulwark for the protection of the citizen against the hasty action of legislatures. Dr. Scott has exhibited the greatest industry in exhuming the records of the case of *Holmes vs. Walton*, from the minutes and the files of the Supreme Court, and in setting forth the results of his researches in his usual luminous style.

1815-1832. *Joseph Bonaparte en Amérique*; Par Georges Bertin. Paris. 12 mo. Pp. xv, 422, 1.

In this neatly printed little volume we have an excellent account of the sojourn of the ex-King of Spain at Point Breeze, at Bordentown, New Jersey, where he made his home, 1817-1831, dispensing a royal hospitality to his American friends, and to the French exiles who threw themselves upon his bounty. Tho lacking the genius of his Imperial brother, his was in many respects the most attractive personality of the Bonaparte family. The subject has been treated by Major E. M. Woodward, in his "*Bonaparte's Park, and the Murats*," Trenton, 1879. Mr. Bertin has brought to his theme a wider knowledge and greater literary skill, and has given us many letters heretofore published. And yet, it seems as if the topic is not yet exhausted.

Necrology.

JOHN INSLEY BLAIR, born on a farm on the banks of the Delaware, two miles below Belvidere, New Jersey, August 22, 1802, died at his home in Blairstown, December 2, 1899. He was of Scotch ancestry, his family having come to this country about 1740. He went to work at the age of eleven years in the store of his cousin, Judge Blair, at Hope, Warren County, where he remained until the death of his father compelled him to return to the farm, but a year later he returned to mercantile

life, entering the store of Squire James DeWitt. At the age of eighteen or nineteen he started out for himself by establishing a store at a place called Gravel Hill, now Blirstown, carrying on business there for forty years, from time to time extending his trade and establishing stores in several villages in that region. In 1833-4 he became interested with Colonel George W. Scranton and Selden T. Scranton, in the mines at Oxford Furnace. In 1846 he was one of the organizers of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, afterwards one of the most successful in the country. Then he built a railroad from Owego to Ithaca, New York, which was opened in 1849. A year later he was largely instrumental in the building of the railroad from Scranton to the Delaware Water Gap, securing an outlet for the coal and iron beds of Northeastern Pennsylvania. In 1852, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, so named at his suggestion, was organized, and he remained a large owner in the same until his death, being one of its principal stockholders, and having served as director from the organization until he died. In 1860, when attending the convention at Chicago, Ill., which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, his attention was directed to the great possibilities of Western development, and from that time he became interested in the railroads west of the Mississippi. In 1862 he exerted his influence in building the Union Pacific Railroad by way of Omaha. His operations in the west were extended in succeeding years to Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Missouri and Texas. He was at one time President of sixteen different railroads. He laid out sites for more than eighty towns, and owned in those western states lands equal to half the area of his native state. The writer enjoyed many conversations with him in the course of a journey in the same car from New York to Cincinnati, in 1876, in which many of his railroad experiences and reminiscences of his early life were related. He early adopted the plan of planting trees along his western railroads, which served as wind-breaks and protection against snow drifts, and as the trees grew larger and more numerous furnished ties for the railroads in a region where wood was scarce. When he was eighty-six or eighty-seven years old,

the writer had a conversation with him in Jersey City, in which he stated that it had been his custom for many years to travel as much as 40,000 miles a year. The year before, when he was about eighty-five years of age, he had reduced this, and traveled *only* about 20,000 miles. He was, of course, remarkably vigorous for a man of that advanced age. In his railroad building in Iowa, he conformed to the local sentiment favoring prohibition, and in all his deeds for the sale of lands inserted restrictions against the use of the same for the sale or manufacture of liquor in any way. He felt that this was about as practical a way as any to enforce prohibition, which he also felt was to the best interests of the towns through which his railroads ran. Mr. Blair was elected a member of this Society January 11, 1882, and served as a member of its Executive Committee from 1884 until 1897, except for the year 1896, and on various special committees. His beneficences were innumerable. He founded the Belvidere Bank in 1830, with a capital of \$50,000, subsequently increased to \$300,000. In his later years he established the great banking house of Blair & Company, now (1906) in Broad Street, New York. In 1848 he erected a frame building for the Blair Presbyterian Academy. This was destroyed by fire in 1867. He immediately replaced it by a large stone structure, and on April 11, 1870, deeded the building, with about nine acres of land, to the Presbytery of Newton. Within the next twelve years he established an endowment for fifteen free scholarships for the sons and daughters of ministers within the bounds of the Presbytery. In 1883 he added \$100,000 to the endowment; two years later he gave several acres more of land, and afterwards several other large buildings, with additional endowments, amounting to nearly a million dollars. He gave Lafayette College, at Easton, \$50,000, and \$20,000 for the erection of the President's house. He gave \$70,000 to Princeton College, and \$50,000 to Grinnell College, on the line of one of his western railroads. Blair Hall, at Princeton College, is a splendid monument to his liberality. At Blairstown, he built its churches, its water works, bridges and railroads, and in other ways contributed to the prosperity of the town and its

people. He married, September 27, 1827, Anna, daughter of John Lock, of Frelinghuysen township, Somerset County, son of Captain Francis Lock, who lost his life in a skirmish at Elizabethtown, September 15, 1777. She died several years before him. Mr. Blair's maternal grandfather is said to have fought at the Battle of Princeton. Mr. Blair had four children: 1. Marcus L. Blair, known as the Colonel, who died in 1873, unmarried; DeWitt Clinton Blair, who survives him, and continues his numerous business interests; 3. Aurelia, married Charles Scribner, founder of the well known publishing house now Charles Scribner's Sons; 4. Emma C., married Clarence G. Mitchell, a lawyer of New York City.

COLONEL FREDERICK HALSEY HARRIS, born in Newark, in 1830, died suddenly at his home in Montclair, March 16, 1899. He was descended from Revolutionary stock, and was educated in the Newark public schools and the Bloomfield Academy. He engaged in business with his father as a builder, but afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In August of the same year, he raised a company and went to the war as Captain of Company E, 13th New Jersey Volunteers, serving in this regiment to the end of the war, on the Potomac and in the Carolinas. He was twice brevetted by the President for gallant and meritorious services; was promoted to be Major, and at the end of the war was Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, but in the spring of 1866 entered the service of the American Insurance Company, as Secretary, succeeding Stephen G. Gould in 1883, as President, in which office he continued until his death. He had lived in Montclair since 1853, and was regarded as a public spirited, influential citizen, doing much toward the development of that beautiful town. He was a leading member of the First Presbyterian Church of Montclair for many years. The Fire Insurance Underwriters of Newark, in recording his death, declared that "the business life of Colonel Harris was marked by all the characteristics of a faithful, conservative and capable insurance officer; to his friends and associates in the business, his intercourse was marked by great urbanity and kindness of manner, and his ad-

vice and influence always tended to conserve the interests of the business. He has left an enviable record as a business man, an example of probity and conservatism which may well be followed." Colonel Harris had been a member of this Society since October 27, 1897.

GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART, born June 23, 1844, at Long Branch, died November 21, 1899, at his residence in Paterson. Mr. Hobart was descended from Edmund Hobart, of Hingham, Norfolkshire, England, who, in 1635, came to America, settling at Charlestown, Massachusetts, whence he removed two years later to Hingham, in the same commonwealth, which town had been founded by his son, the Rev. Peter Hobart. Edmund represented the town in the General Court of Massachusetts, from 1639 to 1642, dying in 1646. His son Peter, born in Norfolk in 1604, was graduated at Cambridge University, England, in 1629, and on coming to this country established a Congregational church at Hingham, of which he was pastor until his death in 1678. Four of his sons were graduates of Harvard, and pastors of Congregational churches. Mr. Hobart's great-grandfather, William Hobart, was a soldier from New Hampshire, in the Revolution. Late in life he removed to Ohio, where he was a farmer of somewhat scholarly tastes, and was noted for his researches in botany. He was buried in a graveyard at Nelson, within a few miles of Canton, the residence for most of his life of William McKinley, who was elected President of the United States at the same time that Garret A. Hobart was elected Vice-President. William Hobart's son, Roswell Hobart, was a farmer of Columbia Valley, Coos County, New Hampshire, where his son, Addison W. Hobart, was born. The latter removed to New Jersey and took charge of the Long Branch Academy. There he married Sophia Vanderveer, daughter of David G. Vanderveer, a farmer, above Freehold, Monmouth County. Mr. Vanderveer was descended from Cornelis Janse van de Veer, who emigrated in the ship "Otter," in 1659, from Alkmaer, in North Holland, and settled at Flatbush, Long Island, where he was a magistrate, 1678-80. There he married Tryntje (Catharine), daughter of Yelles (Giles)

Mandeville, a Huguenot, who came from Gelderland, in Holland, to New Amsterdam, in 1659. David G. Vanderveer married Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Dubois, a descendant of Luther Dubois, a French Huguenot from Artois, France, who came to America in 1671, and settled at New Hurley, near Kingston, New York.

Garret Augustus Hobart received a district school education at Long Branch, after which he taught school for a while, and then prepared for college in local classical schools near his home. He was a bright lad, and before he was fifteen years old was fitted to enter the sophomore class of Rutgers College, but on account of his youth was advised to remain home for another year. In 1860, he matriculated at Rutgers, entering the sophomore class, and graduated in 1863, taking the prize in mathematics, and delivering the English salutatory. He then taught school for a few months to earn money to support himself while studying law. On December 1, 1863, he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, a prominent lawyer of Paterson. He was licensed as an attorney in 1866, and as a counsellor at law in 1871. Shortly after receiving his license, he married Jennie Tuttle, daughter of his law preceptor. In 1871 Mr. Tuttle was elected Mayor of the City of Paterson, when Mr. Hobart was chosen City Counsel. In 1872 he was appointed County Counsel. In the fall of the latter year he was elected to the General Assembly of New Jersey, being re-elected in 1873. The Assembly in 1874 chose him to be speaker quite spontaneously, without any effort on his part. In the fall of 1874 he declined a re-nomination to the Assembly, although it was very strongly urged upon him. In 1876 he was elected State Senator for a term of three years, and re-elected in 1879 by the largest majority ever given up to that time for any candidate in the county. He was chosen President of the Senate in 1881, and again in 1882. He advocated and devised a large number of measures calculated to perfect the system of general legislation required by the amended State Constitution, and many of the bills passed through his efforts were subsequently copied in many States of the Union. Retiring from the Senate in 1882, he de-

clined all further election or appointment to public office of any kind, although repeatedly urged to be a candidate for Congress, for Governor, and for other high offices. In 1876 he was elected a delegate-at-large from New Jersey to the Republican National Convention, an honor which was conferred upon him quadrennially for twenty years thereafter. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Republican National Committee, and served on that Committee thenceforward until his death. His membership on this Committee brought him into touch with leading men from all parts of the country, and by his unfailing urbanity, tact and good judgment he invariably won the friendship of all whom he met. In 1895, when John W. Griggs, a Republican, was elected Governor of New Jersey, by nearly 30,000 majority, being the first Republican Governor elected in thirty years, the credit of that result was largely attributed to Mr. Hobart's splendid management, and there was immediate talk of him as a Presidential possibility. To this suggestion, however, he turned a deaf ear, and when the time came threw his strength in favor of William McKinley, but there was such an urgent demand to have him upon the ticket with Mr. McKinley, that he was nominated for Vice President in 1896. The management of the campaign was very largely in his hands, as Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Upon assuming the duties of the Vice-Presidency, he surprised the oldest members of the Senate by the firmness with which he grasped the duties of presiding officer over that body, and the readiness with which he mastered the intricacies of the position, and the dignity and force he exhibited in the chair. Almost for the first time in the history of the country, the relations of the Vice President with the President of the United States were of the happiest and most intimate kind, and it was felt that he had again elevated the Vice-Presidency to the dignity and commanding influence which it had been designed to have by the Constitution. No Vice President was ever more popular in Washington than Mr. Hobart, nor had any Vice President ever a more popular wife than Mrs. Hobart. In private life, Mr. Hobart was noted for his warm

and unselfish friendship; for the readiness and generosity with which he loved to help his friends; for the energy, tact and wonderful success he exhibited in every enterprise with which he was connected; and for his activity in promoting various quasi-public enterprises intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of Paterson. When he returned from the St. Louis Convention, where he had been nominated for the Vice-Presidency, the whole town turned out en masse without distinction of party, and gave him a reception in the great Armory, which was filled by not less than six thousand people; a Democratic Judge presided over the meeting, and a Democratic Mayor voiced the sentiment of the city in their appreciation of the honor done to the city in the nomination of its most popular townsman on the Republican National ticket. This popularity was emphasized in the most extraordinary manner at the ensuing election, when the State gave 87,692 plurality for McKinley and Hobart. Mr. Hobart bore with patience and fortitude the lingering illness which terminated in his death. At his demise the whole city of Paterson went into mourning. Subsequently, the popular regard for their distinguished fellow citizen was evinced in a fine bronze statue set up in the plaza before the City Hall.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Society, held on the first Monday in December, 1899, Messrs. Frank P. Hill, Austin Scott and William Nelson were appointed a committee to formulate suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. Hobart. They subsequently submitted the following, which was adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to Mrs. Hobart:

“The New Jersey Historical Society, in placing upon its records the announcement of the death of Garret Augustus Hobart, Vice President of the United States, at Paterson, Nov. 27, 1899, desires at the same time to express its sense of the great loss which has been sustained by the Nation, the State of New Jersey and its Historical Society. He was descended in the paternal line from the sturdiest of New England patriotic stock, who came to America in 1635, to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty; the great-grandson of a gallant New Hampshire soldier of the Revolution; and in the maternal line

from the best of New Jersey's Dutch and French early settlers, who were also distinguished in the Revolution for pious and warlike fervor.

"In his own life he exemplified the best of his ancestral traditions, and added lustre, not only to his own name, but to the fame of his native State. He was a statesman who brought the Vice Presidency to a high and influential position, and who in the Legislature of New Jersey was instrumental in placing upon the statute books many of its most beneficial enactments. He was a man of affairs, who did much to improve and develop the material resources of the State. As a man he was honored and loved by all who knew him, and in his taking away an irreparable loss has been sustained in many spheres of activity.

"Mr. Hobart had been a member of this Society since May 20, 1875, and was a member of the Board of Trustees in 1897 and 1898."

FRANK P. HILL,
AUSTIN SCOTT,
WILLIAM NELSON,
Committee.

JAMES W. MILLER, born at Westfield, December 16, 1830, died at his residence in Newark, February 9, 1899. He moved with his parents to Lyons Farms in his youth, where he learned the jewelry trade, and subsequently, with his brothers, went into the jewelry manufacturing business, on Franklin street, Newark. He retired from business about 1883. He was elected an alderman of the city of Newark in 1873, and re elected in 1875. He was President of the Newark Board of Trade, 1882-1883, and through his influence in that Board was largely instrumental in having the Newark Technical School erected. He was a director for many years in the Newark City National Bank; was vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church, Newark; a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and was a member of this Society from 1878. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New Jersey.

RICHARD LONGWORTH POINIER, born in Newark, in January, 1879, died at his parents' home in that city, February 17,

1899. He was the fifth son of John and Frances Guerin Poinier, and was a young man of great promise. He was elected a member of this Society on January 28, 1896.

JOHN THATCHER, born in Boston, England, in 1831, a resident of Morristown, New Jersey, from 1858, died suddenly at Asbury Park, July 20, 1899. When only eleven years old he went to sea as a cabin-boy on a merchant vessel, developing a great love for the life of a sailor, although during the many years he followed that occupation, he was wrecked many times, and had many hairbreadth escapes. Once his ship was frozen in the Arctic ocean, the entire crew suffering great hardship before relief was afforded in the spring. He became first officer of a fine clipper ship, but gave up life on a merchantman to enter the United States Navy, serving as an officer for a time on a gun boat. Early in the fifties he engaged in the painting business in New York city, and in 1858 located in Morristown, where he subsequently carried on his business, which, at the time of his death, was one of the largest of its kind in New Jersey. He was active in various associations and enterprises connected with the prosperity of the town, serving as a member of the Board of Education for many years; was one of the trustees of the South Street Presbyterian Church, his services having been most valuable to the church. He was one of the managers of the Morris County Savings Bank. He married first, Anne Turner; second, in 1867, Anna E., daughter of Joseph M. and Phœbe Dickerson Lindsley. Three children by his first marriage survived him—Edward J., William T. and Anne Turner; also two daughters by the second marriage—Phoebe L. and Grace. Mr. Thatcher was elected a member of this Society, December 3, 1897.

AMWELL FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. J. B. Kugler, the pastor, has been engaged for several years in preparing a history of this church, and hopes to complete it sometime in the year 1906.

Notes, Queries and Replies.

COMMISSION BY JOHN FENWICK TO FENWICK ADAMS AS REGISTER, 1677.—The following document is recorded in Salem Surveys, No. 1, p. 11, in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton :

To Saml. Hedge Surveyor Genl. or
his Deputy — Richd Hancock—

These are to will and require you or either of you upon the receipt hereof to Survey, Sett out-limitt and bound ten acres of Land within the township of New Salem for Henry Jenyns, Taylor, as it Lyesse in Course Certifying what marsh it contains, with the buttings and boundings of the whole; Retourning your Certificate unto *Jenwick Addames* my Register, or to him who Executes the place on his behalf, that it may be registred. And in soe doing this Shall be your warrant: Given at New Salem under my hand, and Seale the fourth day of the seaventh month Comonly called September in the yeare according to the English acct. 1677. And in the yeare twenty nine of the raigne of King Charles the Seacond over Eng &c.

By John Fenwick Esqr &c.

POLHEMUS FAMILY.—Mrs. J. Robert Zimmerman of Wooster, Ohio, desires the name of the father of Theodorus Polhemus, who, with six Dutch associates, settled in Somerset County, New Jersey, in 1701, and the names of his sons and grandsons. Her great-grandfather, Cornelius Polhemus, was born in 1780, in New Jersey. He married Rebecca Stevenson, granddaughter, probably, of Samuel Stevenson, her father being the second son. It is thought that Arthur Stevenson was the younger son of Samuel Stevenson and Sarah Jennings Stevenson.

COURSEN.—What were the names of the parents, wife, and children of the Johan Corsson who, in 1707, in the Ref'd Dutch Church of Port Richmond, S. I., was a witness at the baptism of Josua, child of Stoffel and Josua Van Santen?

Francis E. Woodruff, 9 James St., Morristown, N. J.

LAFAYETTE AT LIBERTY CORNER.—There is a tradition that General Lafayette with his staff spent a winter at the house of Mr. Robert Cross, near the village of Annin's Corner (now known as Liberty Corner), about four miles from Pluckemin, Somerset County, New Jersey. Is there any corroborative evidence of this tradition?

CERTIFICATE OF MILITARY SERVICE OF PRIVATE WILLIAM WELLS, 1739-1741.—We are indebted to Miss Anna M. North, Genealogist, of Trenton, for the following document.—“These are to Certify all whom it may Concern That William Wells late of Gloucester County Taylor Inlisted in the King's Service at Philadelphia as a soldier in Captain Thomas Francis company to go the West Indies and went under his Command accordingly and there Dyed on or about the 25th day of June last past. In Witness I have hereunto Set my hand the Twentieth day of March 1741-2.

“Lieut Henry Hodge.”

Gloucester County Files of Original Wills--1734-1747. Office of Secretary of State, Trenton, New Jersey. The above paper is marked “Will of William Wells or Wills” and enclosed in it is the will. The will of William Wills, Woodbeary, Gloucester Co., N. J., Taylor, is dated 12 mo. 1st, 1739, and was probated March 29, 1742, at Deptford. It names as sole legatee: “My friend Alice Wood, all my estate, and whom I appoint my Executor.” Signed, “Wiliam ^{his} X Wills.” Witnesses—John Jefferis, Thos Wilkns, Priscilla Hugg^{mark}.

AN INDIAN GRAVEYARD ON SHARK RIVER.—Mr. G. C. Martin, of 106 West 61st Street, New York City, reports having found an Indian graveyard on Shark River.

WESTFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. N. W. Cadwell, pastor of this church for many years, has been engaged for twenty years or more in preparing a history of the church, to be accompanied by very full and accurate transcripts of the church records from 1759.

LETTER FROM JOHN R. BURNET, A DEAF-MUTE AUTHOR.—
Mr. S. H. Congar Livingston July 2 | 58

Dear Sir . The Biographical Sketch of Dr. Peet¹ enclosed was written by your humbl^e servant, and in the file of Annals,² is a controversy between me and Mr. Jacobs of Kentucky, concerning the use of Methodical signs, &c. in the Instruction of the deaf and dumb. I thought, therefore, I would place the file in your library, to be dug up by future antiquaries and genealogists, who, in the year 1958 or thereabouts, may be seeking to trace the genealogy of some President, or plain deacon Burnet, as the case may be.

I have been laid up with Rheumatism much of the time for a year past, and have it in my knees now so badly that I am nearly helpless—which will account for my not being able to call on you or return those numbers of Hinman. They are safe, and shall be returned as soon as I get a little better.

Do you still explore the genealogical and antiquarian mines? & have you lit on any fresh *nuggets*, or even any grains as big as a yin's head? If so, please let me know—it would be a relief to my *ennui* or help me to drag out the 24 hours with rheumatism like a ton of iron fastened to each leg, if I could have a little correspondence with you about the Balls, or Baldwins, or Headly's, or Clarks, &c of the 17th & 18th centuries—Truly yours—

J. R. BURNET.³

PETER GORDON.—Peter Gordon, of Trenton, merchant, was appointed by Governor Richard Howell to be guardian of one William Voorheis, an infant of fourteen years and upwards, son of Daniel Voorheis, late of Middlesex county, deceased. Elijah H. Gordon, also a merchant of Trenton, went on his bond, which was filed at Burlington, February 9, 1795, and is recorded in Liber 36 of Wills, Secretary of State's Office, page 170.

¹ Harvey Prindle Peet, b. in Bethlehem, Conn., 1794, d. in New York city, 1873; principal of the institution for the deaf and dumb in that city, 1831-1868, and author of many text-books for deaf-mutes. He also devised a manual alphabet for deaf-mutes.

² "American Annals for the Deaf and Dumb."

³ John R. Burnet, author of "Tales of the Deaf and Dumb, with Miscellaneous Poems," Newark, N. J., Printed by Benjamin Olds, 1835. 12 mo. Pp. 230. Mr. Burnet was totally deaf from the age of eight years.

It has been supposed that one Peter Gordon married Margaret Rhea. Mr. William W. Gordon, Jr., of Savannah, Ga., writes that this is an error, the fact being that Peter Gordon married Elizabeth Rhea, and that James English married Margaret Rhea. The will of this Peter Gordon, who was of Crosswicks, is dated August 20, 1723, and was proved November 1, 1725. He leaves his entire estate to his wife Elizabeth as long as she remains his widow, with remainder to his five children, whose names are not mentioned. As he named no executor, his widow petitioned, Nov. —, 1725, to be made administratrix, and her petition was granted. She speaks of him as of Freehold. His estate was inventoried and appraised at £105.9.3.—*N. J. Archives*, XXI., 190, 192. Who were his parents? Who were his children?

Peter Gordon was one of the witnesses to the will of Stephen Cornelious, of Penn's Neck, Salem county, dated April 4, 1726.—*Id.*, XXI., 110.

Peter Gordon was one of the witnesses to the will of Samuel Reidford, of Freehold, dated Feb. 18, 1709-10.—*Id.*, XXI., 380.

Peter Gordon was a Captain in the First Regiment, Hunterdon; Captain, Colonel Forman's Battalion, Heard's Brigade, June 14, 1776; Brigade-Major of same, July 25, 1776.

In the First Presbyterian Churchyard, at Trenton, is the tombstone of Mrs. Susanna Gordon, consort of Major Peter Gordon, died July 18, 1823. No age is given. Adjacent is the tombstone of John Gordon, with no date recorded.

The *Emporium and True American*, published at Trenton, March 7, 1835, contains this obituary notice: "At Geneva, New York, on the 8th ult., in the 88th year of his age, Deacon Peter Gordon, father of Mr. Elijah Gordon."

Peter Gordon, of Middlesex county, set up a lottery, in 1758, for the sale of a tract of 497 acres of land in that county.—*N. J. Archives*, XX., 309 et seqq. The Legislature, in September, 1762, passed an act to render void such lottery, and to relieve the managers from responsibility.—*Id.*, XVII., 247 et seqq. The act was deemed of sufficient importance to be brought before the Lords of Trade, who advised the King to

disallow the act, as being a private matter, in which the Legislature had no concern. The act was accordingly disallowed.
—*N. J. Archives*, IX., 443, 446, 458, 487.

THE FAIRFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In the New Jersey Archives, Volume XXI, page 619, is given an abstract of the agreement between the purchasers in "Fairefeild," Cumberland County, dated June 10, 1697, for the division of the lands between the purchasers. The following extracts from said agreement, in relation to the establishment of the ministry and of a public school, are of particular interest:

ITT IS FFURTHER AGREED upon by uss the Inhabbitants & Setlers in the Towneshipp of ffairefeild, for our selves our heires & sucksessors for ever to obtaine & mainetaine a Sound & Orthodox Ministr of the Gospell to preach the Gospell amongst uss, for the p formeance of wch wee Oblidge ourselves, each of uss, our heires & sucksessessrs in ye penall sum of Twenty pounds Currnt silver money of West New Jersey, in Case any of uss refuseth or neglecteth, as abovesd upon every such default, year by year, the aforesd Sum shall be paid by the delinquents to those yt observe & p forme the above written Agreeemt for ye mainetaineing & obtaineing of wch Minister every man shall be rated accoring to head & pporportionable to his Estate yt he possesseth in Cattle hors flesh & Swyne & Improved Lands, every Mercht Dealer & Tapster, shall pay proportionable according to the Judgmt of men—

Itt is further agreed That a School for the teaching of Children to read & write English shall be mainetained from time to time after the same method and vpon the same forfeiture as above expressed in Case of ye Ministrey. * * * *

FFURTHERMORE all wee the subscribers of this Instrumt Do by these prsents Give Grant & alien unto ye vses hereafter mentioned Two Lotts out of the four hundred acres above mentioned vizdt one Lott Containeing Three Acres for a Minister as part of his p[ro]portion of ye sd Land To have hold & enjoy to him his heires & Ass. forever, his remaining part to be taken out of the two first Generall Divisions The other lott containeing Three Acres for a parsonage to be & remaine for ever as part of the p[ro]portion designed for yevse the other part to be taken out of the two first generall Divisions these too lotts scittuate & being between ye lott of Samuel flossers & ye lott of Robert Daughesh.

EARLE FAMILY.—Among the historical material lost in the fire in Paterson, in February, 1902, was a very full account of

the first four or five generations of the Earle family, of Bergen, Hudson, Essex and Union Counties, partly prepared by the editor of the Proceedings, and partly by Mr. Morris C. Earle, of Elizabeth. Anyone having data upon the subject would confer a favor by communicating with the Editor, care New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.

FITZRANDOLPH.—(Answer to queries in Volume II, Third Series, page 201.) Mr. O. B. Leonard, of Plainfield, writes: "The name in full of the parents of *Deborah* Fitz Randolph, born about 1767, were Samuel FitzRandolph and Sarah Drake. Deborah Fitz Randolph married her cousin *John* Fitz Randolph, M. D. (*not* Dr. Samuel F. Randolph). Her cousin Samuel Fitz Randolph (bro. of Dr. John) was *deacon* in the Baptist Church, New York City, and married Isabel Drake."

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.—More than twenty years ago the late Major James S. Yard, of Freehold, editor and publisher of the *Monmouth Democrat*, in that town, began a series of articles in his newspaper relating to the local history of Monmouth county, under the title of "Old Times in Old Monmouth." As he printed these articles, he made up the type in book form, and printed off sheets from time to time, which he subsequently had bound up in a volume of more than 300 pages. The edition was limited to 100 copies, which he sold at \$5 per copy. The edition was exhausted many years ago, and now demands a much higher price. Quite a number of other newspapers in the State have adopted the plan of publishing articles on local and family history, but they have not as a rule followed Major Yard's plan of subsequently gathering the same up in book form. The *Newark Evening News* has for several years published a department of "Jersey Genealogy," which attracts favorable attention throughout the country. In May, 1902, the *Burlington County Democrat*, published at Mount Holly, inaugurated an "Antiquarian Department," under the charge of Mr. A. M. Stackhouse, of Moorestown, for the publication of papers on genealogy and local history. A number of newspapers in

the State, following this course, are publishing articles on local and family history, which indicates the great increase of public interest in such subjects.

MARSELIS FAMILY.—Mrs. Ashbel Welch, of Germantown, Philadelphia, kindly furnished to the Society some years ago an elaborate paper on the Marselis family of Northern New Jersey. The article was lost in the fire in Paterson, in 1902, but Mrs. Welch subsequently with great courtesy furnished another copy of her valuable and interesting paper, which is in the Library of the Society, in West Park Street, Newark. It is expected that this paper will be published in the Proceedings at an early day.

ELIZABETHTOWN BOOK B.—In the Princeton University Library is a volume of early surveys and other memoranda, which is believed to be Book B. of Elizabethtown Records, frequently referred to in Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth," as having been lost.

CRANE—PLUM—BANKS.—Mr. W. B. Plume, of Newark, informs us that Susan Crane married John Plum 3d, and that after his death she married David Banks, and that they both are buried near the southeast corner of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark. Mr. Plume further states that John and Susan Plum were his great-grandparents. He has never been able to learn the parentage of Susan, although he has made some effort in that direction among other members of the Plum family.

BRUINS—BROWNS.—Mrs. Eva T. Fenyes, of Pasadena, California, is interested in the Bruin and Brown families of Second River, now Belleville, New Jersey.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.—Professor Herbert L. Osgood, of Columbia University, makes the excellent suggestion that the oldest records in the several counties of New Jersey, dating back to the seventeenth century, should be copied carefully and the copies deposited in the State House at Trenton. Some day when there is adequate provision for the proper care

and custody of such records, it might be better to have the originals deposited in a fire-proof building adjacent to the State House.

OGDENS—CRANES—GOULDS.—Mrs. Sidney D. Barkalow, of Omaha, Nebraska, writes: "Mary Ogden, daughter of Colonel Josiah Ogden, was the wife of James Banks and the mother of David Banks. David's wife was Susan Crane, the widow of John Plum, of Newark. I wonder if she could have been the daughter or niece of General Crane, of Newark? He also served, I think, in the Revolution. Colonel Josiah Ogden had two daughters—Catharine and Mary. I do not know who were his brothers or his sons, if he had any, nor do I know the names of his wives. He was twice married. I have some little data of the Goulds, and will furnish them to you if you desire."

THE FIRST SEPARATION OF NEW JERSEY FROM NEW YORK.—In answer to questions frequently asked, the following statement is made: Charles II. gave to his brother, James, Duke of York, a patent for New York, New Jersey and New England, March 12, 1663-4. James, Duke of York, granted New Jersey to Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret, by indentures of lease and release, dated June 23-24, 1664. In the mean time Colonel Richard Nicolls was appointed by James, Duke of York, Deputy Governor of New York, April 12, 1664. The territory known as New Netherland, now New York and New Jersey, was still in the possession of the Dutch. Colonel Nicolls sailed for America soon after his appointment, and received the surrender of New Amsterdam from the Dutch, September 8, 1664, and effected the conquest of the Dutch settlements on the Delaware, October 1, 1664. Some English people from Long Island having purchased the tract now known as Elizabethtown and vicinity from the Indians, Governor Nicolls confirmed the purchase December 1, 1664; he also granted the Monmouth patent for lands at Sandy Hook and on Raritan Bay, April 8, 1665. Philip Carteret was commissioned Governor of New Jersey, February 10, 1664-5, by Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret, Lords Proprietors of

New Jersey; he sailed from England in April, 1665, and arrived at Elizabethtown in the following August, when he assumed the duties of Governor of New Jersey, and the latter colony entered upon its existence as a separate government from New York. The act of Colonel Nicolls in confirming the Elizabethtown purchase and in granting the Monmouth patent, after New Jersey had been granted to Lord Berkley and Carteret, were always regarded by the Lords Proprietors of New Jersey as an unlawful infringement upon their rights, and the contest in relation to the Elizabethtown purchase was finally brought into Court by the filing of the famous Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery in 1747.

MORSE FAMILY.—Miss Emma Wilder Leavitt, 7 Walnut Street, Boston, genealogist of the Morse Society, submits the following statement, to show that the received account of the New Jersey Morse ancestry is unsound, and that the New Jersey family is descended through Peter and not through Robert:

The will of Anthony Morse, immigrant settler at Newbury, Mass., mentions his sons—among other children—Robert and Peter.

Robert brought at least two children with him from England; married 1654 (?), Ann Lewis, of Newbury, and several children were born to them in Newbury, but there is no record of a son Peter. While in Newbury, Peter Morse witnessed a deed of Robert's in 1655-6, and that is the only time Peter's name appears, either on town or county records.

With the Essex County, Mass., emigrants, Robert and Peter Morse signed the first list of settlers in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, 1676. They received home lots, May 30, 1676, that lay side by side on the borders of the river.

Robert signs as tailor; Peter as yeoman, once as weaver.

In a deed signed Oct. 18, 1685, Peter Morse, weaver, wife Mary, makes over to "my brother Robert Morse, tailor," house and part of his six acre lot in Elizabeth Town. This was the original grant to Peter by the town, and shows that both were brothers and both living in 1685.

Robert, tailor, sells land 14. 11. 1700.

Peter Morse drew his will [dated Oct. 26, 1701, proved] May 8, 1702, mentions his four sons—Joseph, Amos, Joshua and Robert, all settled in their own homes, and daughters

Mary, Sarah and Hannah, granddaughter Mary, daughter of son Joseph.

His son Joseph's will was [dated March 16, 1726-7]; in it he mentions his sons Joseph, Amos, father Peter Morss, wife Susanna, daughters, Lydia, Mary Wood, Ann Wood, Elizabeth Morss and five grandchildren. As Joseph was a grandfather in 1726, his birth must have come by 1680 or so.

As Peter was a grandfather in 1702, his birth must have come long before 1677, at which date tradition has assigned the birth of Peter, son of the first Robert.

All these facts go to show that Robert and Peter of 1676 were brothers; and attempt is made to prove that Peter, of the will of 1702, was that Peter, the *brother* of Robert, not the *son*, as is now received.

The historian of Elizabeth begins with the statement that Robert brought his son Peter with him and works on that statement. All the children of Robert on record were born in Newbury, the last coming the year of migration, 1675, and there is no Peter given; if he had a son Peter, he was born 1676-7, and so could not have been this Peter who was active from 1676-1702—apparently.

HARBOUR.—Mrs. W. C. Mason, 632 Prospect Avenue, Hartford, Conn., desires information concerning her ancestors by the name of Harbour or Harbourt; Harbourn, in New Jersey, being named after one of them.

NELSON—JAY.—Mrs. William Nelson Searles McCartney, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes: "Lieutenant Joseph Jay, who enlisted in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, married Eleanor Nelson, whose mother is said to have been Eleanor Douglas, a 'Scottish high born Dame,' and the names of Nelson, Jay and Douglas are still retained as family names in the Jay family. Eleanor Nelson is said to have had a father and brothers serving from New Jersey in the Revolution. While I find the names of Nelson and of Joseph Jay, I find no aid in the wills or deeds at Trenton, following the indexes. I find a Douglas leaving property to his grandson, William Jay, but it seems not to fit into the line of Joseph direct, or any way that I can learn. As to this family of Nelson, I received my information from Eleanor Nelson's granddaughter, who died only two years ago, being aged. I would like to find a Colonial service in this Nelson line."

Proceedings of the Society, 1899.

NEWARK, N. J., May 25, 1899.

The New Jersey Historical Society met at noon to-day in St. John's Hall, above the rooms of the Society. There was a large attendance, filling the room.

Gen. William S. Stryker, the President, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, held October 26, 1898, were read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary, William Nelson, read a number of letters which had been received, as follows:

From Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, presenting an account of the Pyramids of Gizeh, from actual surveys and measurements by Col. Howard Vyse, J. E. Perring and E. J. Andrews, published by James Frazer, London, 1839-1842. Dr. Coles in his letter also gave an interesting account of his own visit to the Pyramid of Cheops. Dr. Coles was voted the thanks of the Society for his valuable gift.

From Miss Emma G. Lathrop, presenting a printed memorial of her mother, the late Mrs. Mary Augusta Lathrop, who died at Newark, Nov. 4, 1898, who was a granddaughter of Gen. Isaac Andruss, who was on the committee of reception to Gen. Lafayette, in 1824. The Society owns a fine oil portrait of Gen. Andruss. Miss Lathrop also presented a photograph of portions of Gen. Andruss's diary, describing the reception to Gen. Lafayette. Miss Lathrop was voted the thanks of the Society for these interesting gifts.

From W. E. A. Slaght, of Toronto, Ont., relating to the ancestry of Hendrick Slacht, who bought a tract of 625 acres of land at Newton, Sussex county, June 21, 1750. The Secretary stated that Hendrick Slaght's family came from Kingston, N. Y.

From Alanson A. Vance, of Morristown, presenting a printed slip containing some notices of the Schooley Family, embodying several corrections of a paper on the Schooleys, read before the Society in 1887, and printed in the Proceedings, Second Series, Vol. IX.

From Calvin Tomkins, of New York, expressing his warm interest in the Society.

From the Rev. Mgr. Doane, offering to the Society the use of the Young Men's Hall, or the School Hall, connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Newark, for the meetings of the Society.

From James L. Raymond of New York asking for information concerning the ancestry of Thomas Duvall.

From Mrs. C. C. Davis, of Ralston, Morris county, calling attention to the existence of a MS. History of Mendham, Morris county, by the Rev.

, former pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place. The author had recently destroyed the MS., supposing it to be of no further interest, but a copy of it had been made by the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Tuttle, of Crawfordsville, Ind. She also called attention to the existence of a MS. History of Chester, Morris county, by the Rev. Abner Morse, who preached at Chester early in the nineteenth century. This MS. is in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Secretary stated that the information communicated by Mrs. Davis was of great interest. He had immediately written to Dr. Tuttle and to Dr. Samuel A. Green, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, asking for copies of these MSS., for the New Jersey Historical Society.

Dr. Austin Scott, President of Rutgers College, reported in behalf of the Board of Trustees that the Board had decided to engage Miss Henrietta Palmer, now of Worcester, Mass., to hold the position of Librarian of the Society; she was expected to enter upon her duties on September 1 next.

The Rev. Dr. George S. Mott offered the following:

WHEREAS. The New Jersey Historical Society has obtained by gift and purchase one half of the shares of the Newark Library Association; and

WHEREAS, differences of opinion exist as to the voting power of the shares of that Association. and respecting the transfer of its stock; and

WHEREAS, a considerable number of the same persons are members of each institution; be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President, who shall take into consideration the conditions now existing between the Newark Library Association and the New Jersey Historical Society, who shall endeavor to harmonize differences of opinion, and devise measures that shall carry out the philanthropic intentions of the founders of each Association, and thereby perpetuate the honored names already enshrined in the memory of Newark and of the state at large.

Resolved, That the Society be convened at the call of the President to hear the report of said Committee, when desirable.

Mr. Samuel F. Bigelow moved to amend the first resolution, that no person be appointed on said Committee, who is a member of either of the rival Boards of Directors of the Newark Library Association.

Which was agreed to, and after some discussion Dr. Mott's resolutions as thus amended were adopted.

Subsequently the President appointed the following committee under said resolutions: Amzi Dodd, Rev. George S. Mott, Franklin Murphy, Austin Scott, William Nelson. The President stated that he would fill any vacancies that might occur from resignations.

Mr. Clayton L. Traver, of Trenton, presented the Society with a copy of the "Journal or Historical Recollections of American Events during the Revolutionary War," by Elias Boudinot, printed in 1894, but published only within a few weeks. Mr. Traver was tendered the thanks of the Society.

Mr. Oliver B. Leonard, of Plainfield, read a paper on "Jonathan Dunham, of Woodbridge," for which he received the thanks of the Society. He was also asked to furnish a copy of his paper for publication.

A brief memoir of the Hon. John Clement, President of this Society, 1890-1893, by Dr. John R. Stevenson, of Haddonfield, was read by Mr. Hiram E. Deats. Dr. Stevenson was tendered the thanks of the Society, and a copy of his paper was requested for publication.

In connection with the presentation of a photograph of Gen. Andruss's diary, describing the reception to Gen. Lafayette in 1824, Mr. William Rankin stated that Gen. Lafayette came to Newark in 1825; he recollected well the arches erected across the streets and the general gala air which prevailed in the town on that occasion.

The thanks of the Society were voted to St. John's Lodge for the use of their hall for this meeting.

NEWARK, October 25, 1899.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held in the parlours of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In the absence of President Stryker, the first Vice President, Austin Scott, LL.D., occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting, held May 25, 1899, were read and approved.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was read and accepted.

The report of the Treasurer, as read, was received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The report of the Trustees was read, noting the resignation of two members of the Board, Mr. James E. Howell and Mr. William R. Weeks, and stating that Mr. Frank P. Hill had been appointed a Trustee for the unexpired term of Mr. Howell, until the vacancy should be filled at the annual election of the Society.

The Committee on Membership reported the admission of thirty-four new members, since the May meeting.

The following were elected members of the Board of Trustees:

Aaron Carter, for the unexpired term of William R. Weeks, ending 1901.

Frank P. Hill, for the unexpired term of James E. Howell, ending 1900.

Garret D. W. Vroom, for three years.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles " " "

Wallace M. Scudder " " "

Amzi Dodd " " "

Stephen H. Plum " " "

An invitation was received from the committee in charge of the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Presbyterian Historical Monument near Freehold, asking that delegates from the Historical Society be appointed to attend the exercises, and the President was asked to name the delegates.

A paper was then read by the Rev. T. E. Davis, of Bound Brook, on Hendrick Fisher.

Mr. Davis was voted the thanks of the Society for his valuable and interesting paper.

ANNUAL REPORT OF F. M. TICHENOR, TREASURER.

Capital Account.

Barron Fund Oct 26 98	1479.22	
Interest to June 1 99.....	39.78	1519.00

Life Membership Fund.

Am't on hand, Oct. 26 98.....	698.83	
G. B. Schley.....	50.	
Interest } Howard Sav. Bank June '99...56 12		
} Dime Savings Bank, Jan. '99...11.49	67.61	816.44

Donations to Building Fund Oct. 26 98.....	2000	
Less Newark L. Ass'n Stock purchased.....	736 50	1233 50
		3568 94

Stock of Newark Library Ass'n owned by N. J. Hist. Soc. Oct. 26 98.....	14525	
Acquired since.....	1841.50	16366.50

Sale of books.

Am't of a c Oct. 26 98.....	101.28	
Sales since.....	4.	105.28

General Fund.

Cash on hand Oct. 26 98.....		534.75
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RECEIVED.

Dues.....	1146.	
Rent (West Park St.).....	1466.74	
Sale of books.....	4.	
Hamill estate on a c of picture.....	10.	2626.74
		3161.49

DISBURSED.

Refreshments Ann. meetings, Oct. '98...	98.	
June '99...		
Salary. Lib'n 75, Wages, Janitor 357.....	432.	
Express & carting 9.12 Storage 57.....	66.12	
Rent 500, Insurance 54, Printing Soc. Re-		
p'ts 791.82.....	1345.82	
Stationery, stamps, etc. 107.11 Com. coll.		
rent 73.31.....	180.42	
Admin. fees transf'g N. L. A. Stock.....	7.75	
Lib'n Petty expense a c.....	20.00	2150.11
Cash on hand		1011.38

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1898-1899.

President, William S. Stryker.

First Vice President, Austin Scott.

Second Vice President, Robert F. Ballantine.

Third Vice President, William H. Corbin.

Corresponding Secretary, William Nelson.

Recording Secretary, George S. Mott.

Treasurer, Francis M. Tichenor.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library Committee: W. R. Weeks, Jonathan W. Roberts, James E. Howell.

Finance Committee: Cyrus Peck, J. R. Hardin, Robert F. Ballantine.

Printing Committee: Frederick A. Canfield, Wallace M. Scudder, William M. Johnson, George S. Mott, *ex-officio*.

Membership Committee: Ernest E. Coe, Austin Scott, J. Ackerman Coles.

Building Committee: Charles Bradley, William H. Corbin, F. Wolcott Jackson.

Colonial Documents: William Nelson, Garret D. W. Vroom, William S. Stryker, Francis B. Lee, Austin Scott.

Members of the New Jersey Historical Society,
elected in 1899.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Robert H. Kelby,	New York City,	August 4, 1899.
William McKinley,	Washington, D. C.,	March 3, 1899.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Thomas M. Owen,	Carrollton, Ala.,	March 3, 1899.
William L. Stone,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.,	December 2, 1898.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Foster C. Griffith,	Trenton,	December 2, 1898.
Edward W. Jackson,	Belleville,	April 7, 1899.
Harry E. Richards,	Bloomfield,	June 2, 1899.
Mrs. Washington A. Roebling,	Trenton,	January 6, 1899.
Grant B. Schley,	Far Hills,	March 3, 1899.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Aaron Adams,	East Orange,	June 2, 1899.
Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle,	Jersey City,	August 4, 1899.
J. Lawrence Boggs,	Perth Amboy,	May 5, 1899.
Allen Brandt,	Trenton,	May 5, 1899.
William A. Brewer, Jr.,	South Orange,	June 2, 1899.
William H. Brokaw,	Trenton,	June 2, 1899.
John Crosby Brown,	New York City,	June 2, 1899.
Mrs. Louis R. Brown,	Elizabeth,	Jan. 6, 1899.
Charles L. R. Campbell,	Camden,	June 2, 1899.
Hon. Francis Child,	Newark,	Oct. 6, 1899.
Mias Caroline M. Coe,	Newark,	Nov. 4, 1898.
Rev. Franklin B. Dwight,	Morristown,	Mar. 3, 1899.
William Fairlie,	Newark,	June 2, 1899.
Frederick T. Fearey,	Newark,	June 2, 1899.

Benjamin J. Fleuchaus,	Newark,	May 5, 1899.
Charles N. Fowler,	Elizabeth,	June 2, 1899.
Alden Freeman,	East Orange,	June 2, 1899.
Charles B. Gilbert,	Newark,	June 2, 1899.
Hon. Samuel H. Grey,	Camden,	Aug. 4, 1899.
Augustus O. Halsey,	Newark,	June 2, 1899.
Harvey Reynolds Halsey,	East Orange,	July 7, 1899.
Stewart Hartshorn,	Short Hills,	Aug. 4, 1899.
Richard Howell,	Wilmington, Del.,	June 2, 1899.
Miss Nina Howland,	Morristown,	Aug. 4, 1899.
Mrs. Francis S. Hoyt,	Morristown,	Jan. 6, 1899.
John H. Hutchinson,	Bordentown,	Mar. 3, 1899.
Isaac C. Kennedy,	Asbury Park,	Aug. 4, 1899.
William E. King,	Landing,	Mar. 3, 1899.
W. J. Kingsland,	South Orange,	June 2, 1899.
Theodore A. Lathrop,	Newark,	June 2, 1899.
Mrs. Emma L. H. Littell,		Oct. 25, 1899.
William H. Moore,	Plainfield,	May 5, 1899.
Miss Henrietta R. Palmer,	Newark,	Sept. 1, 1899.
Frank L. Sheppard,	Newark,	Sept. 1, 1899.
Frederick H. Shipman,	Newark,	Oct. 6, 1899.
Edward Stratemeyer,	Newark,	May 5, 1899.
Alfonzo N. Towne,	Newark,	Dec. 2, 1898.
Rev. Alexander H. Tuttle, D. D.,	East Orange,	June 2, 1899.
Hon. Foster M. Voorhees,	Elizabeth,	Aug. 4, 1899.
Mrs. Margaret F. Yardley,	East Orange,	Jan. 6, 1899.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIETY.—Art. II. This Society shall consist of Life, Contributing, Corresponding and Honorary Members and Patrons. Life and Contributing Members and Patrons only shall be entitled to vote and hold office. Art. VI. Contributing Members shall pay five dollars annually, or, upon the payment of \$50 at any one time, any person, approved by the Board of Trustees, may on request become a Life Member, and shall be exempt from annual dues; and every Member, who shall have paid the annual dues for twenty years successively, shall thereafter on request be a Life Member. . . . Any person may become a Patron of the Society by contributing one thousand dollars to its treasury at any one time, and his certificate as such Patron shall be transferable, but every such transfer must be approved by the Board of Trustees. Patrons shall be entitled to a copy of all publications of the Society.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. III.

THIRD SERIES.
1900.

NO. 3.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
OF NEW JERSEY.

BY THE REV. FRANKLIN B. DWIGHT.

THE NEWARK ACADEMY.

The story of the planting of this well known school and of the educational attempts which were made in Newark during the century before it was founded illustrate the early history of Education in New Jersey.

As far back as the year 1676, one hundred years before the Declaration of Independence, we find a vote in the Town Meeting of Newark, entered in the Town Records of "Our Town on the Passaic," adopted on the 21st of November, which is the first recorded instance of organized effort to secure educational facilities for the people of what is now the State of New Jersey. It reads thus:

"Item—the Town's Men have Liberty to see if they can find a competent Number of Schollars, and accomodations for a School Master, within this Town."

At the town meeting held the ensuing February 7th, 1676-7, it was voted:

"Item—the Town hath consented that the Town's Men should perfect the Bargain with the School Master for this year,

upon condition that he will come for this year and do his faithful, honest and true Endeavor, to teach the children or servants of those as have subscribed, the reading and writing of English, and also Arithmetick if they desire it; as much as they are capable to learn and he capable to teach them, within the compass of this year—nowise hindering but that he may make what bargain he please with those as have not subscribed. It is voted, that the Town's Men have liberty to compleat the bargain with the School Master, they knowing the Town's mind."

When we remember that this was only ten years after the "Town on the Passaic" was first settled by a party of Puritans from New Haven Colony, and that the thirty original families from Milford, afterward increased by parties from Guilford and Branford, could not have numbered more than two or three hundred souls; when we remember also that Elizabethtown, six miles to the south, was the only other English settlement in the Province, we are impressed by the fact that these men from Connecticut had brought with them that same active intelligence and sincere love of learning which had led earlier Puritans to found Harvard in 1638, and which led their brethren who remained in the older colony to found Yale in 1701. Of the sixty-four men who signed the town constitution only six made their "marks," which indicates, as John Fiske remarks, "a small proportion of illiteracy for the seventeenth century."

A further proof of interest in education is found in the famous act passed in 1693 by the Provincial Assembly. This legislative body, which was similar to those in other English Colonies, consisted of the Governor, the Council, and a representative Assembly elected by the people. It had first met at Elizabethtown in May, 1668, but had broken up in some disorder owing to the demand of Governor Carteret for the unpopular quit-rents. After seven years it had met again, and in October, 1693, resolved that "Whereas the cultivation of learning and good manners tends greatly to the good and benefit of mankind, which have hitherto been much neglected within this Province," they would take measures to establish

schools, and enforce the collection of taxes, that they might be maintained.

It does not appear, however, that this provincial act bore much fruit. The oldest school in Paterson or vicinity dates back only to 1693. In Trenton there is no evidence of school work in these early days, and though it is probable that the Society of Friends made efforts in this direction in various places the settlers of New Jersey were too busy felling the forests to devote much time, till the middle of the next century, to educational interests. Though John Catlin, or Catling, is said to have been the first School-master at Newark, he does not seem to have worked continuously at teaching, and his name disappears from the records after 1682. He was evidently a very practical and useful man in the infant colony. At one time he is called the Town Attorney. Again he is "to go to New Orange" with two others to buy certain lands "as cheap as they can." At another time we find him sent to New York to make an "arrest." His name occurs very frequently, but never with the prefix "Mr," as in the case of certain other leading colonists. He surveys fences, looks after the cattle pound, and builds barriers to keep the hogs from swimming down the river. He is given pay "for his pains," and it is probable that he taught the rising generation to take pains with their simple, elementary studies.

Population, however, grew very slowly to the west of the Hudson, which is probably one reason why there is so little to record of the advance of Education. Dr. Van Dyke alludes to this in his poem, "The Builders," which describes the birth of Princeton :

"High in the North, for fourscore years alone
Fair Harvard's earliest beacon tower had shone;
Then Yale was lighted and an answering ray
Flashed from the meadows by New Haven Bay.
But deeper spread the forest and more dark
Where first Neshaminy received the spark
Of sacred learning to a frail abode
And nursed the holy fire until it glowed."

New Jersey was chiefly wilderness for many years after some of the eastern settlements of New England, and New

Netherland as well, had become quite populous.¹ The Swedes of Southern Jersey were traders. The Dutch, owing to commercial rivalry, were an uncongenial element to the English, and it was not strange that the children of these New England colonists were sent back to the early homes of their parents for education, just as in some cases the sons of Virginia and New England were sent to the Mother Country across the sea.

But this was not always to be. "The spark of sacred learning," to which Dr. Van Dyke refers, came to the forests of New Jersey and to the town of Princeton chiefly by way of Elizabethtown and Newark. It came partly from the "Log College" of William Tennent, at the forks of the Neshaminy, in Pennsylvania, which existed from 1726 to 1746. Its leading men became supporters of Princeton, which accounts for the name "Neshaminy" sometimes used poetically for Princeton. But all this is another chapter in educational history.

It was in Newark that the Rev. Aaron Burr opened his classical school in 1746 in connection with the Meeting House of that historic religious society which is now the First Presbyterian Church. To this school came the next year the students from the infant College of New Jersey, chartered in October, 1746, formally opened at Elizabethtown in May, 1747, and left without a leader by the death of Dr. Dickinson in October of the same year. The Rev. Mr. Burr with some assistance carried on the Classical School and the so-called College as one institution. Governor Belcher's charter, obtained in 1748, increased the powers of the College, and the story of its removal to Princeton in 1756 is the beginning of the most important chapter in the educational history of New Jersey. It is only mentioned here as it relates to Newark, which thereby lost the opportunity to become the seat of what is now not only the great University of the State, but one of the few great universities of the Country, which combine the culture of age with the progressive energy of new methods and abounding life. Probably the loss of Newark was the gain of the State and of the Country, and should only be regarded in the light of an un-

¹ Bancroft, Vol. II. p. 521. says "Almost a wilderness."

Fiske, "Dutch and Quaker Colonies," Vol. II. p. 10, says, "A wilderness as yet untrodden by white men" (1664).

selfish gift. It should always be remembered, however, that during the eight years the College was in Newark, it sent forth from six to twenty graduates each year, the whole number being about ninety, and among these were Richard Stockton and Samuel Davies.

The great city on the Passaic that was yet to be, would make in time ample provision for the education of its children, having due reference to the character of the population which its vast manufacturing interests would attract.

After the removal of the infant College little is known of the educational history of Newark for nearly twenty years. An elementary school was undoubtedly maintained, and was probably, like all our early schools, in close connection with the Meeting House. We have evidence of this much earlier than the classical school of Rev. Mr. Burr; and the village school probably continued with varied fortunes, but attracting no great attention till the time came for founding an Academy.

In his memorable discourses on the history of the First Church of Newark, Dr. Stearns speaks of "the settlement of Newark in the years 1666 and 1667 as probably the last attempt to realize the noble dream of the old Puritan emigrants." Newark was to be, under the venerable Abraham Pierson, a Theocratic State. This good pastor had once been at Southampton, and there, as Cotton Mather says, "did undergo the hard labors, '*Discentis et Regentis*!' to make it become what Paradise was called an 'Island of the Innocent' ". All records show that when Pierson came to New Jersey this was again attempted in Newark. The Church and the State were almost identical, and the religious leaders were and long continued to be the leaders of the social and political life of the town. This, of course, was seen in the close connection between the church and education, and a curious instance of the relation of the Meeting House to the School House is found when on Sept. 28th, 1714, "It was ordered by vote yt ye old floor in ye Meetinghouse should be made use of for ye making a floor in ye school-house in ye middle of ye town." The school was to stand on the same foundation with the Church. Probably motives of economy compelled this course, but the use of church stones is a suggestive parable.

This old School House is said to have stood on the south side of Market Street, on or near the site of the quaint little schoolhouse subsequently and for many years occupied as the Boys' Lodging House, No. 142 Market street, replaced in the present century by the stately office building now occupying the plot. It was probably a very primitive affair, but it kept the torch lighted till brighter days.

Higher education was not always to be neglected in Newark, and in 1775, the year of Lexington and Concord, just as the Colony was about to become a State, and by its loyalty to the cause of independence to suffer extreme hardship at the hands of marauding British troops, as well as to be the scene of some of the most decisive engagements of the Revolutionary War, we find the Town Meeting of Newark granting an acre and a half of land "in the Town Commons at the North End of the town,"¹ that is, in the present Washington Park, to a body of citizens who should be the trustees of an Academy to be carried on for English and Classical education.

The very name of this institution is suggestive. The word "Academy" had come into common use in New England as designating a school above the grade of the Grammar School and preparatory to College or professional schools. It has nothing in common with the Greek Academy, which was originally the grove or garden of the philosophers, and then the school of philosophy. Still less is there any connection between an American Town Academy and the societies of learned men for the pursuit of special studies in science, literature and art which are thus known. It is a case where a word has been transplanted and given an entirely new meaning, but a meaning which has long been recognized and is never mistaken. In Gordon's "History of New Jersey," published in 1833, he says that "Academies are established in most of the cities, towns and large villages of the State." That the Academy has to some extent been superseded by the High School is a movement similar to that which is recognized in the growth of State-endowed Universities, as opposed to the older Colleges founded mainly by private endowment. The High School

¹ Town Records.

and the State University hold the future, but we should not be what we are to-day as a people but for the peculiar stamp which the New England Academy, with its earnestly religious tone and its high ideals of character, has left upon all those states where it took root and flourished.

Of how the Town Academy became established in Newark some account will be given in the next paper.

The Founder of the Van Buskirk Family in America

BY WILLIAM NELSON.

The gathering of these Van Buskirk data was begun to satisfy some queries which had been made of the writer. As the subject was pursued it seemed to present so characteristically the manner and the puzzling difficulties of tracing the story of a settler in New Netherland that the author was led to follow up the theme somewhat exhaustively, bringing together all that could be gleaned from every available source, calculated to throw light on the life and character of the founder of the Van Buskirk family in America. As a further help to those who may wish to undertake similar investigations, the authorities have been cited for every statement of fact.

The progenitor of the American family was known simply by a patronymic—Laurens Andries, or Andriessen; that is, Laurens, son of Andries, or Andrew's son. According to the record of his marriage, cited hereinafter, he was from Holsstein, then an appanage of the kingdom of Denmark, but now attached to the crown of Prussia, as the outcome of the war of 1864, when the latter country entered upon that conquering career which has led to the evolution of Germany as a world-power. Laurens came to this country via Amsterdam, in

1654. After coming here he was occasionally referred to in the Dutch records as *van Boskerck*. As he came from Holstein, where the Lutheran was the State Church, and the German language was prevalent, we would have expected this designation to have been given a German form, as *von Buschkirk*; but as a matter of fact, even in the German Evangelical Church records, it always appears as in the Dutch, *van Boskerck*, later *van Buskirk*, pronounced *Booskirk*. The Philadelphia branch of the family adopted the last-mentioned form nearly two hundred years ago, and ever since have been known as Van Booskirk. The etymology of the Dutch name indicates a reference to a Wood or Woods-Church, Bosch-Kerk, or Church-in-the-Wood, or Church-in-the-Bush, rather than in the forest.¹ In the German church records no attempt has been made to translate the name into the German, *Busch-Kirche*, or *Wald-Kirche*, but it has been transferred bodily from the Dutch, as above, indicating that it was already regarded as a proper name.

The young Danish-Hollander was a turner by trade, and on coming to America brought with him in the same vessel from Amsterdam, Frederick Arents Bloem, from Swarts Sluis, between Zwolle and Meppel, in the Province of Overysse, in Holland, Bloem being also a turner, who came over with and under an engagement to Laurens.²

The first mention of Laurens Andriesen that has been found in the records in America is where he appears, December 25, 1654, at the baptism of Marritje, daughter of Albert Pieterszen, Swaerts (i. e., dark, or black), in the Dutch Church. There his name is entered as *Laurens de Draijer*.

The threatening of an Indian incursion in 1655 led the burgomasters of New Amsterdam to petition Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant and the Council of New Netherland to strengthen the city's defences by the repair of the plank wall on the north (at *Wall street*), and to raise the funds therefor

¹ Bosch-Kapelle, or Woods-Chapel, is the name of a village of 1,000 inhabitants in Zeeland, Holland. No account has been found of any town or village in Holland called *Bosch-Kerk*.

² Riker's History of Harlem, New York, 1881, p. 143, n.

by a voluntary contribution from all who were willing to give, and by a summary tax on the rest of the inhabitants. This met the approval of the ruling powers, who sat on October 11, 1655, for the purpose of receiving the "voluntary" tax, and levying an involuntary rate on the reluctant citizens. The Honorable Heer Petrus Stuyvesant set an excellent example, by offering to give 150 florins (about \$60), being \$50 more than anyone else. The next day *Lourens d' Drayer* (one would suppose he had become a Frenchman, from this new form of his name), being absent, was taxed at fl. 15—indicating that he was rated at a tenth as much as the Director-General.¹

The Dutch word for "turner" is *draijer*—drawer, probably referring to the early use of the draw-knife in shaping vessels, shoes and other articles from wood; and hence Laurens was usually spoken of as *de Draijer*, "the Turner." In many translations from the Dutch records this designation of his occupation has been simply transferred to the English, without interpretation, and as the name is thus entered also in the indices, the searcher for references to Laurens van Boskerk may easily overlook such allusion.

So much by way of explanation of some extracts about to be given from the old records.

It is probable that Laurens was not a very young man when he came to America, and that he already had accumulated some money. How else can we account for these several real estate transactions in June, 1656? On June 29, Luycas Dirksen Van Bergh conveyed to Lowrens Andriesen van Boskerck

A lot on the east side of the Graft, between the house and lot of Jan Rutgerson on the south, and Jochem Beeckman on the north. Width in front on the street or west side, 2 rods 5 feet, and in the rear or east, 8 rods 4½ feet. Depth on the south 8 rods 6 feet, and on the north 7 rods 5 feet: being premises conveyed by Harck Syboutsen to said Van Bergh, 22d March, 1656.²

¹ The Records of New Amsterdam, from 1653 to 1674, edited by Berthold Fernow, New York, 1897, Vol. I., 371. [Hereinafter cited as "New Amsterdam Records."]

² On the east side of Broad street, south of Beaver street. See Valentine's Manual, 1861, p. 586.

On June 24, 1656, Lourens Andriesen, of Boskerck, conveyed to Jochem Beeckman

A part of his lot about the Graft, in rear of said Beeckman's lot, abutting on the east lot of Evert Duyckingk, on the west and north Jochem Beeckman, and on the south the said Lourens Andriessen. Width on the west, 5 rods, on the north 5 rods $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, on the east 5 rods 3 feet, on the south 3 rods $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet; being premises conveyed by Luycas Dircksen on the date hereof.¹

Again, on June 29, 1656, Jochem Beeckman, shoemaker, conveyed to Lourens Andriesen van Boskerck

A part of his lot on the east side of the Graft, on the south side of his, said Beeckman's house, 6 roe—feet in width in front on the street on the west side, and so far as his lot extends, to said Andriesen's lot, with the conveyance to him of a way alongside said Beeckman's lot, running in a straight line of the same breadth in front as in rear; being premises conveyed by Abram Rycken to said Beeckman, 15th November, 1652.²

And on the same June 29, 1656, we have this fourth conveyance—Lourens Andriesen Van Boskerck to Jacobus Backer:

A lot on the east side of the Graft, bounded between the lots of Jochem Beeckman on the north, Evert Duyckingh on the east, and Jan Rutgersen on the south. Width front and rear 3 rods 1 foot, depth both sides in a right line from the street to Evert Duyckingh; being premises conveyed on the date hereof by Luycas Dircksen and Jochem Beeckman to said Lourens Andriesen Van Boskerck.³

The contract between Laurens Andriesen and Frederick Arents Bloem proved too irksome for the latter, especially when opposed to the personal attractions of Grietje Pieters, of Breda, and accordingly he broke that agreement with his master, and entered into a more congenial matrimonial alliance with the fair Grietje, on July 20, 1656. In the marriage rec-

¹ On Beaver street, east of Broad street. See Valentine's Manual, 1861, p. 596.

² East side of Broad street, near Beaver street. See Valentine's Manual, 1861, p. 586.

³ East side of Broad street, south of Beaver street. See Valentine's Manual, 1861, p. 586.

ord he is designated as Fredrick Arentszén, young man, Van Swartensluys.

The aggrieved master promptly brought this delinquency before the Court of New Amsterdam on Tuesday, July 25, 1656, and from the minutes we get some interesting details concerning the two men, and their bargain :

Lourens Andr van Boskerk, turner here, appeared in Court complaining, that Frerick Adryaensen, his man, ran away from him last Sunday morning without either words or reason,¹ and he hired him in Amsterdam for three years and he is bound yet for one more year ; requests that he be constrained by order of the Court to serve out his time. The petitioner was ordered by the Court to cause the above-named Frederick Arvaensen to be summoned before the Court by next Thursday, then to institute his action against him and exhibit his contract, when further disposition shall be made therein.²

Accordingly, on the following Tuesday, July 27, the parties appeared in Court, with the result stated below :

Lourens Andriessen de Drayer, pltf. vs. Frerick Arentsen, deft. Def. having been hired by the pltf. left his service before his time was out, and got married ; as more fully appears by the demand and answer of the parties, entered in writing. In order to prevent expense and delay in the case the Burgomasters and Schepens refer the matter and parties in dispute to Isaack d' Foreest and Coenraet Ten Eyck residents here, who are hereby requested and authorized to dispose of the case in question as arbitrators, and if possible, to reconcile parties or in default thereof, to deliver their opinion in writing to the Court.³

From all of which we gather that Laurens Andriesen, having acquired at Holstein the art and mystery of the trade of turner, went up to Amsterdam, there to follow his vocation in turning wooden bowls and dishes and eke shoes for the thrifty Dutch huysvrouwen of that fair city, finally setting up for himself and having an assistant, in the person of the inconstant

¹ "Without *reason*," forsooth! Wasn't the buxom Grietje "*reason*" enough, in all conscience?

² New Amsterdam Records, II., 144.

³ Ibid., II., 148.

Frederick Arentsen. With dreams of increasing his business and so bettering their fortunes he turned him westward from Old Amsterdam to the Nieuw Amsterdam, where he speedily acquired such fame for the excellence of his work that he was commonly known by way of preeminence as *de Draaijer*—the Turner, of the little town.¹

We again find mention of Laurens de Drayer under date of October 23, 1656, when he was a witness in court, in regard to a slander of Geurt d' Carmans' wife on Madame Beeckman.²

The lawsuit brought by Laurens against his quondam "man" led to another a few months later, November 13, 1656, when their relations as plaintiff and defendant were reversed, Frederick Arentsen bringing his action against Lourens And^{rs} Van Boskerck.³ As there is no further reference to the case the probabilities are that it was settled out of court.

The indications are that master and man were never on good terms thereafter. Neither was ever present as witness at the baptism of a child of the other.

For the next two years the records of New Amsterdam are silent regarding Laurens Andriesen. Considering his prominence during his first two years in the colony this seems to require an explanation. What is it? Had he sought a new field for the practice of his craft, or for the exercise of his undoubted business talent? Had he ventured to the comparatively unworked region on the Delaware, so recently wrested from the Swedes by the Dutch, and whither adventurous spirits from Holland and from New Amsterdam and other settlements along the Hudson river were occasionally wending? The next mention of him in the records suggests that such may

¹ In George Scot's "Model of the Government of the Province of East-New-Jersey in America," Edinburgh, 1685, there is a mention (p. 140) of "Lawrence the *Draper*, a Dutchman" (Whitehead's "East Jersey under the Proprietors," 1st ed., 276; 2d ed., 407), whence Mr. Winfield has hastily concluded that Lawrence had changed his occupation from *turner*, to *draper*, and that in a thinly settled neighborhood where every family spun its own wool and wove its own cloth! The word *draper* is manifestly a typographical error for *draijer*, or drawer. i. e., turner, dish-turner.

² New Amsterdam Records. II., 194.

³ Ibid., II., 227.

have been his experience. This is from the marriage registry of the Reformed Dutch church in New Amsterdam :

1658, Dec. 12. Laúrens Andries, Úijt Holsteijn, en Jannetje Jans, Wede Van Christaen Barents.

This marriage—apparently his first, tho the record omits to say whether he was a “young man,” that is, previously unmarried, or a widower—had important consequences for the bridegroom, as we shall see by the proceedings of the Orphan Masters of New Amsterdam, whose function it was to look after estates, particularly in the interest of those bereft of either parent.

Christiaen Barents, or Barentsen, a carpenter, came from Hoorn, in North Holland, with his wife, Jannetje Jans, and one child, it is supposed, in or perhaps previous to the year 1653. On August 3, of that year, he had a child, Cornelis, baptized in the New York Dutch church. Another son, Jan, was baptized in the same church, March 18, 1657. Christaen Barentzen was admitted, April 17, 1657, to the Small Burgher right of New Amsterdam.¹ He bought a plot of ground, February 17, 1654, on the west side of Broadway, opposite Wall street, to which he added another tract, July 30, 1657, by purchase from Lubbertus van Dincklage, having a frontage on Broadway of 12 rods 6 feet 7 inches, with a like width in the rear, and a depth of 8 rods 7 feet 7 inches on the north side, and 7 rods 7 feet 9 inches on the south side. These two tracts apparently comprised a goodly portion of the present Trinity church yard. Christiaen sold the premises, or a part thereof, Nov. 17, 1657, to Cornelis Pluvier, for 1616 guilders 13 stivers in cash, and a mortgage for 1233 guilders 7 stivers, or about \$1,140. The plot sold was thus described :

A house and lot on the west side of the broad highway, bounded east and north by said highway and the city wall; westerly by Dominie Drisius; and southerly by house and lot of Jacob Vis and the [West India] Company's garden. Width on east side 3 rods 4 feet 5 inches; depth north and south 7 rods 5 feet; on the west side 8 rods 6 feet, on which breadth the length on

¹ New Netherland Register, by E. B. O'Callaghan, Albany, 1865, p. 181; N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1886, p. 23; New Amsterdam Records, VII., 152.

north side, which is the wall, is 8 rods 1 foot 7 inches; on the south side, 7 rods 7 feet 9 inches, being further wide in the rear, the west side, 8 rods 1 foot.¹

He bought another tract from Lubbertus van Dincklage, July 30, 1657, on the east side of Broadway, and on both sides of Wall street, having a frontage of 12 rods 6 feet 7 inches, and a depth of 8 rods 7 feet 7 inches on the north side, and 7 rods 7 feet 9 inches on the south side. To this was added a small tract by patent from the Director General and Council, August 1, 1657. He sold the combined plots, May 30, 1658, to Hendrick Hendricksen [Kip], tailor, for 600 guilders in cash, and a mortgage for 500 guilders, the deed describing them in these rather indefinite terms:

A house and lot in the Heere [wegh] by the land gate. Width on the west side, which is the Heere wegh, 3 rods 8 feet 4 inches, and on east side 1 rod 6 feet 4 inches; depth on north side, 11 rods 2 feet 8 inches, and on south side 11 rods 1 foot 9 inches. Being premises patented to said Barents, August, 1657.²

Barents seems to have been drawn toward the South River (the Delaware), soon after coming to America, or perhaps he was employed by the authorities to go thither to follow his trade. When Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant sailed, September 5, 1655, from New Amsterdam with the expedition equipped for the purpose of conquering the Swedish settlements and forts on the Delaware,³ Barents was one of the artisans in the company. He must have returned very soon, for we find him appointed fire warden in New Amsterdam, January 18, 1656.⁴ His sales of land, November 17, 1657, and May 30, 1658, were probably with a view to settling permanently on the Delaware, whither he appears to have removed in the latter year, and presently we find him engaged in building a mill in the City of Amsterdam's unhappy Colony of Nieuw Amstel. Before he could complete the work he was seized with the fatal malady which swept like a besom of destruction

¹ Valentine's Manual, 1861, pp. 596-7.

² Valentine's Manual, 1857, p. 511; N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 384; Valentine's Manual, 1861, pp. 578, 593, 599.

³ O'Callaghan's Hist. of New Netherland, II., 286.

⁴ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 158; O'Callaghan's New Netherland Register, 113.

through the settlement that summer, and from which he died July 26, 1658. Jacob Alrichs, Vice Director of the Colony, sent word of the death to the Orphan Masters at New Amsterdam, with an inventory of the estate, and the request that his widow might be assisted, this letter being laid before those officials August 28, 1658.¹ The requisite "assistance," it will be observed, was promptly furnished by our friend Laurens Andriesen, who married the fair and not inconsolable young widow four months and a half after her sad bereavement. A petition presented by her to the Director-General and Council in relation to the estate of her deceased husband was by them referred to the Orphan Masters,² the order bearing date the day of her marriage to Laurens. Was this merely a coincidence? The Orphan Masters thereupon, in behalf of the children, took these proceedings, December 18, 1658:

Before the Board appeared Burgomaster Olof Steven-
sen Cortlandt, who is informed by the Orphan masters
of the inventory of the property of Cristiaen Barens,
who died at the South River, and of the inventory of
his property here, made by the widow, wherein differ-
ences appearing, with which they do not know what to
do, the widow of said Cristiaen Barens, called Jannetje
Jans, is called and asked, whether the payment for the
house near the Landgate³ had been received. She an-
swers: Yes, by Hendrick van Dyck, who had power
of attorney from her husband. Asked about the pay-
ment for the house where Hendrick Hendricksen, the
tailor, lives, she says not to have received it, but it is
still due and charged.

Jannetje Jans is ordered to send to the South River the
last inventory, made here, as they have the case in
hand. She says, she has asked the people on the South
River to have the proceeds of the goods there forwarded
to her, which was promised to her, if she can give bail
or security. She is therefore advised to write to the
South River that she will give security for the money,
and offers as such a house.

It was nearly seven months later, or on July 8, 1659, that
the matter again came up in the form of a letter from the

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., XII., 225.

² N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 204.

³ The plot sold by him. May 30, 1658, as already related.

New Amsterdam Orphanmasters to the authorities at South River:

At the request of Lauwerens Andriesen Draijer, who has married the widow of Christiaen Barends, deceased at the South River last year, we inform you herewith, that there are deposited in your Orphans' Court the goods, belonging to his children as paternal inheritance, while the children are here in this city, and we request, that following the usages of other places, said goods may be sent to the Orphans' Court here. You will find us in similar cases willing to reciprocate.

Another year and a half dragged slowly by, ere the desired accounting was received from the South River. That it was a disappointing one is clearly shown in the statement to the Orphanmasters, on January 30, 1660:

Lauwerens Andriezen appearing declares, not to have received more from the estate, left by Cristiaen Barends, deceased, his wife's former husband, than 574 fl. from Salomon Hanzen. He also says, that there are still outstanding at the South about 13 or 14 hundred florins, heavy money at the rate of 10 beads of wampum for one stuyver, and shows an account of the estate with what it owes and what is due to it. The Orphanmasters reply, that a copy of the account shall be made by Secretary Nevius and the original shall be returned to him: they further order him to bring to the next session the statement and inventory shown to the Director General and Council, with their marginal order thereon.¹

In the mean time we find in the records frequent indications that Laurens was a man of some consequence in the busy little Dutch town. On one occasion he seems to have bargained with Margriet Herms to have a certain work performed. She in turn employed Jacob vanden Bos in its execution. He brought suit against her for fl. 19 (about \$7.60), and the matter came to a hearing before the Court, September 2, 1659. The Vrouw Herms offered a double defense—that the work was not done, and if it were, it had been so long delayed that Lauwerens Andriesen would not accept it now. The Court evinced a fine confidence in his fairness, by leaving it to him to

¹ Minutes of the Orphan Masters of New Amsterdam, New York, 1902, pp. 44, 58, 102, 129; N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 204.

judge if Jacob had earned his money or not.¹

Two weeks later Lauwerens appeared in court again, this time as plaintiff in a suit against Cornelis van Giesel. He declared that he had an assignment from Mr. Alricx (Jacob Alrichs, the Vice Director of the South River Colony, above mentioned) on Aaltje Baltes, and that van Giesel had tried to collect the money already so assigned; he therefore demanded the money, and he was not at all particular whether van Giesel paid it, or Aaltje, who really owed it. The defendant made the somewhat plausible explanation that the case had been recommended to him, and with that view he had spoken to the woman, seeking to induce her to pay, but she gave for answer she would accept the assignment, but would not pay the whole until her husband came home; and that as she was bound to pay Jacob Jansen Huys and Jacob Jans and the plaintiff, it was none of *his* business, and that was all the thanks he got for interfering. The further proceedings are thus detailed:

Aaltje Baltes, Lauwerens Andriesen and Corns van Gesel appear in Court; Aaltje Baltes declaring, she represented to those who first spoke to her, that she would pay half down, and the remainder when her husband came home, and that van Gezel would have the whole; she signed her hand, that she would pay the whole when her husband came home; and the assignment belongs to Lauwerens Andriesen. The Court decide, that Aaltje Baltes shall pay to Lauwerens Andriesen the half of the assignment and endorse the same on the back of it; and the remainder when her husband returns. The same being stated to her, she declares she is content with it.²

His willingness to agree to anything in reason in settlement of a dispute was again manifested two months subsequently, or on November 18, 1659, when the Court heard a sequel to the case just cited:

Skipper Jacob Janzen Huys and Lauwerens Andriesen, plaintiffs, vs. Salomon Hanzen, defendant. Pltff. Jacob Janzen demands from defendant three hundred guilders, balance of an obligation dated 20th August, 1659. Deft.

¹ New Amsterdam Records, III., 36.

² Ibid., III., 48.

says he designs to pay, provided he were away from the Colonie Nieuwer Amstel; saying, he has no money, but only goods. Pltff. Lauwerens Andriesen to whom the monies must be paid says he is content therewith, on condition of the goods being delivered at prices current. The Court ordered deft. according to his last promise made before the Court on September 16 last, to pay according to obligation, or in goods on a valuation of appraisers to be selected on both sides.¹

Lauwerens was sued, August 24, 1660, by Grietje Dircks, who demanded of him thirteen beavers (pelts, then current as money) on an obligation dated November 4, 1659, due May 1, 1660. The Court ordered him to deposit the money or the beavers with the Clerk of the city.²

He came before the magistrates again, October 5, 1660, to prosecute two suits, one against Barent Cruitdorp, and the other against Paulus Heimans. As nothing further is said about them, it is probable that his demands were amicably adjusted out of court.³

His next appearance in Court was in connection with the purchase, October 13, 1660, of a plot of land, on the northern end of the old Dutch churchyard, extending from the *Heere straat* (now Broadway) to the North River, having a width of forty-three feet, front and rear, and a depth of fifteen rods Dutch, or one hundred and ninety-five feet. This churchyard was south of Morris street, and the church authorities sold it off in building plots, regardless of the interments. His neighbor on the north was Mr. Paulus Van der Grist, who had a house on his lot. This purchase was effected from Nicasius De Sille, Supreme Councilor and Fiscal, and Hendrick Jansen Van der Vin, church-warden.⁴ Laurens started to build on the lot, but neglected to pay for the land, and accordingly Govert Loockermans, one of the church-wardens, brought suit against him, in behalf of the church. In his declaration, filed May 3, 1661, he demanded 200 guilders (say \$80) for the lot (surely not an excessive price, from the 1906 standpoint), de-

¹ New Amsterdam Records, III., 77.

² Ibid., III., 191, 195.

³ Ibid., III., 227.

⁴ Valentine's New York Common Council Manual, 1865, p. 676.

ducting what had been already paid on account, according to the tenor of the church-book. Laurens acknowledged the justice of the claim, but requested until harvest-time to pay, and it was so ordered.¹ Probably he had a goodly crop of cabbages set out among the graves on his plot, and hoped to realize enough from them to make good his debt.

The business on the South River was still unfinished, and Jacob Alrichs having died, Laurens petitioned the Director-General and Council of New Netherland for an attachment against his property, in the matter of the suit against Cornelis van Gesel, mentioned above. His application, however, was refused.²

[To be continued.]

LIFE AND TIMES OF REV. JONATHAN ELMER.

BY A. M. CORY, M. D.

(Continued from page 105.)

As it appears from the record, Mr. Elmer determined to find a new home, and "turned over a new leaf." Could he succeed elsewhere? There is no evidence to warrant any suspicion of unkind feelings towards him by the people of the Highlands, but they were not as wealthy as they are to-day. Orange county and that region have maintained their honor and have furnished a Seward, and others who have graced the chairs of state and nation. And we are the recipients of Christian Liberty bequeathed to us by these men who were undergoing privation and struggling to promote learning and civil and religious prosperity. With little money and under the most strenuous circumstances they fought, won and transmitted to us the freedom we enjoy to-day, and proved themselves to be heroic and generous men and women.

¹ New Amsterdam Records, III, 290.

² N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 216.

Mr. Elmer had strong business propensities, and was not disposed to depend on the sacred office alone for his subsistence.

March 27, 1754, Mr. Todd pedler Dr to a Ticket¹ 1-10-0

Cr^d by a pair of sizars 0-1-2.

half a yd of Cambric at 12 | per yd 0-6-0.

Linnen 3 yds and $\frac{1}{2}$ at 5 | per yd 0-17-6.

by Cash 0-5-4.

He arrived at Turkey Oct. 1, 1757, but no business transactions are recorded in that year. May 26, 1758, he paid to "Doctr Flinn for nails and boards to repair the Personage House 0-14-0." And in Nov. 1758 bought half a cow of Mr. Charles Allen, £1-19-6. During 1759, he wrote a will, 0-3-6, several deeds at 0-3-6 each, and a bond at 0-1-0.

Oct, 1759, Received of Uncle N^{ate} by Order of Committee to be laid out on the Personage House 0-15-0.

A new scheme was devised and introduced at the beginning of 1759 for the support of the pastor.

AN ACCOUNT OF PRESENTS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR 1759.

1759 January 1, received a small pale from Nath^l Rogers 0-1-6

3d Justice Pettit flax 4 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ 0-2-10

Mr Peter Ratan bushel of Oats 0-2-0

8th Mr Johnson flax and sassages 0-1-9

12th Esqr Broadwell 4 heads of Cabbage 0-9-4

13th Old Mrs Vancamp Pork 5^{lb} 0-1-8

17th Mr Elnathan Cory fat Goose 0-1-9

Mother Allen 2^{lb} Butter 0-1-8

Janry Mr Venus² Oakly 1 bushel Oats 0-2-0

Old Mr. Vancamp 1 ^{lb} of old Tobbacco 0-0-6

18th Zabee Smith's wife sassages & pie 0-2-0

19th To marrying Jacob Allen & Eliz Miller 0-10-8

22d Elder Person to meat pork 11^{lb} 0-3-8

to Yarn & Cabbage 0-2-6

N. B. The beginning of this month Dr Gillett gave me a horse whip value 0-5-0

28th to marrying Daniel Jones & Rebecca Morehouse 0-7-0

28th preaching a sabbath at springfield 0-14-0

29th Mother Allen milk a quart 0-0-1

N. B. Alexand^r Simpson's People for Spinning 0-2-3

¹ Doubtless a lottery ticket.

² That is, Sylvanus.

- 29 Father Simpson Butter Milk 0-0-6
 N. B. Mrs Broadwell Cakes & Sugar 0-0-3
 N. B. Mother Allen Milk and spice and Resins 0-0-6
 Mrs Halsy Nuts & Apples 0-0-6
 N. B. Mother Allen Buckwheat Flower 0-0-6
 30th Mr Josiah Lee turnips 1 Bushel 0-1-2
 his wife flax 0-0-9
 Mr Sickle flower 0-0-6
 31st Mr Johnson 4 heads of Cabbage 0-1-0
 Young Mrs. Crawford onions 0-0-6
 John French a fish 0-0-6
 N. B. This month Lieut Bonnel gave my wife a Short Cloak
 wh is to be aded.
 Feb. 2 Nathl Rogers a Bushel of Oats 0-2-0
 Zebee Smiths wife 2 brooms 0-0-10
 3 John Ratan a Bushel & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Oats 0-3-0
 2 Twists of Tobacco one from father Ratan the other from
 Abraham Sickle 0-0-2
 5 Esqr Broadwell hops 0-0-6
 Mrs. Dodge making a Shirt 0-3-0
 Mr Wm Broadwell Oats 0-1-0

For the year 1760 no record of presents is found.

Some extracts are taken from the list of 1761-1762 :

- October 1761 Capt. Mullford Cyder 2 Barrels 0-16-0
 Nov. 12 Marrying John Jones & Agy D Garmo 0-8-8
 Mrs Connet, Methreclin¹ 1 quart 0-0-9
 23 Old Mr Cory, Tobacco, 0-0-1
 28 Uncle Natte, old Tobacco 0-0-3
 30 Mr John Roll, beef 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0-5-0
 Dec. 13 Esqr Broadwell, Quails 11, 0-0-11
 18 Capt Mulford, quarter of Veal 0-2-6
 Jany 3 1762 Lieut Bonnel, Samp 0-2-0
 Mr James Carter, 2 Barrels Cyder 0-16-0
 Justice Cooper, a Barrel of Cyder 0-8-0
 Absolom Bedell a Barrel of Cyder 0-8-0
 Debby Carter, a pair of Mitings

After some "accompts" in March, 1762, the following note appears :

An End to these things it seems—

A new Broom sweeps clean.

The amount of the presents, as footed for the 3 years was 22-10-8

On page 137 the following List of Contributors to "Mr Henry's Annotasions," is found :

¹ Metheglin.

Nath^l Smith paid towards Mr Henry 0-7-0; Abraham Sickle 0-3-6; John Person 0-3-6; Cushman 0-5-0; Nath^l Bonnel 0-5-0; Wm. Broadwell 0-7-0; John Ratan 0-3-6; Amos Potter 0-8-8; Pettitt 0-14-0; Jacob Degarmo 0-2-6; Jacob Frazer 0-4-6; Kennedy Vance 0-4-6; Jacob Bedell 0-2-6; Benjn Clark 0-2-2; Peter Ratan 0-5-0; Elnathan Cory 0-5-0; Aaron Luzada 0-3-6; Sylvenus Oakley 0-3-9; Absolom Bedell 0-7-0; Charles Allen 0-5-0; Dr Elmer 0-4-0

N. B. Doctor Elmer's 4s for the Books I have to receive from Somebody.

TEST. J. ELMER Feb. 23, 1759

The "Sum Totum" £ s d
5-7-7.

In the year following, 1763, a schedule of parishioners was made out and comprised ten names, to which are appended the several "Rates," amounting to £7-10-5.

In 1764 eight names are recorded; in 1765, twelve.

For the Year 1766, "Arrears—or Unsettled," thirty-two names, amount £16-9-10. In 1767, thirty-four charges are made.

In the year 1768 a revival occurred and the earnest and anxious pastor was rewarded with fruits of his labors.

In 1769 his greatly enlarged list of membership is given with the rates, of which this is a copy, in the fine handwriting of his son Philemon Elmer:

	£ s d		£ s d
Samuel Potter	1-10-0	Timothy Whitehead	0- 4-0
William Caldwell	1-	Jacob Denman	0- 4-0
William Parrott	2-10	Dorothy Denman	2-0
William Crawford	1	Elizth Denman	2-0
William Connet	1-10	Daniel Day	10-0
Abraham Lacy	1- 3	Wessels Tucker	1-15
Jonah Valentine	1- 5	Abraham Ludlow	0-14
Benjamin Bedell	1- 6	Joseph Ward	1-
William Maxfield	1-15	Moses Carter	0-10
John Clark	1- 3	Nath ^l Crane	1-
Isaac Clark	1-	Seth Rament	0- 5
William Parsons	2-	Jediah Miller	0- 7
Ezekiel Sayre	0-14	Daniel Allen	0- 5
John Roll	0-17-4	Abner Brown	0-10
Thomas Osborne	0-14	Isaac Johnes	1-
John Osborne	0-18	Samuel Connet	0- 8-8
Abraham Rutan	0 17-6	Matthias Woodruff	0- 8-8
Obadiah Valentine	0-14	Edward Jones	0- 8-8
John Parsil	0- 8	Ezekiel Day	0-10

£ s d	£ s d
James Totten 0- 8-8	Samuel Allen 0- 8-8
Abraham Hendricks 1-	David Samson 0-14
William Wamsley 0- 6	Daniel Jones 0- 8-8
Daniel Cogswell 0- 8-8	William Thompson 0- 4-4
James Shore 0- 5-0	Wm Sarz 0-10-0
Elizabeth Day 8-8	John Bedll 0- 5
Jacob Ross 8-8	Wm Bedell 0-14
Abraham Simpson 0-10-0	James Dunham 0- 7
Sibil Howell 0- 6	James Inuis 1-
Amos Potter 1-15	Jeremh Cory 0-17-6
Jonah Hazer 0- 7	Thomas Darling 1-10
Lydia Flinn 0-10	Jacob Jennings Jr 0-7
Jonathan Hutchings 0- 5	Isaac Crane 2- 5-0
Jeremiah Clark 0-10	David Clark 0-10
John Mascho 0- 8-8	John Line 10-6
Timothy Crane 0-14	Stephen Robearts 4-4
Joseph Abbots 0- 8-8	John Pool 0- 7
Jabish Rogers 0- 6	Abraham Price 0-12
John Johnson 0-17-6	Joseph Marsh 0- 5
David Ross 0- 5	Seth Crowell Senr 0- 6
Samuel Ross 0- 7	Wm Pierson 0- 6
Samuel Pool 0- 2	Moses Blanchard 0- 6
Sylvenus Oakly 1-	John Pierson Jr 0-10
Ephriam Valentine 1-	Isaac Jones 0-10
Sylvenus Doty 0- 8-8	Saml: Totten 0-3-6
John Jones 0- 7	Stephen Clark 0- 6
Jacob Jones 4-4	Joseph Cory 0- 7
William Willcox 0-14	Amariah Sutton 0- 5
John Doty 0-10	John Ross 0- 4-4
Moses Badgley 0- 7	Benoni Trembly 0-10
Corns Ludlow 3-10	Abm Price Junr 0- 7
Moses Miller Jr 1- 5	Philemon Dickinson 1-
John Aucherltree 0- 5	Moses French 0- 8-8
William Baker 0-17	Lewis Winans 0- 8-8
Elias Bedell 0- 5	Job Pierson 0- 5
Nathl Rogers 0- 5	Nathl Grey 0- 6
David Sare 0- 6	Kennedy Vance 1- 5
Zachh Clauson 0- 7	Peter Bebout 0-14

Sum Tot. £131- 6-2

Janry 7th 1771, Messrs. Capt Jonathan Mullford, Capt Benjamin Bonnel & Lieut Cornelius Ludlow Nominated by the Committee, made a Conjectural Settlement, and due upon the Years 1767, & 1768 as

Arrears - - - - - 37-15- 9

Upon the years 1769 & 1770 - - - - - 87-10-10

Added £125- 6- 7

An account of what has been paid to me for the Year 1773, for which no Rate has been made:

Capt Benjn Bonnel for himself & son 4-0-0; Benjn Bedell 1 6-0; Jacob Bedell 1-5; Ths Baker 1 6-2; James Cory 0-15-2; William Caldwell 1-12-0; Capt Ludlow 2-0-7; Capt Mullford 1-15-0; Widow Vaul [Valentine] 0-5-0; Jacob Thorp 0-9-0; Edward Jones 0-5-0; Caleb Potter 0-5-0; Daniel Cory 1-0-0, Benjamin Parker 0-10-0; Samuel Johnson 0-17-0.

1775. Received of Stephen Simpson as Sallery for ye yr 1775, 0-5-2.

25, received of the widow Vallentine as per Sallery for the year 1775, 0-5-0. received of Uzal Johnson as his Sallery for the year 1777, 5 Dollars, 1-17-6.

of Benjn Bedell 5 Dollars	1-17-6
of Col Potter 6 Dollars	2-5-0
of Amos Potter Esqr 4 Dollars	1-10-0
of Benjn Force 3 Dollars	1- 2-6
of Jacob Potter 4 Dollars	1-10-0
of Aaron Decamp 5 Dollars	1-17-6

12- 0-0

Mr. Ephraim Sayres, Seventeen Dollars [orobably collected].

This use of dollars and the equivalent sums in pounds, shillings and pence, as early as 1777, is very unusual.

It should be observed that this last Schedule was made in troublous times, during the Revolutionary War, as was the following:

April 22 ^d 1778.	Mr. Baker's first Collection	11- 5-3
	2 ^d Contribution	4-15-0
	3 ^d Contribution	3-15-0
	4 Contribution	3- 0-3
		<hr/> 22-16-0

It is apparent that the ability and generosity of Mr. Elmer's parishioners were not to be alone depended upon for his livelihood, but he was a business man, and fertile in resources.

June 2^d 1772, David Lacy, Jonathan Elmer & Jonathan Elmer Junr as Joint Adventurers in a Lottery made in favour of the United Churches of New Hempstead & New Burgh No. 341, 342, 343, 344 & No. 55 are jointly obligated for the payment of said Tickets at 20s | York money each—5-0-0.

Test JONATHAN ELMER

DAVID LACY

JONATHAN ELMER JUNR

On page 87 of his Ledger he has entered an account of the Turkey Lottery. In this memorandum, which is not dated,

the names of purchasers and Numbers of Tickets are given. Mr. Jones' No. fortunate 140, due to Mr. Jones 0-7-6. Quite a number of tickets are returned from Ringwood. Capt. Nath^l Bonnel paid 6 dollars for 6 2^d Class Tickets.

A considerable number were sold from the Philadelphia Lottery. Benjn Day Esqr by Stephen, Nos. 709, 710.

College Lottery, Mr. Parkhurst, No. 1794.

A number of ministers bought tickets for themselves and families.

December 27, 1771, Richard Groves is credited with "goods & Sundries amounting to £89-13-8

29th to goods & Sundries 12-2-5

to Turpentine, Rum 12 Gallons and $\frac{1}{2}$, 1-14-0

to Sundries 39-8-4"

Mr. Elmer opened a "Shop" or store as early at least as December, 1771. He paid for these goods largely by barter, in furnishing hoops, staves, boards, plank, &c. Among the articles received in payment we note 9 Gallons & one quart of old Jamaica Spirits.

May 24, 1772 Mr. Jonathan Morrell & Son are credited with a quantity of goods for the Store; more being added to the list in May, July and August of that year.

June 4, 1772, Richard Groves is charged with Goods returned, per Invoice, in part, as follows:

1 pair of ribb'd Stockings @ 7	-	-	-	-	-	0- 7- 0
30 yds of Ozenbrigs @ 11	-	-	-	-	-	1- 7- 6
To a yd & $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ & nail of red Cloath @ 25	-	-	-	-	-	1- 9- 8
2 bcelona Handkerchiefs	-	-	-	-	-	0-12- 6
1 blue Handkerchief	-	-	-	-	-	0- 2-10
4 Strings of white Beads	-	-	-	-	-	0- 4- 0
3 yds & $\frac{1}{2}$ of pink Durant @ 3	-	-	-	-	-	0- 9- 9
4 pair of wool Cards @ 3 6	-	-	-	-	-	0-13- 6
3 yds & 3 4 & $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ Callico @ 3 3	-	-	-	-	-	0-12- 8
1 yd & $\frac{1}{2}$ purple Ditto @ 4 6	-	-	-	-	-	0- 6- 9
1 frying pan	-	-	-	-	-	0- 5- 6
6 yds & $\frac{1}{4}$ stripped flannel @ 2 8	-	-	-	-	-	0-16- 8
2 yds & $\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of Taffety @ 10 6	-	-	-	-	-	1- 4-11
1 yd & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lawn @ 9 wanting a nail	-	-	-	-	-	0-13- 3
3 Silk Handkerchiefs @ 7	-	-	-	-	-	1- 1- 0
3 Silk Ditto @ 5	-	-	-	-	-	0-15- 0

7 fine Combs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0- 7- 7
4 pair of Women Gloves @ 2 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-10- 8
5 lb of Cotton @ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-10- 0
4 blankets @ 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2- 4- 0
8 yds of Swan Skin & $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1- 7- 9
5 yds of Callico @ 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-15- 0
4 yds of Silk @ 9 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-18- 0
4 yds of Callico & $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-13-11 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 yds 3 4 & an Inch broad Cloath @ 19 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2-13-11
6 yds red Coating & $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-19- 6
9 yds of blue frize @ 3 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

June 24, 1772. Ichabud Barnet Crd

by a H head of Rum 129 G - 19-7-0

July 6, by Sundries - 6-19-4

J 16, by Sundries - 9- 9-0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sept. 30, 1768, Nath^l Salmon Dr,

To 2 Bushel of wheat in a very Scarce Time 0-14-0

To a Grammar, 0-2-0

To boarding & schooling his son Ludlum 9-0-0

I have not been able to determine whether Mr. Elmer taught, in part, himself, or whether he employed the several teachers whose names occur from time to time.

N. B. I owed Master Burnham 3-0-0

December 15, 1765, paid him 1-2-8

Dec. 20th paid in Buttons 0-4-0

Feby 1766. Dr to cash 0-0-4

Master Pugh was here in 1768

April 24, 1770. Settled all accounts with Master Alex^r Murdoch.

Oct. 31, 1772. Settled with Master Daniel Baker & due to him 0-6-0

N. B. received of Lydia Johnson towards Schooling 0-2-9 without date.

Janry James Cory Dr to Schooling 2-2-2

N. B. The Master when he went to Raway had Cash to Buy Snuff & Pipes 0-6-0

1766, Mr. Mica Hoell Dr to the Master's Board 0-15-0.

Dec. 16, 1766. Stephen Ross came here to Board & School.

Nov. 14th 1766. lent to Mr. Green¹ 5-0-0.

to Master Burnham 0-14-0

Dec. 29. Ludlum Salmon came here to School & Board.

April 31, 1767. Peter Smith came here to Board & Study.

July 13, " Capt. Troop's & Sam^l Parrott's Sons came to School.

April 15, 1774, to Master Carlile 0-8-0. (For Wm. Cauldwell.)

28 June 1774, Master Blair, John Crd by Cash 0-12-10.

¹ Probably the author of the Sermon.

5th 1784, July by Benjamin Flinn 0-2-6 Yk [York money]

April 10th 1787, Master Nesbet [Thomas] came to board—

June 3d 1777. Jonas Stamburry Came here to School.

4th Alex^{dr} Edgar came to school.

30th Matthias Winans Came to School,

14th July 1777 John Morton Came here To School

June 5th 1766, then reckoned and Settled all accompts with Master Burnham and due to him including the Schooling for a new Quarter 4-6-0

N. B. The pasturage of the Master's Horse I am not paid for.

N. B. The above dect to be paid by Boarding at 5 | 6 per week—
afterwards agreed to give 6 | —.

1785, April 23rd & 30th Henry Rolf Dr. To depreciation Notes the one half of which were my Property by agreement and Bargain one of £117-0-0- Do 26-0-0- Not paid.

June 5th 1780, let David Elmer have 350 Dollars—

June 26th 1780, Doctor Ebenezer Elmer Dr to 310 Dollars —
item to 50 Dollars total 360 Dollars—

1782, N. B. in settling a Bond of £100 which I had against Jonathan Elmer Junr I abated him Principle & Interest £41-0-0.

Decr 21, 1779, Doct^r Moses Elmer Dr. To money borrowed 20 Dollars—
7-10-0- N. B. unless he pays the Said 20 Dollars with 18 more he had a long time agone in a reasonable time from the Date hereof I am not to lend nor trust him again—agreed.

Aug. 28, 1782. To Two Dollars 0-15-0.

May 28th 1782, took out of Moses's State money to pay my Rate 0-11-10

July 13th more State money 0-19-0

N. B. Doctor Moses G. Elmer came here to board.

Sept. 28th 1786, @ one Dollar per week and at the end of every Quarter to Settle and whoever falls in the arrears to pay immediately the arrear money—this precisely the agreement—

TEST JON: ELMER—

Woodruff & Dayton, To Philadelphia Lottery Tickets No. 221-222
4 Dollars each 3-9-4.

Moses Badgly received 450 Dollars in part for a Gun July 1780—towards the Gun borrowed of Sylvenus Totten Dollars 80 or 100, if I mistake not—

[To be continued]

PIATT vs. PRATT.—Mr. O. B. Leonard, of Plainfield, writes that the names given as *Pratt* on page 12 of this volume, should be *Piatt*.

Some Unpublished Revolutionary Manuscripts.¹

LV.

REQUISITION FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—THE ARMY ABOUT TO MOVE
PROBABLY TOWARDS THE NORTH RIVER.

Camp 19th Sept. 1780

Sir

I have herewith sent two Waggons which please to load as quick as possible, one with Bar Iron, the Colours & Oyl for Col Baldwin, four Setts of waggon Boxes, & the other waggon with Horse Shoes & about 50 coml. Kettles,

All the Stores wrote for by Mr. Tomkins the 16th. are much wanted & must beg you to forward them as soon as you can,

Inclosed you have an Acct of Sundries sent you wanting repair for which please to find a Rect. ~~to~~ bearer.

We shall move tomorrow probably towards the N River

I am Sir

Your H Servt

Chris Meng

If you have no Boxes
you can get some of Mr
Lewis which he recd. of
Col. Baldwin—
Col ABeel

In Behalf of J. Weiss
D Q M G

[Addressed:] Col J Abeel

D. Q. M. Public Genl

• Morristown

[Endorsed:] Camp 29th Sept

1780

Christopher Meng D Q M G

[Endorsed but erased:] All the Apology for sending this open I can make is, I have neither Wax nor Wafer

LVI.

FROM GEN. ANTHONY WALTON WHITE TO COL. THEO. BLAND, SENDING PRISONERS, AND PROMISING MORE.

Sir,

I send you two Prisoners, taken by Lt Moor of our Regt. they say the Enemy are to move forward to morrow morning.—Capt. Plunket has

¹ From the originals in the collection of William Nelson. Continued from page 123.

been out with a party since three o'clock this morning, I make not the least doubt but he will send, or bring some more Prisoners in a hour or two, I keep an Officer & six [men] out constantly for that purpose, which I hope may answer the end they are sent for.

I am with Esteem & Respect

Your Humble Servt.

Anthy: W: White

Saturday Morning 10 o'clock

[On the back:] Please to send the Dragoons back as soon as possible, as we want men very much

A W White

[Addressed:] Col. Theob. Bland

of Light Dragoons.

[Endorsed on second page:] Lt Col. White

at Cooches Mill.

[Endorsed:] Anthy. W. White's Letr.

LVII.

FORAGE SUPPLIES AT SALEM, 1778.

Salem Decr. 3d. 1778

Sir

Recd 10th

I have this Day Recd an Express from mr Price to prepare him some forrage I have about three or four Shallop Load Ready of Short & Long but very little of it Short & not Much more of Long at a price that will suit you perhaps, but I think my worthy Friend worth at Cohansey is offering the Same prices at the farmers houses th[at] you have honeted¹ me to give at the Stores is not fair you aught let us both Deat² a like, if I am to have the prices at my own Discesion, Pleas to Let me Know it first you must know that I Go according to Orders if I Brake my Prices, But Sir the Speckelaters Come and By the Grain under my nose & take it away By Shallop Loads Corn from 20 | to thirty sh. 30 | per Bushel Rye @ 30 | & upwards hay is selling here at from £14 to £17 p. Tunn I should be Glad to have the Pleasure to See you if I could leave home but I think your too Late with offering Good prices for forrage you wate till Speckelaters do do it first & if we have not power to Stop them Lad,³ wa may Shut up Shop

Pleas to Lett me hear from you Soon & offen

I am Sir your humble Servt.

Isaac Moss Q.M

To Mr M Furman

[Addressed:] Mr

Moore Furman Q M G

at

Trenton

[Endorsed:] J Moss—Dec. 3d-78.

¹ So written plainly; the meaning evidently is "authorized."

² Deal.

³ Lade?

LVIII.

PROCEEDINGS ON A JUDGMENT AGAINST A HALF-PAY BRITISH OFFICER, A NEW JERSEY LOYALIST.

At a Supreme Court of Judicature holden at Trenton in and for the State of New Jersey of the Term of April seventeen hundred and eighty-five

Present

The Hon David Brearely C J

Isaac Smith }
Jno C Symmes } J

Margaret Brink Admr :
of Aaron Brink decd :
vs. : In Debt
Joseph Barton¹— :
:

A Rule having been entered in this cause to the Term of November in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty three that Edward Dunlop Esquire then agent for the State of forfeited Estates in the County of Sussex should pay the above Defendant her Costs sustained in her defence in this Action and it appearing to the Court that the said Rule with a Copy of the Taxed Bill of Costs in the said Action had been served on the said Edward Dunlop and the said Costs are yet unpaid It is ordered by the Court on motion of Mr Morris Attorn'y for the above Defendant that the said Edward Dunlop shew cause by the first day of Next Term why an attachment should not Issue against him²

A true Copy from the Minutes

W C Houston

Recd: May 30th. 1785, of Edward Dunlop Esq late Agent &c the sum of twenty six pounds Procln Money of New Jersey in full of the Costs in the above Suit.

Robt Morris.³

[Endorsed:]

New Jersey Sup Court

April Term 1785

Margaret Brink Admx of Aaron Brink }
decd vs } In Debt
Joseph Barton } Rule &c

No 5

Edward Dunlap Esqr

¹ See Proceedings, Second Series, Vol. XIII.

² It would appear that Mrs. Brink secured a judgment against Barton; that his estate was subsequently confiscated and sold by the State.

³ This receipt and signature are in the handwriting of ex-Chief Justice Robert Morris, of New Jersey.

LIX.

OFFICERS' DIVERSIONS AT MORRISTOWN, 1777.

Sr

the Butcher has Chosen one of the Best Steers he could find in the Drove and I hope you will receive him safe—We have no Baggs to Spare—Col. Biddle and Maj. Mifflin are not yet returned their Party of Pleasure has been very agreeable no doubt that has detain'd them. Your Compliment shall be given them at their Return and your request—

Sr your Friend and Hum^l Servt

C. Sheriff

Head Quarters Morris Town

April 27th 1777

Maj Abeel

[Addressed:] Maj^r James Abiel D Q M. G^l

Suckesunny

[Endorsed:] Head Quarters April 27—

C. Sheriff—

LX.

A QUARTERMASTER'S TROUBLES AT TAPPAN, 1780.

Sir

Camp Tappan 25th Sept^r 1780

Inclosed is an Invoice of sundries herewith sent, want- ing repair, for which please to send a Receipt by the bearer

I am this Moment called upon to take an Account of all the Stores, & close the books tomorrow evening. Consequently no more business will be transacted in the Store under Gen^l Greene or Mr Weiss after tomorrow.

It is not determin'd as yet who is take charge of the Stores, but expect to hear today

Please to load the Waggon with Iron & Axes or Axe's only, if no Iron, & a Ream or two of Paper if none of the above in Store load it with Horse shoes,

I am Sir

Your H Servt

C. Meng

In Behalf of J. Weiss

D Q M G

Col Abeel

Public

[Addressed:] Col James Abeel

D, Q. M General

Morris Town

Wgg^r

[Endorsed:] Tapan 25th Sept^r

1780

Christopher Meng

LXI.

CONTEMPORARY COPY OF ADDRESS OF THE OFFICERS OF CLINTON'S AND POOR'S
BRIGADES TO GEN. SULLIVAN ON HIS RETIRING FROM THE ARMY,
POMPTON, NOV. 16, 1779.

An Address of the Officers of General Clinton, and Poors Brigades to the
Honorable Major Gen^l Sullivan on his retiring from the Army—

Sir

At a Time when the distresses of our country call for the most able and
spirited men to stand up in its defence we sincerely lament your necessity
through an ill state of health to resign your command in the Army—

That zeal fortitude and Perseverance in the cause of liberty from the
earliest Period, together with a particular attention to the happiness and
safety of those under your Command, excite our warmest gratitude, and in-
duce us to wish unfeignedly for your further Services ———— Having
had the Pleasure of your immediate command on the late Western expedi-
tion, we have more particularly observed that Patience under disappoint-
ments and fixed resolution to surmount every difficulty which characterize
the Officer—In an Army where such harmony has subsisted, and Uniformity
of conduct appeared in the Commander, we are surprized to observe in some
late Publications several Partial Addresses, when your conduct so justly mer-
ited our united approbation—

Wishing you the restoration of health and all domestic felicity

we are in behalf of our Brigades

Pumpton

your Honor's most obd^t and very

Nov. 16. 1779

h'ble Servants

James Clinton

(Copy)

Enoch Poor

[Endorsed:]

Gen^l Sullivans

[Answer to An Address]¹

Novem^r 16th 1779

KEMP OR CAMP.—Mr. D. K. Goodfellow, of Beauharnois,
Canada, desires information concerning the ancestry of the
Camp or Kemp family of New Jersey, presumably of Mon-
mouth County, who were Loyalists in the Revolution, and
who were expatriated to Canada. The Secretary informed
him that he had been unable to find the name of any Kemp
among those whose estates were forfeited in New Jersey dur-
ing the Revolution.

¹ Erased. His address, or a copy of same, was probably folded with the above
document at one time.

General William Scudder Stryker.

NOTE.—William Scudder Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey, 1867–1900, and President of the New Jersey Historical Society, 1897–1900, died quite suddenly, October 29, 1900, two days before the annual meeting of the Society. At that meeting it was decided to adjourn for two weeks, as a mark of respect for his memory, and a committee was appointed to draft a minute expressive of the feelings of the Society at his loss. The committee subsequently presented the following report:

Gen. William Scudder Stryker, the tenth President of the New Jersey Historical Society, was born at Trenton, June 6, 1838, and died in that city, October 29th, 1900. He was descended in the paternal line from Jan Strijcker, one of the earliest Dutch settlers of New Netherland, in 1652, and on his mother's side from Thomas Scudder, who is mentioned in the annals of Salem, Mass., as early as 1635. For nearly two centuries his ancestors had been identified with New Jersey, and many of his kinsmen had taken a leading part in its affairs. His father, Thomas J. Stryker, was the first Treasurer of this Society, holding the office from 1845 until 1848. By heredity, by environment, and by force of circumstances, Gen. Stryker was interested in the history of his native state, especially in its military annals. Having graduated, in 1858, at the College of New Jersey at Princeton, he entered upon the study of law, but was called from his books by war's alarum, and entered the service of his country in response to the first call for troops, in 1861. He served with conspicuous gallantry through the war, retiring in June, 1866, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier General, and on Feb. 9th, 1874, was brevetted Major General, for distinguished military service. He was appointed Adjutant General of New Jersey April 12th, 1867, an office he filled with such conspicuous ability that he was continued therein by succeeding governors until his death. Besides attending with unflinching punctiliousness and assiduity to the current duties of the place, he set about compiling and perfecting

the military records of the State, the result appearing in his "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution," in a large octavo volume; and his "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War," in two large quarto volumes. With the spirit of the true historian he always aimed at the utmost accuracy in his work. No sooner was the former of these volumes issued than he sought to improve it, and to perfect the other annals of military service rendered by the officers and men of New Jersey. The result of thirty years of unremitting labor in these lines is now in the press, and is expected to appear in the coming year, in a large quarto volume, containing records of the Colonial and Provincial Wars, the Revolutionary War, the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Spanish-American War, constituting, it is believed, the completest work of the kind ever issued by any state in the Union. Gen. Stryker had the true historical acumen. He perceived at a glance the bearing of isolated facts. Hence he was able to settle an acrimonious controversy of nearly a century by showing that Col. Joseph Reed had been unjustly confounded with Col. Charles Read, of Burlington County, New Jersey. Not counting magazine articles and addresses in proceedings of Societies, a list of his separate publications—every one a real addition to the history of our country—numbers nineteen, and these from one of the busiest of men in his official duties and in his business cares. His last important work was his incomparable history of the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, issued just two years ago, and for which he received the warmest encomiums from historians all over the land. Besides, he had nearly prepared for the press a most comprehensive account of the Battle of Monmouth, and another of the Battle of Red Bank. He had also edited for the New Jersey Archives, a volume of Newspaper Extracts relating to the Revolution in New Jersey, and had supervised the printing of about half the book, when ill health compelled him to lay it aside. In 1899, he received from his alma mater, Princeton University, the degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his labors in the fields of literature and history. He was years ago made a Fellow of the Royal

Historical Society of London, and of the American Geographical Society. He was a member—Honorary, Corresponding or Active—of most of the Historical Societies in America.

General Stryker was elected a member of this Society at the annual meeting, in Trenton, January 20, 1870. Thereafter he was a constant and active supporter of the Society, attending its meetings, making frequent additions to the Library, reading papers and serving on various committees. He was a member of the Committee on Colonial Documents since 1888. He was elected a member of the Executive Committee at the Annual Meeting in 1885, and annually thereafter until 1890, when he was chosen Second Vice President. Four years later he became First Vice President, and in January 1897, when Dr. Samuel H. Pennington declined a re-election as President, Gen. Stryker succeeded him. As a presiding officer, he had the faculty of despatching business with rapidity and precision, combined with unfailing tact and the most charming courtesy. Of those who saw and admired the grace, the dignity and the perfect self-possession he displayed in presiding over a public meeting, only his most intimate friends were aware that it required the most rigorous exercise of a strong will to overcome his natural reluctance to officiate on such occasions. He was deeply interested in all the work of the Society. He wished to see it housed in a permanent fire-proof home of its own, and to have it endowed with ample funds for carrying on its objects. He wanted every son and every daughter of New Jersey to feel a living interest in the history of the State. His winning personality, his rare attractiveness of manner, his gentle courtesy, his faculty of drawing out the best in others, his bright and cheerful spirit, made him a valued member and officer of the Society, whose untimely death has come to us as with the shock of a personal bereavement.

WILLIAM NELSON,
AUSTIN SCOTT,
JOHN WHITEHEAD,
J. ACKERMAN COLES,
F. WOLCOTT JACKSON,
GARRET D. W. VROOM.

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16. The Heroes of the Revolution. Trenton, 1898. 8 vo., pp. 7.
17. A study of George Washington. Trenton, 1898. 8 vo., pp. 8.
18. The Battles of Trenton and Princeton. Boston and N. Y., 1898. 8 vo., pp. xv, 514. Illus.
19. Lee's Conduct at the Battle of Monmouth. Paterson, 1900. 8 vo., pp. 7.

LOYALISTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—Mr. D. R. Jack, of St. John, New Brunswick, says that it is estimated that there were about 10,000 Loyalists of all ages, who settled in New Brunswick. He has compiled a list of about 3,000 names of these Loyalist settlers, mostly heads of families, and this list has been published in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, during 1904-1906.

Necrology.

WILLIAM KELBY, born September 12, 1841, at Fortland, county Sligo, Ireland, died July 27, 1898, and was buried at Astoria, Long Island. Coming to America with his parents when he was but a year old, he was identified all his life with Manhattan Island, whose history was with him a passion and a lifelong pursuit, so that he was unequalled in his knowledge, minute and accurate, of the people and the happenings on that Island from the earliest times. He was in the service of the New York Historical Society from July 7, 1857, for more than thirty years the actual Librarian, although enjoying the official title only from 1893. He had a perfect familiarity with all the treasures of that Society—historical, literary, scientific and artistic, and although inclined to be impatient at the abortive efforts of dilettantes, who took up historical research as an idle fad, he could never do too much for the genuine student. His vast stores of information were always at the service of actual workers. He was a constant writer on historical themes, and edited the twenty-five volumes of Collections of the New York Historical Society. His death was a great loss to American history. Mr. Kelby was elected an Honorary Member of this Society in 1896.

BYRON SHERMAN, born in Homer, Cortlandt County, New York, June 3, 1824, died in Morristown, New Jersey, February 28, 1899. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Sherman, a graduate of Immanuel College, Cambridge, England, who came to America in 1634, having ranged himself on the Puritan side in the controversies of the day, as did many members of that College. His son John settled at Brimfield, in Eastern Massachusetts, and an extensive farm there which he reclaimed from the condition of a primitive wilderness is today occupied by a member of the family. Mr. Byron Sherman was, during the greater portion of his business career, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, where his varied interests brought him into active contact with commercial life throughout the vast stretch of country lying between the Missouri

River and the Gulf of Mexico. Leaving St. Louis in 1892, he came to Morristown, N. J., which had long been his Summer home, and there, save for occasional absences in Europe, he continued to reside until his death. In retirement, however, his capacity for constant labor, unabated until the commencement of the illness which terminated his life, found a wide field of usefulness awaiting it; and his directness of purpose, unstinted generosity towards every good cause, and breadth of view, have left an example of civic excellence rare in any community, together with the memory of a character uniting earnestness touching every aspect of practical life with a deeply-rooted love of literature and art, and a consistent belief in the teachings of the Christian religion. The Morristown *Jerseyman*, in its issue of March 3, 1899, said: "After an active career he had retired from business cares, and passed his later years in a charming home life, devoting much time to the charitable works of the town. He was an active member of the Board of Trustees of the South Street Presbyterian Church and of the Morristown Memorial Hospital; to the last institution he gave valuable service in developing the work and beautifying the grounds. He was also a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, the New Jersey Historical Society, American Geographical Society, and other institutions. Mr. Sherman possessed rare taste in all matters of landscape gardening, and gave much time and means to beautifying the country and improving the roads of his neighborhood. His excellent literary taste led to the collection of a valuable library of books, and amid these, and with many choice works of art, he passed much time in his later years. His courteous manners and fine presence will be greatly missed in the community." Mr. Sherman was elected a member of this Society February 27, 1899.

MRS. THOMAS J. STEAD, the oldest resident of Plainfield, died at that place on Feb. 8, 1899, at the extraordinary but well authenticated age of one hundred years and nine months. She was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Sussex county. Her husband was one of the early manufacturers of Plainfield.

Notes, Queries and Replies.

WILLIAM BURNETT, of St. Joseph, Mich.—Mr. Edward S. Kelley, St. Joseph, Michigan, is interested in the history of William Burnett, who settled at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, Michigan, about 1775 or 1776, and was the first prominent white settler in that locality. He wishes to know if this Burnett was a relative of Governor William Burnet, of New Jersey, or of the Burnet family of New Jersey. He was informed that the male line of Governor William Burnet became extinct about 1794.

BETHLEHEM BURYING GROUND.—Miss Bessie M. Kemple, of 322 West Cypress Avenue, Redlands, California, writes: "I am very anxious to find the exact location of Bethlehem Burying Ground, 'about a mile from the Delaware River,' where an ancestor of mine, John Garner, who fought in the Revolutionary War, is buried." The Secretary replied: "I am inclined to think that the burying ground in question is at Bethlehem, Pa., which is about ten miles from the Delaware River. There is a township in Hunterdon County called East Bethlehem, and another called West Bethlehem, but they seem to be quite a distance from the Delaware River. In old Bethlehem Township, there are five burying grounds, the oldest being that of the Presbyterian Church, I believe."

THE VIRGINIA CAMPS OR KEMPS.—Miss T. M. G. Kemp, 715 Filbert Street, Pittsburg, Pa., desires information regarding the children and grandchildren of William Campe, one of the founders of Newark, particularly the origin of the Virginia Camps, who settled in Gloucester County as early as 1688. "William Campe, of Newark, was a son of Nicholas Camp, Sr., of Connecticut. His wife was Mary Smith, and he went to New Jersey with the Puritan Colony in 1666." Miss Kemp was given some particulars regarding the Camp family as set forth in Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, Volume VI, Supplement. In a subsequent letter, Miss Kemp

wrote: "I feel almost sure that the Virginia Camps descended from a William Kemp, who came over in 1618-20. They were all Church of England people, and seemed to be established in Gloucester County by the middle of the seventeenth century, if not earlier. My great-grandfather, Ambrose Camp, settled in Culpepper County, in 1761. His name in the first entry of purchase of land is spelled Ambrose *Kemp*, but only in that one place. In Gloucester County the name Camp is sometimes spelled Kemp in the Court records. In Nasing, Essex County, England, there is more than one instance in the same family of the use of the two different forms of spelling by different members of the same family, so I *may* be right in thinking that the Virginia Camps came direct from England as Kemps, or that one branch went back to the Camp form of the name. William Campe, of Newark, was a son of Nicholas Camp, Sr., the emigrant, by his first wife Sarah. Nicholas Camp, Jr., was a brother of William, of Newark. Edward Camp, of New Haven, is said to have been a son of William Camp, of Nasing, a brother of John Camp, father of Nicholas, the emigrant. He (Edward) and Nicholas were, therefore, cousins. This information comes from Mr. A. M. Camp, of Durham, Ct., and I give it thinking it may be of use to some one inquiring like myself. I would have had no trouble with my own end of the line if the Virginia records had not been destroyed by fire in the War."

PERTH AMBOY NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. O. B. Leonard, of Plainfield, furnishes us with the following memorandum of early Perth Amboy Newspapers:

1. New Jersey Gazette and Perth Amboy Commercial Advertiser, published from February 4, 1819, to January 27, 1820.
2. The Effort—only a few numbers published, in 1828.
3. The Daily News—a few copies published in June and July, 1889.
4. The Middlesex County Herald, published during the spring and summer of 1889.
5. The Bulletin, during the spring and summer of 1892.

6. The Perth Amboy Chronicle, weekly, 1890, to 1900; since then daily.
7. Middlesex County Democrat, 1896.
8. Perth Amboy Republican, 1901?

NELSON—JAY.—Mrs. William Nelson Searles McCartney, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes: "Lieutenant Joseph Jay, who enlisted in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, married Eleanor Nelson, whose mother is said to have been Eleanor Douglas, a 'Scottish high born Dame,' and the names of Nelson, Jay and Douglas are still retained as family names in the Jay family. Eleanor Nelson is said to have had a father and brothers serving from New Jersey in the Revolution. While I find the names of Nelson and of Joseph Jay, I find no aid in the wills or deeds at Trenton, following the indexes. I find a Douglas leaving property to his grandson, William Jay, but it seems not to fit into the line of Joseph direct, or any way that I can learn. As to this family of Nelson, I received my information from Eleanor Nelson's granddaughter, who died only two years ago, being aged. I would like to find a Colonial service in this Nelson line."

SOME OF THE SOCIETY'S OLD MAPS.—Mr. C. W. Clickener, of Somerville, New Jersey, writes:

Looking over the old maps of the N. J. Hist. Society, I came across one, described as follows: "A Mapp of Rariton River, Milstone River, South River, Raway River, Bound Brook, Greenbrook, & Cedar brook—with the Plantations thereupon; also those on Chinguorora, Wickatunk, the Heads of Hop River, Swimming River, and Manasquan River, likewise appends some on Hackingnsack River, &c.—1685," with two endorsements on the back—which is the original, also a copy of same without endorsements, catalogued as Nos. XLIX & L. If pertinent, I would suggest that the Committee publish photo fac similes of the original, both sides, as an addendum to Vol. 21, Calendar N. J. Archives. It is undoubtedly the Proprietors' Map, which locates the early grants, a valuable relic.

"HANK'S" POND.—This pond is located in West Milford township, Passaic County, near the Clinton reservoir of the

Newark water supply, and has been known by that name from the time of the first surveys, made early in the nineteenth century. In reply to questions, the Corresponding Secretary wrote that he was of the opinion that this was not a personal name derived from some early settler known as Henry or "Hank," but that it is more probably an Indian name, derived from the animal which at one time was most numerous thereabout, to wit: the squirrel, the Indian name for which is *Hannick*, or *Haniquis*, or *Anicus*, whence we would have Hannick or Haniquis Pond, the transition to "Hank's" Pond being very natural and obvious.

SHIPS BILL OF LADING, 1783.—Shiped in Good Order & Well Condition by Rich Westcoat in & upon the Good Schooner or Vessil called the Farmers fancy whereof is master for this present Voyage Hope Willis and now lying at Anchor in Great Eggharbour River and bound for Staten Island to say 25575 feet of half price pine boards 19420 feet of three Quarter Ceder 4019 feet Inch pine 850 feet of Inch & Quarter pine 1910 Eighteen Inch Shingles and 870 Ceder Rayls being marled & numbered as in the Margin and are to be Delivered in the like Good Order and Well Condition at the aforesaid port of Staten Island unto Joshua Mersereau or his Assigns he or they paying freight for the said Goods as Customary with premage & avirage accustom'd in Witness of Which the Master or Perser of said Schooner hath affirmed to three bills of Lading all of this Tennor and Date the One of which three being Accomplished the other to stand Void dated this fourth day of July One thousand seven hundred & Eighty-three—

HOPE WILLETS—

GERMAN VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. John B. Kugler, Clinton, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, who some years ago prepared a history of this church, containing the names of early settlers (quoted in part in Snell's History of Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, page 465) writes that he sent the manuscript to the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia.

F. E. W.

Proceedings of the Society, 1900,

May 12, 1900.

The New Jersey Historical Society met at 12 o'clock in the rooms of the Society, the President, Gen. William S. Stryker, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting, held Oct. 25, 1899, were read and approved.

In behalf of the Committee appointed to present a minute on the death of Dr. Pennington, Judge Dodd offered the following:

Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, who departed this life on the 14th of March, 1900, was born in Newark, October 16, 1806. He resided during a long life of nearly ninety-four years, in his native city, of which and also of his native State, he was from his early manhood a distinguished and highly respected citizen. In the medical profession he was long an active and leading practitioner. He had official relations with some of the most important financial, educational and religious institutions of this City and State, having in their management an influential and conspicuous part. The particulars of his connection with this Society form an exceptionally notable record. He was one of its founders; became a life member February 27, 1845; was its Librarian from 1843 to 1852; a member of the Committee on Publications from 1852 to 1861; a member of the Executive Committee from 1862 to 1878; Vice President from 1878 to 1894, and President from 1894 to 1897. In the last mentioned year an accidental injury disabled him from walking, and confined him mostly thereafter to his house. This disability did not impair to any apparent degree his mental faculties or his general health. The remarkable constitutional vigor manifest during the previous course of his life continued with little abatement till his end. A career so unique and memorable has been deemed by the Trustees to call for an extended sketch of Dr. Pennington's character and life, to be prepared for the Society's archives and publications. This entry in its minutes is an expression of our deep respect for his memory and our grateful recognition of the Providence that endowed him for usefulness and honor through a life prolonged to an unusual fulness of years.

AMZI DODD,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
J. WHITEHEAD.

It was voted that the minute respecting Dr. Pennington be adopted and spread upon the minutes of the Society.

The President named the following delegates, appointed from the Society, to attend the unveiling of the Presbyterian Historical Monument, near Freehold, on June 14, 1900:

Mr. E. Maxey Applegate,	-	-	-	-	Freehold
Mr. J. Edward Borden,	-	-	-	-	Eatontown
Hon. John D. Buckelew,	-	-	-	-	Jamesburg
Professor Chas. G. Rockwood,	-	-	-	-	Princeton
Mr. Samuel D. Davis,	-	-	-	-	Lakewood
Mr. John Lawrence Boggs,	-	-	-	-	Perth Amboy
Mr. William Rankin,	-	-	-	-	Newark
Mr. Chas. G. Rockwood,	-	-	-	-	Newark

The Corresponding Secretary called attention to several recent gifts to the Society, among them a letter from Gen. Washington, and Revolutionary orders and documents, deposited with the Society by Mr. George R. Howe, of East Orange, the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, Major Bezaleel Howe.

Judge Dodd, as Chairman of the Committee appointed in May, 1899, to consider the relations existing between the Newark Library Association and the New Jersey Historical Society, made a preliminary report. The report was accepted and the Committee continued.

A recess was then taken for luncheon.

On reassembling at 2 o'clock, in Association Hall, an address was presented by Dr. Charles M. Andrews, Professor of History, Bryn Mawr College, on "Some Neglected Aspects of Colonial History."

At the close of the address, Professor Andrews was voted the thanks of the Society for his very able and interesting paper, and a copy was requested for publication.

Mrs. Julia Keese Colles, of Morristown, then read a paper entitled, "A Forgotten Historic Nook." She was voted the thanks of the Society for her interesting presentation of the subject, and a copy of the paper in full was requested for publication.

The following minute, addressed to the U. S. Congressional Representatives of New Jersey, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society cordially approves the purpose of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives of the United States, known as H. R. 10999, entitled, "A bill to provide for the perpetuation and preservation of the archives and public records of the several States and Territories of the United States."

Resolved, That the Representatives of New Jersey in the Congress of the United States be respectfully urged to press the passage of said bill, in the interest of historical research, which is one of the great objects of this Society.

Adjourned.

October 31, 1900.

The New Jersey Historical Society met at 2 o'clock in the rooms of the Society, the First Vice President, Dr. Austin Scott, in the chair.

In opening the meeting, Dr. Scott spoke of the very sad circumstances under which the Society met, owing to the death of its President, Gen. William S. Stryker, on October 29th instant.

Mr. William Nelson thought the Society should adjourn without transacting its usual business, as a mark of respect to its late President. He then introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of five, with the present Chairman, be appointed to draft a suitable minute expressive of the feelings of the Society at the loss of its late President, to be reported at the next meeting of the Society.

Resolved, That the Society adjourn, in a body, to attend the funeral at Trenton, on the following day, and that the officers and trustees of the Society be especially requested to be present at the obsequies.

In rising to second these resolutions, Mr. John Whitehead paid a feeling tribute to the memory of General Stryker.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Chair, being asked to appoint the Committee to draft the memorial resolutions, named the following gentlemen: William Nelson, John Whitehead, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, Frederick Wolcott Jackson, Garret D. W. Vroom. The motion provided that Dr. Scott should also be a member of the committee.

Adjourned for two weeks.

November 14, 1900.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Society was held at 2 P. M. in the rooms of the Society, in Newark, Vice President Scott in the Chair.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

The annual report of the Treasurer was received and ordered spread in full upon the minutes, as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER, OCTOBER 31, 1900.

Barron Fund:

Balance last annual report.....	\$ 1519	
Interest.....	40.58	1559 58

Life Membership Fund:

Balance, last annual report.....	816.44	
Emily W. Roebling.....	50	
Interest.....	55.46	105.46
		921.90

Donations to Building Fund:

Balance, last annual meeting.....	1233.50	
Donation, W. W. Ford.....	200	1433.50

Newark Library Association Stock:

Balance, last annual report.....	16341.50	
3 shares donated.....	75.	
4 shares purchased.....	100.	16516.50

Total shares in name of Ass'n..... 643

General Account:

Balance, last annual report.....	1011.38	
RECEIVED.		
Dues.....	870	
Rent West Park St.....	1733.42	
Sale of books.....	163.87	2772.29
		3733.67

DISBURSED.

Printing.....	736.36
Salary Librarian.....	900.
Rent.....	500.
Wages Janitor.....	371.
Sale of Books.....	110.24
Collecting rent.....	86.66

Petty Cash, Lib'n.....	\$ 73.		
Binding Books.....	72.85		
Collation.....	65.		
Insurance.....	54.		
Storage.....	53 50		
Library Bureau.....	33.20		
Stationery, etc.....	22.75		
Rent of hall.....	20.		
Prof. Andrews.....	5.	3103 56	680.11
Cash in Bank.....	680.11		
Balance to credit of Sale of Books.....		163.91	
Sale of Books Account:			
Balance. last annual report.....		105.28	
RECEIVED.			
Sale of Books.....		168 87	
		274.15	
DISBURSED.			
Books purchased and binding.....		110.24	163.91

The annual report of the Board of Trustees was read and received. The Board announced that there were five vacancies, due to the expiration of term of office of the following Trustees: Frank P. Hill, F. Wolcott Jackson, Frederick A. Canfield, Jonathan W. Roberts, John R. Hardin. All were re-elected, except Mr. Hardin, who declined, and in whose place Francis M. Tichenor was chosen.

The annual report of the Library Committee was read.

The report of the Finance Committee (stating that an examination of the funds deposited by the Society in various banks had been made, and was found to agree with the figures given in the Treasurer's annual report), was presented.

The report of the Committee on Membership was read and accepted.

The Building Committee reported progress, and the Chairman expressed the belief that an honorable settlement of the differences that had arisen between the Society and the Newark Library Association, regarding the possession of the West Park Street building, was in sight.

The Committee appointed to draft a memorial on the late President of the Society, Gen. William S. Stryker, presented a report, which by a rising vote was adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes. (It is printed on preceding pages, 185-188.)

Mr. F. M. Tichenor offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, the New Jersey Historical Society has obtained by gift and purchase 643 shares of the capital stock of the Newark Library Association; and

WHEREAS, differences of opinion exist as to the disposition of the property belonging to said Association, and

WHEREAS, the objects of said Association are set out in its charter, approved February 19, 1847, in the following words: "The objects of which Association is the establishment of a library with all proper conveniences and appurtenances, and the erection of a suitable edifice for its accommodation with a view to advance the interest of learning generally and to instruct and educate the youth of the city of Newark in science, literature and arts," and

WHEREAS, a certain minority of the stockholders of said Association insist on a sale of the edifice now owned by said Association, and a division of the proceeds of such sale among the stockholders, and a virtual winding up of said Association:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Society that the money contributed by the original stockholders of the Newark Library Association was not money invested for the purpose of gain, but was placed in the hands of the directors under a sacred trust that it should be used for the advancement of learning and for the instruction and education of the youth in science, literature and the arts.

Resolved, That the Society recognize this trust and the purpose for which it is dedicated, and that it holds its stock for these ends, and not for the purpose of gain.

Resolved, That this Society pledges itself to the support of the present Trustees of the Newark Library Association in their endeavors to carry out the objects for which said Association was organized.

Mr. Tichenor consenting, the resolutions were referred to the Board of Trustees.

On motion of Mr. Niles it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Colonial Documents be requested to procure from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of London, England, a list of letters or documents now in the Archives of that Society, referring to the early history of New Jersey, and the cost of copies thereof, and that the said Committee report to this Society at its next meeting.

Mr. Coe presented the Society with copies of the first issue of the *New York Herald*, and also of the *New York Sun*. These were accepted with thanks.

The Hon. John Whitehead then read a paper on the Life and Character of Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., LL. D.¹

The thanks of the Society were tendered Mr. Whitehead, and a copy of the paper requested for publication.

"A Quaker Lady's Journal of a Trip through New Jersey in 1803," contributed by an absent member, was read by Dr. Austin Scott.

The Secretary was requested to acknowledge the courtesy of St. John's Lodge in offering the use of their rooms for the meetings of the Society.

Adjourned.

OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES, 1899-1900.

President—Gen. William S. Stryker, Trenton.

First Vice President—Dr. Austin Scott, New Brunswick.

Second Vice President—Robert F. Ballantine, Newark.

Third Vice President—William H. Corbin, Elizabeth.

Corresponding Secretary—William Nelson, Paterson.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. IV.

THIRD SERIES.
1901.

NO. 1.

SOME NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF COLONIAL HISTORY.¹

BY CHARLES M. ANDREWS,

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA.

It is but fitting that in accepting your honored invitation to address this society at its annual meeting I should speak to you chiefly of the colonies. The historical societies of the seaboard states are the guardians of our colonial history, and in their published collections, their proceedings, and magazines, have passed but little beyond the border lines that separate colonial from national history. Their chief interest lies in that era of our history when the colonies not yet legally of age were but parts of a great British Empire, and subordinate to a sovereign power three thousand miles away, the transformation of which from an insular kingdom, ranking least among the maritime states of the continent, into a world power, upon whose possessions the sun never sets, was to be almost coincident with those years when our age was young and our strength undeveloped.

To the historical societies the student of our early history owes a constant and a heavy debt. Aided sometimes by state appropriations, granted with greater or less reluctance, they have gradually increased the number of their publications

¹ An Address delivered before the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, May 12, 1900.

which have contained, not only copies of the records and laws of the colonies, but also documents of an unofficial character that have been gathered from far and near and illustrate the institutions, life, and external relations of the settlers, their wars, trade, and political activities. In Georgia, North Carolina, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the state alone has taken upon itself the burden of publishing its official records; but in Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, the state has combined with the historical society to print its proceedings, court records, and reports of debates, as well as papers of a private and unofficial character. Here state and society have joined in the production of that splendid series of volumes, highly prized by all students interested in colonial history, commonly known as the *New Jersey Archives*. It is but right that I should pay a tribute of high esteem and honest praise to your former corresponding secretary, the late William A. Whitehead, who for forty years was regarded as the historical society itself, and should add a word of loyal appreciation of the work of those now living, whose names are linked with that of Mr. Whitehead in the great task of making New Jersey's history known to the world.

As one interested in colonial history, though more intimately associated in the local history of another colony, I take pleasure in bearing witness to the important part that New Jersey has played in the events of the past, and to the great value of your published collections wherein that part is demonstrated by the unimpeachable evidence of the printed document. Yet one born in Connecticut and familiar with the history of Connecticut towns cannot but feel that the history of New Jersey falls naturally within his purview. Connecticut gave to New Jersey two of her towns, Newark and Elizabeth. The republic of New Haven, which Connecticut finally absorbed, was not only a colony, but also a mother of colonies, sending out bands of settlers to the shores beyond, some of whom, migrating a second time because of discontent, others because of the unrest that is inborn in the Saxon nature, carried to Long Island and New Jersey the energy and political

ideas of the mother community. Connecticut has a right beyond other rights to be interested in New Jersey. The men of New Haven, Milford, Branford, and Guilford, who founded the city in which we now are, brought hither somewhat of that same spirit which prevailed at home, the spirit of the fear of God and belief in the Word of God as the law in civil as well as in religious affairs, which made for independence, honesty, and uprightness. Connecticut blood is in New Jersey, and Connecticut names hold an honored place in your community.

But it is not from the point of view of either New Jersey or Connecticut that I would speak to you this afternoon. In loyalty to their native states, in their desire to make known the peculiar excellencies of the men and the institutions of those states, in their eagerness to trace the influence and importance of those states in Revolution, constitutional convention and national era, historians have forgotten that there is a unity to our colonial history that does not appear on the surface, and yet is fundamentally necessary to a proper understanding of our colonial development. Histories of the colonies have dealt largely with local, political and social characteristics; they have treated the course of political events with great fulness of detail, and have centered their interest in the careers of individual men, whether patentees, proprietors, or colonial leaders. They have given the essential features of settlement, have outlined agreements and concessions, frames of government, and bodies of laws. They have discussed the controversies that arose over the control of the different parts of the government and the part that each colony has taken in military campaigns. They have made colonial history a sort of quarry for the genealogist and have devoted pages and even volumes to genealogical details. Experts have sought out every individual of prominence and importance who might become the father of a claim to colonial descent; books have been written in large numbers regarding the pedigrees of families, and colonial history has taken the form of a network of family tree roots which almost threaten to obscure the more vital historical issues underlying colonial development. Novelists have taken the colonial past as a setting for their romances, and in portraying the life of the colonists

have given accurate and reliable pictures of times not easy to reproduce. Students of manners and customs have found rich material in the domestic and social habits of the period and have told us how people lived, what they wore, and what were the furnishings of their houses—from the squire to the bond-servant, from the minister to the criminal, from boyhood to old age. With all this activity no one has a right to quarrel. The zealot for one phase of colonial life might wish that less time were spent on other phases, the scholar might urge that his interests were not sufficiently considered, and the foreigner might think and justly assert that too much time was spent on matters purely local, but he who knows the history of historical societies is fully aware that legislators and subscribing members are not often scientific historians, and that appropriations are made and memberships increased by appealing to the local interests, family pride, and state loyalty of those who furnish the funds wherewith the materials for the colonial history of each state are finally put into the durable form of the printed book.

Nothing that has been done in the way of printing the records of colonial history, whether lists of colonial officials, rosters of colonial regiments, details of individual careers, or the minute descriptions of local politics or topography, can come amiss to the historical student. We might often wish that much of this work were better done, but it is a distinct gain if it be done at all. Rather than quarrel with work that has been done I would make a plea for the work there is yet to do, and would ask your consideration of certain aspects of colonial history that stand in need of examination and impartial treatment. At no time in our history have so many scholars been engaged in the serious study of colonial life and institutions as now, and at no time has there been greater need of a systematic review of materials that exist, partly in print and partly in manuscript, for a just, accurate, and well proportioned account of the formative period in the history of the United States.

In the first place, the historical student needs a broader foundation of material whereon to base his finished structure.

The historical societies have gathered in their collections or in their archives masses of priceless documents relating to the history of their individual states. Many have done this work in the face of discouragement and apathy, and too much praise cannot be given to those men, who, despite financial difficulties, have succeeded in placing upon the shelves series of volumes which bear witness to their enthusiasm and activity. But, on the other hand, there exists too little interest among the people at large in the publication of material for serious history. When one remembers that the printed material is small as compared with that which remains unprinted, and that colonial history, either as a whole or in part, cannot be written until new and carefully selected documents are made accessible to the student, one is apt to forget his present obligations, and to ask, perhaps sometimes unreasonably, that his debt to the historical society be increased a hundred fold.

In the second place, if governments and people have shown too little regard for the interests of the historical student, no less have the writers of colonial history often failed in their appreciation of some of its most important aspects. There are today few histories of the colonies that deserve commendation. Nowhere in the field of American history have been displayed such serious limitations and defects as in those portions dealing with the period before the Revolution. Writers of state histories have been content to chronicle the annals of their forefathers with little regard for the larger historical importance of the events they are narrating. Their histories have been too often local in interest, provincial in treatment, and devoid of scientific or scholarly value. Local patriotism has exaggerated trivial details, limitation in the field of study has resulted in painstaking attention to matters of minor interest, which, though sometimes valuable as the basis upon which to rest larger generalizations, generally obscure the real issue and perplex and mystify the reader. Such work, though sometimes useful, is frequently unsatisfactory or valueless. It is a striking fact that some of the best histories of the colonies were written a century or more ago.

Not only is the treatment inadequate, but the general ideas are usually incorrect and the point of view is erroneous. The

history of an individual colony has often been written as if no other colonies existed except its immediate neighbors, and as if there were no British Empire to which it owed allegiance. We have made the mistake of forgetting that the colonies were only colonies, members of a colonial group extending from Canada to the Leeward Islands, which had a very important place in the larger history of the world as representatives of one of the first and greatest experiments in colonial organization that the world has ever seen. The student may stand in need of a more extensive printing of documentary sources, but he also stands in need of larger conceptions of colonial history as a part of the history of English imperialism and of world development. The political ideas of the seventeenth century were not the political ideas of today; the colonial policy of those centuries was not the colonial policy of today; and no one is competent to deal adequately with the colonial history who has not grasped the difference of mental longitude between the seventeenth century and the present time. A mere chronicling of facts is not history, and a series of chapters dealing with a mixed variety of ecclesiastical, medical, legal, fiscal, agricultural, and commercial data cannot satisfy the demands of the intelligent reader. Let me quote a recent criticism of a well known history of one of our colonies that has always been considered a work of merit: "To the colonial period," says our critic, "the author devoted 277 pages. Of this nearly the whole was filled with matter relating to climate, topography, social life and customs, Indian relations, military affairs, and events connected with the settlement of an adjoining colony. Not enough space to make even a respectable sketch was devoted to the system of government, or to the internal political history of the province. No attention was paid to the development of legislation, to the conflicts between the executive and legislature, or between the upper and lower houses, to the issues of paper money, to the land system. Of the place and importance of the royal province in the system of British colonial government, of the special features of the colony as an example of a royal province, of the peculiar relations in which it stood toward the mother country, one will find

only hints in these volumes, and those neither many nor very important." That which is true of the work here described is true of many other publications that pass current as colonial histories.

The first and chief neglect has lain in an almost total disregard of the proper standpoint from which to view the colonies. The fact that the colonists were members of a great colonial empire, and were subject to an elaborate colonial administration, has been to a large extent lost sight of in the greater interest historians have had in the settlement of the English in America and the development of democratic forms of government on American soil. Failure to view the colonies from the standpoint of the mother country has led to many misapprehensions regarding our institutional and constitutional history, to a disregard of such important aspects of our economic development as the commercial, and to the neglect of certain periods, such as the era from 1690 to 1750, when dramatic incidents were wanting, but when the foundations were being laid in government and wealth for the national structure that was to be erected after the Revolution had taken place. The colonies as parts of a great empire offer to the scholar a far wider and more alluring field of investigation than do the colonies as isolated centers of local life. They offer the magnificent problem of a colonial empire created without precedent out of colonies scattered over the world, in India, Africa and America. They offer an opportunity to study processes of experimentations with dependencies in distant lands that had to be organized upon models, either feudal or corporate, that had hitherto been limited in their application to England itself. They offer the relations of a people, legally dependent but practically self-contained, to the higher sovereign power, the British government, to which they owed obedience, but whose injunctions, particularly in matters of defence, they too frequently disobeyed or ignored.

From this point of view the horizon steadily widens and old questions take on a new form. We rise above the limitations of a narrow environment and become more competent to judge reasonably and without prejudice. Constitutionally, the forms

of colonial government undergo an important alteration. Instead of the old division into charter, proprietary, and royal colonies, a twofold division appears: corporate and provincial, the latter divisible into two groups, one containing the royal, the other the proprietary provinces, similar in structure to each other, yet strikingly unlike the corporate colonies. In analyzing the history of these colonial forms of government we note that the proprietary system tends to disappear until only two, Maryland and Pennsylvania, survive, while the royal province gains steadily in numbers until, before the colonial era has ended, Virginia, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, the Carolinas, and Georgia are organized after the model. Even Maryland and Pennsylvania were each, for a time, in the hands of the Crown. When we realize, too, that strenuous efforts were made to overthrow the corporate colonies, and to take from the descendants of Penn and Baltimore their charters after 1700, we begin to understand that a colonial system was more or less unconsciously shaping itself in England, whereby systematic and efficient management of the colonies in the interest of an imperial government might be established. The royal colony becomes therefore a subject of the keenest interest to every student of colonial history, and the record of its management by the home administrators becomes a matter of vital concern to all who view colonial matters from other than the local standpoint. Yet it is a fact that even the material for the external history of the royal colonies, contained in the departmental records of the British government, has never been so much as examined, much less used for historical purposes.

Even the internal constitutional history of the royal colonies has never been adequately and scientifically described. The royal province had a large number of royal officials, governor, council, surveyor-general, attorney-general, receiver-general, secretary, chief-justice, and other officers, who received their authority from the Crown. The general assembly, on the other hand, received its authority from the people of the colony, and steadily, during the eighteenth century, the popular body gained at the expense of the royal executive. No ade-

quate study has yet been made of the origin and transmission of power within each colony, of the organization and authority of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments, or the character of administration and local institutions, during the colonial period. The history of the struggle between the executive and legislature has never been adequately worked out in such form as to show that this struggle represents an integral part of our early constitutional history, and is absolutely necessary to any adequate appreciation of the constitutions drafted in the years from 1776 to 1784. This momentous struggle between legislature and executive, in the royal and proprietary provinces, was in reality a silent struggle, in one sense almost as revolutionary as the later actual warfare, between the king, whose agent the royal governor was, and the colonists, who elected the deputies to their assemblies. In portraying this struggle our interests have been too much in sympathy with the popular tendencies in colonial development, and we have given too little thought to the conservative forces, or to the justness of the British side of the case. British officials have generally been mentioned only to be condemned. Like the later loyalists of the revolutionary era they have been considered on *a priori* grounds enemies of the country, and have been ignored entirely, or mentioned only to be cast out into utter darkness as Tories. The day is not far distant when justice will be done to these victims of racial and national prejudice, for the attitude hitherto assumed toward the representatives of the British government and the upholders of the British cause is not creditable to the American's sense of fair play.

In this connection we come face to face with a series of neglected aspects of colonial history. No adequate study has been made of the instructions sent to the governors, which, beginning with those sent to Virginia when a proprietary province, and extending through the whole length of colonial history, form a mass of material of the highest worth wherein to trace the growth of the home policy. No adequate study has been made of the colonial agents, of whom each colony had one or more whose duty it was to manage the affairs of the colony in England, to present petitions to the Board of Trade or to the

Privy Council, to hold correspondence with the legislative committees appointed in the colonies for that purpose, and to gather documents and statistics in large quantities regarding the affairs of his particular colony. Likewise there are the laws of those colonies which were required to transmit their acts for approval or disapproval to England, an interesting subject, largely unexamined, except by Mr. Goodell for Massachusetts, and Mr. Hildeburn for Pennsylvania.

To these internal and external aspects of colonial history must be added the history of the administrative officials and boards that the British government provided for the supervision and management of the colonies—the Privy Council, Secretaries of State, Lords of the Treasury and the Admiralty, the High Court of Admiralty, the Navy Board, Board of Trade, and other subordinate boards and commissions. As a recent writer has admirably expressed it, “The record of the work of these functionaries in the various lines of governmental activity constitutes the history of imperial control over the colonies, and is, taken in its totality, the history of the British colonial system. When we fully know what the various organs of the British government did in relation to the colonies in the domains of ecclesiastical, commercial, military, and judicial affairs; what control they exercised over colonial legislation, and, to crown the whole, in what ways and how far the sovereign control of Parliament was exercised, we shall understand what the British colonial system was. Nothing short of that will reveal satisfactorily the position held by the colonies under the superintending power of the home government within the growing British Empire. In other words, the student needs, not only to pursue his work to a considerable extent in London, or upon material procured thence, but in imagination frequently to establish himself there, that he may thus view colonial affairs in their proper aspect. To do less than this is to belittle the subject by proclaiming narrow and provincial views concerning it. The central problem of our colonial history grew out of the relations between the imperial power on the one side, and the special jurisdiction on the other. The historian of the present and of the future should

possess breadth of information and catholicity of spirit sufficient to do justice to both parties in that conflict. Whether or not in the end we shall be forced to condemn the British colonial system so emphatically as some have been wont to do in the past, whether we condemn it for the same reasons, or for other reasons, it should at least be done intelligently, after a full and impartial examination of all the evidence."

The discussion thus far has centered chiefly in the political and constitutional aspects of our subject, but no less important are those aspects that touch the history of commerce, and the conditions under which the colonists engaged in trade and navigation. The colonies stood to England as parts of a great system of imperial trade and expansion. They were valued less for the actual territory they contained than for the opportunity that they furnished of increasing the wealth and consequently the strength of the mother country, and they were managed with this idea definitely in view. England had not the slightest intention of managing the colonies so that the colonists might reap the profits. To the mercantilist of that day such a doctrine would have seemed an absurdity. The colonies were to serve the mother country, to increase her profits and to further her welfare. British policy as displayed in the navigation acts and restrictive measures, in the various revenue acts and other statutes for the encouragement of the plantation trade, and in all matters relating to exports and imports, customs, drawbacks, rebates, etc., is one of the most significant aspects of colonial history before 1765. How far these measures drove the colonies into revolution can not be decided until a much more careful investigation has been made of the materials which illustrate the operation of the British colonial system in all its different aspects. One thing we may venture to predict is this, that the mercantile policy represented no idea of tyranny or oppression on the part of the mother country; that it was based on certain recognized commercial principles of the day, which, from the standpoint of England's national consolidation, were and are capable of justification; and that it gave the impetus to England's commercial progress which made her for two centuries the greatest commercial power in the world.

The historian of our colonies has no right to view England's policy in the light of present day ideas, or to deal with dependencies as if he were dealing with independent and sovereign states. No writer can be considered competent to interpret colonial history who is ignorant of the doctrines of mercantilism as worked out in the writings of Mun, Davenant, Child, Gee, Banister, and others, or has no adequate knowledge of the practical attempts to apply these doctrines by the officials who had oversight of colonial affairs. No one is competent to pass judgment upon the relations between England and the colonies who has not viewed the industrial and commercial life of the colonies in the light of the principles according to which the home government acted. The fact should never be forgotten that we were colonies at a time when ideas as to how colonies should be treated were in their infancy, crude and fluid. Principles of colonial management were shaped very slowly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Their development can be followed in the acts of Parliament, and in the writings of the business men of the day; their application can be studied in the actual administration of the colonies themselves. Familiarity with practice and theory can hardly be said to have characterized the writings of those who have hitherto written our colonial histories.

To comprehend the colonial policy of this period we must follow every phase of the old British colonial administration. By this I do not mean merely the organization of that administration at home, but its organization in America as well. The system was not very effective, but it had unity that should be preserved. Four aspects of this subject present themselves to us. First, the organization at home, that is, the committees, commissions, boards, and the like, that existed for the purpose of promoting trade and plantations. Secondly, the organization in the colonies, consisting of officials, other than governors, sent over to carry out the British policy; there were in the colonies not only governors who were under bond to observe the laws of trade and navigation, but also the deputy auditors, collectors, surveyors, naval officers, and certain other officials, such as the surveyors-general of customs and of the woods, the

numbers of which increase and the duties of which become more definite as time goes on. Many of these men led exciting lives. Some of them, like Edmund Randolph, Patrick Mein, Robert Quarry, Jeremiah Basse, played important parts in colonial affairs. Some, like Robert Bridger, lived for years in America. Yet we know very little about them. Their careers ought to be followed and justice done them, even though, as was in some instances the case, they were place hunters rather than loyal British officials. Thirdly, we ought to know more about the machinery of administration, both in England and in America. We ought to be familiar with the routine whereby measures relating to the colonies were put into operation. We know the steps taken before a colonial charter passed the seals, but we do not know accurately the procedure followed before the Board of Trade could act in a single important matter. The board had no final authority of its own. It could consult individuals and other departmental bodies, it could get advice from its own legal advisers and from the Crown lawyers, and it could obtain information from colonial agents and factors; but in the end it could do no more than draft a report recommending to king or parliament the adoption of certain measures. Actual authority was always embodied in a royal letters patent or other royal warrant, an order in council, or an act of parliament, never in a decision of the Board of Trade.

We ought to know more about the methods employed to enforce legislation in America, particularly the legislation known as the navigation acts. There does not exist any account whatsoever of the vice-admiralty system in the colonies. This system is not only important but interesting, as it presents many peculiarities unknown to English practice. Before 1697 admiralty matters in the colonies were generally brought before the common law courts, or before special courts vested with admiralty powers. The attempt which England made to erect her own vice-admiralty system led to a long struggle with the colonies, particularly in New England, where in many instances the settlers deemed the new system an encroachment upon their liberties. Pennsylvania and Maryland, as well as

Massachusetts and Rhode Island, took part in the controversy, one outcome of which was an attempt to define admiralty jurisdiction and to determine the boundary line between the new vice-admiralty courts and the colonial courts. Much bitterness of feeling resulted, which tended to widen the breach between the colonists and the Crown officers. Similar difficulties arose in the case of the collectors and naval officers, and the jurisdiction of each was a constant cause of dispute.

Fourthly, we should know a great deal more thoroughly than is now known the character and significance of the navigation acts themselves, and the other measures which restricted colonial trade and manufactures. Were they harmful, as many writers have deemed them, or were they, on the other hand, rather beneficial than otherwise, as a recent writer would have us believe? There are some twenty-nine acts of various kinds passed between 1650 and 1763. Those properly known as the navigation acts begin with the Cromwellian act of 1650 and close with the great administrative act of William III in 1696. These acts have been discussed by nearly every writer on colonial history; some have discussed them with bitterness and prejudice, others with moderation and respect; but in no case has the ground been thoroughly explored. Neither the origin, extent, nor operation of the acts has been adequately described, nor has their economic importance in the history of the colonies been in any way accurately determined. They cannot be understood without a more careful consideration of the political and parliamentary activities of the period, of the commercial rivalry between London and the great export towns like Bristol, of the staple products of the colonies themselves. We should follow the economic development of the colonies in all its aspects, not only of those that afterwards revolted, but also of those that remained loyal to Great Britain—West Indian and Canadian colonies that were as integral a part of the colonial system as were the original thirteen colonies. We should know the methods of granting and subdividing the land of each colony individually, and of all the colonies comparatively, for the land system of a people is not only the basis of its agricultural life, but is also an expres-

sion of its social, and even ethical, peculiarities. We should know the character of the soil, the nature of the climate, the amount of produce available for export, the extent of native and foreign shipping engaged in the carrying trade, and the manifold intricacies of trade routes and markets. It will be necessary to determine as nearly as may be the amount of illicit trading, to discover, if we can, how far naval officers and colonial governors connived at smuggling and the granting of false clearances and certificates, and to trace the history, from both the English and the colonial points of view, of ports of entry and of exit, which became a burning question in many of the colonies in the early eighteenth century. Some of these questions can never be satisfactorily answered, for the evidence is often meager and one sided, but it is at least worth while to make an attempt to understand the problems that they suggest.

If the navigation acts require further elucidation, no less do those acts that are commonly spoken of as the "restrictive measures." Toward the end of the seventeenth century and in the early part of the eighteenth century England's colonial policy entered upon a new phase. It concerned itself not only with shipping, enumerated commodities, and colonial imports, but also with the agricultural and industrial activities of the colonists themselves. Every effort was made to induce the colonists to engage in the production of such raw materials as pitch, tar, turpentine, and hemp, that they might supply those naval stores which the mother country was compelled to purchase of the northern crowns, not with manufactured goods but with ready money, to the great distress of the mercantilists. Positive efforts were made in almost all the colonies to encourage this form of industrial activity by means of bounties, rebates, drawbacks and the like, by suitable instruction, and by favorable legislation. Equally important were the attempts made to control manufacturing. Much has been written and well written regarding the rise of manufactures in the colonies, but few attempts have been made to bring it into its proper connection with the larger economic history of the time, to trace its relation to agriculture on one side, and exports on the

other, to note the economic contrast which the various colonies offer, and to arrange the colonies in groups based on these economic peculiarities. Furthermore, nothing has been done in the way of showing the efforts of the English merchants and of their factors in America to effect the passage of the Hat Act, the Molasses Act, the Iron Act, three of the best known of the measures designed to limit colonial and industrial and commercial activities. To the Molasses Act, which would have ruined New England had it been enforced, Palfrey devotes less than one page, and Channing so little understands it that he declares it to have been passed at the instance of a Boston merchant who was interested in sugar growing in the West Indies. Yet Palfrey can devote ninety pages to the history of witchcraft, which though an interesting episode in New England history, is but an incident throwing light on the intellectual and religious views of the Puritans.

The failure of many writers in the past to consider questions of the character already noted as well as of others that I have not included here, is due to causes that are not difficult to discover. In the first place, these historical problems, though fundamentally important as concerning some of the most essential features of our national growth and expansion, are difficult to solve, because the material is scattered and not readily accessible, and because a proper treatment of them requires a certain amount of expert knowledge and training. In the second place, they are generally devoid of dramatic interest, because they concern conditions rather than men, institutions rather than personalities. The modern reader demands a story, picturesque and illustrated, a popular narrative, rhetorically adorned, which will swing along more or less of itself, requiring little mental effort, giving the maximum of enjoyment in return for the minimum expenditure of mind. Military campaigns are more exciting than legislative conflicts, and tales of adventure and persecution are more alluring than the intricacies of paper money and land banks. Inasmuch, therefore, as a particular period of our history from 1690 to 1750 has none of the dramatic qualities of the years before 1689 or after 1754, it has been neglected by writers on colonial history

as containing few events worthy of narration. Yet it covered the history of two generations of men, was the training time of those, or of the fathers of those, who sat in the Stamp Act and Continental Congresses, a time of more or less silent conflict, of hard experiences, which taught men lessons and brought men knowledge; a time when the political systems already established were taking on new strength and the economic conditions were undergoing important changes, preparing the way for the circumstances of 1765. Of this period there is literally no history worthy of the name.

I have now said enough to justify my title, and far more than enough to wear out your patience. I might speak of the social features, such as slavery, indentured service, and conditions of labor; of financial features, such as feudal tenures and quit rents, colonial currency, paper money, and mercantile methods; of legal features, such as the common and statute law in the colonies, rights of appeal to England, and the functions and organizations of the colonial courts. But of all these things I will say nothing. In closing, I would add one word in behalf of the needs of historical students. Never has there been a time when a greater zeal was being shown for the gathering of documentary evidence for history. The local historical societies are many of them taking on new life and displaying unusual energy. Documents in increasing numbers are being transcribed in England and being brought to this country. Manuscripts, hitherto scattered, are being gathered into local archives, and in time are finding their place in the volumes which the historical societies or the state governments are issuing. The American Historical Association is organizing valuable machinery for the printing and calendaring of important collections. Its Historical Manuscript Commission has issued already three volumes of documents, its Public Archives Commission has just begun its work of examining the whole field of official records and of publishing lists of such records as are either in manuscript or in print; and the American Historical Review has given up a portion of its space to the printing of new historical material. There is a hope that Congress may do something to aid in these many undertakings, and that in-

dividual states may further the work by the appointment of local commissions with funds wherewith to accomplish something effective, to pay expenses, even if the laborer, as is too often the case, be not deemed worthy of his hire. All these efforts are full of promise, but they will fail without the combined assistance of every one interested in the history of our country. What will be accomplished eventually no one can conjecture. It is something to have awakened a new interest, to have aroused a new willingness on the part of the unprofessional as well as the professional student to work for the common cause. The scholar is dependent on the material aid contributed by those who are making it possible for valuable and greatly needed documents to be put into permanent form. Accessibility of historical material is the greatest need that confronts the historical worker at the present time.

On the side of the historian there rests an equally heavy responsibility. May he who uses the material thus gathered forget the traditional hostility which the Revolution and later events provoked, and go so far in the direction of an Anglo-American *entente* as to become once more a loyal subject of the mother country, and to remember that in an historical sense, at least, it is his duty to view the colonies as England viewed them, and, with justice to all, to study their development in the light of a great colonial experiment, and of the principles that underlay a system of colonial and commercial control, which, though it has passed away forever, had a real and sufficient reason for existing, in the minds of the men who were the leaders in politics, industry and commerce in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

MUSCONETCONG VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—An historical sketch of this church, prepared by the Rev. J. B. Kugler, of Clinton, New Jersey, is published in Snell's History of Hunterdon County, page —. The abstract of a discourse prepared by Mr. Kugler on this church has been deposited by him in the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia.

THE NEWARK ACADEMY.

(Continued from Proceedings, Vol. III., page 159.)

BY THE REV. FRANKLIN B. DWIGHT.

The Academy, which was planted in Newark during the Revolution, stood in the Southern part of the present Washington Park, and, according to Dr. Farrand, about opposite the residence of the late Beach Vanderpoel, Esq. The preliminary vote of the Town Meeting relating to this school was passed March 8th, 1774, and runs thus: "Voted, that a school house may be built on any of the Common Land in Newark,—and the particular place shall be where the major part of the subscribers in value shall appoint."

After the school-house had been built it is evident that the trustees wanted a suitable campus, and then comes the vote spoken of in the last paper. It was passed by the Town Meeting March 14, 1775, and the fact that it was "voted unanimously" shows that the citizens were thoroughly interested in their new enterprise. The act declares "that One Acre and a half of Land in the Town Commons, at the North End of the Town, may be taken up for the use of the new Academy lately erected on s'd Land. Voted that Lewis Ogden, Esqr., William Camp, Isaac Ogden, Esq., Cap't. Anthony Rutgers, Joseph Hedden, Jun'r., Samuel Hayes, Joseph Alling, or any four of them, be a Committee to lay out one acre and a half of land for the use of the Academy in such manner as they shall think proper."

Mr. William Nelson has discovered a claim for damages to this school building by British troops. In this claim it is spoken of as "an elegant building with fences," and its value is given as 1400 pounds, a large sum in those days. In the same "estimate of damages," as it is called, "done by Brit-

ish troops or their adherents," occurs the only list which has so far been found of the trustees of this first Academy. At their head is the name of the Rev'd. Alexander McWhorter, the patriot pastor of the old First Church. Then follow the names of William Burnet, Esq., Caleb Camp, Esq., Jonathan Crane and Alexander Eagles, and they are called "the surviving trustees of the Newark Academy in behalf of the Town of Newark, in the month of January 1780." This shows that there had been one or more other trustees at the beginning, and it is noticeable that not one of the Committee of 1775 appears as a trustee in 1780. But those were troublous times. Changes were constantly taking place, and death or temporary removal might easily account for this. Unfortunately this claim for damages never received any satisfaction. The burning of the old Academy was but one of many instances of wanton destruction of private property inflicted by "British troops and their adherents" during this period of the Revolution. It occurred on January 25th, 1780, at the time when New Jersey was the middle ground over which both armies marched and counter-marched, and where, according to historians of the period, the patriots constantly suffered extreme hardships. Thus it was that a Colony once loyal to the British Crown became a leader in the cause of American liberty. Witherspoon had declared a few years earlier, when asked if we were ripe for independence: "We are not only ripe, but rotting," and the events of these middle years of the Revolution fully confirmed his view.

It is thus greatly to the credit of the people of Newark that, despite their war troubles, they kept up their interest in education. Shaw's History describes this Academy as "a sightly and commodious stone edifice, two stories high, with dwelling rooms for the teacher and his family, besides accommodations for boarding pupils." The rudimentary work of earlier days was supplemented by teaching in languages. Mr. William Haddon was in charge of the classical instruction, and Mr. Robert Allen taught the English branches. As Mr. Haddon was a Tory he became quite unpopular in a State which was growing more and more loyal to the American cause, as it suf-

ferred more hardships from its enemies. He withdrew to New York, like so many royalists, and is said to lie buried in St. Paul's Church yard.

And now on April 11th, 1796, comes another important act of the Town Meeting: "Voted, that the Town give all the liberty they possess to the Proprietors of the School House at the North End of the Town, for them to remove said School House on the Upper Common."

The question has been raised whether this vote refers to the ruins of the building burned by the British in 1780, or whether the School House had been rebuilt. Dr. Farrand is very sure that it refers to the ruins. It certainly is not likely that if a building had been erected after the fire it would be so soon removed, and I think we may conclude that the vote merely gives permission for the removal of the stones. Whether this was fully carried out may perhaps be questioned, as Atkinson's "History of Newark" states that the stones of the old Academy were used for building purposes on Washington Place.

But in any case a new Academy soon rose. Its temporary loss was severely felt, as New Jersey has till quite recently been in great need of good preparatory schools. New England has been much better supplied. The writer can well remember the earnestness with which Dr. McCosh was wont to urge this plea, and the large foundations at Lawrenceville and Blairstown have supplied a long felt want. Our two colleges, Princeton, an outgrowth of a Newark school; and Rutgers, founded in 1770, needed local Academies to foster their growth. And Newark was not long to be without a good classical school. In 1792 an Association was formed for the purpose of reviving the work. A plan was agreed upon and land was purchased on the northwest corner of Broad and Academy Streets. Dr. Macwhorter, the Rev. Uzal Ogden, and Mr. John Burnet were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the work of rebuilding. "An agreement was entered into by citizens," says Atkinson, "in which they considered it to be the duty, interest and honor of the town to promote the education of youth by erecting a large and

convenient Academy for teaching English, the learned languages, and Arts and Sciences!" Measures were soon matured. Isaac Gouverneur was chosen President of the Association, and Rev. Uzal Ogden, Secretary, and with these six others made up the Standing Committee.¹ On April 13th, 1792, Judge Elisha Boudinot and Abraham Ogden were chosen a committee to petition the Legislature for authority to raise funds by holding a lottery in order to finish the building.

In accordance with the views which then prevailed as to the propriety of holding public lotteries, the petition was granted, and some of the lottery tickets are still preserved. They are framed under glass and hang on the wall of the school room in the present Academy. They furnish an interesting suggestion of the change in public sentiment which has come to the entire country in the hundred years since such lotteries, as in the case of Union College, were a common method of aiding educational institutions.

Another suggestive incident is the fact that one citizen offered his negro slave, called "James," whom Dr. Ogden was to sell "for as much money as he will sell for." "James" sold for forty pounds, and between the lottery and the slave trade, with various other contributions, the Academy made a good start.

On April 29th, 1795, the citizens who had been associated for the purpose of erecting the Academy met and organized under an act of the State legislature entitled, "An Act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning." Isaac Gouverneur had died. Again the patriot pastor, Dr. Macwhorter, comes prominently forward and is elected president of the first Board of Trustees. With him are associated the Rev. Uzal Ogden, William Peartree Smith, Elisha Boudinot, Samuel Ogden, Abraham Ogden and Gen. John N. Cumming. The names of this Board are suggestive. Newark is beginning to outgrow its exclusively New England Puritan and Presbyterian origin.

¹ The cornerstone of the new edifice was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies, on June 25, 1792. See *Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society*, Second Series, XII., 74.

The Ogdens are a prominent family in Trinity Episcopal Church, and the honored name of Boudinot reminds us of the French Huguenot blood, which entered with such good effect into the making of our American type. Elisha Boudinot was a brother of the celebrated Elias Boudinot, member of the Continental Congress and first president of the American Bible Society.

Thus the Academy has taken firm root. Its building is now a fine colonial edifice, three stories high, with gambrel roof and spacious attic. Rows of seven broad windows look out from the main building, the central windows over the door being broader than the others. There is a wing two stories high, with a frontage containing three windows. The teaching force is now increased. Greek as well as Latin is taught, and some of the modern languages, and the Newark Academy has fairly entered upon its long and useful career.

In 1855 its building was sold to the United States government for a Custom House and Post Office, and has since been pulled down and its site occupied by the present Federal building. In 1857 the trustees purchased the building and grounds at the corner of High, William and Shipman streets, known as the Wesleyan Institute. And in this building the Academy is now most successfully carried on under the care of its honored principal, Samuel A. Farrand, Ph. D. On the front of the building is the date 1792, which connects it with the work of which Dr. Macwhorter was the head, and with the early history of education in New Jersey.

BETHLEHEM FERRY.—John Reading, Esq., one of the King's Council, was granted a patent for a Ferry to be kept from a Landing in the township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co., N. J., a little above the head of an Island called Ponnakussing, to the opposite shore in Pennsylvania, to carry passengers, Goods or Merchandizes, Horses &c.

Dated May 17, 11th. Geo. II.

The Founder of the Van Buskirk Family in America.

BY WILLIAM NELSON.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. III., p. 171.]

After this date Laurens Andriessen appears no more as a resident of New Amsterdam. It is probable that he removed to the west shore of the Hudson river about this time, and that in 1662 he purchased a tract of 170 acres at Mingackwa. The lands in question were originally patented to Barent Jansen. After his death they were patented, May 25, 1647, to Claas Carstensen, the Norman (sometimes called Van Sant), a soldier in the service of the West India Company. The tract then contained 50 morgens, or 100 acres.¹ He sold it, January 19, 1655, to Jan Vinge, who in turn conveyed it to the "Virtuous Annetje Dircksen," widow of Peter Cock, who owned it in 1662. It was probably from her that Laurens Andriessen bought. He added 18 morgens, or 36 acres.² After the English conquest the inhabitants received from Governor Philip Carteret patents confirming the titles to their lands. That to Lawrence Andriessen was dated March 26, 1667, and described the tract as "a Parcell of Land lying at Mingackqua

Beginning at a Stake on the Northwest side of Hudson's River or York Bay (from which Stake the most Easterly Corner of Jacob Van Wagenen's House bears South Seventy Six Degrees and forty Minutes West Seven Chains and eighty Eight Links) And from the said Stake runs North twenty seven Degrees and thirty Minutes West Eighty two Chains and fifty Links to New Ark Bay. Then up along said New Ark Bay until it comes to the Mouth of a small Creek (that parts this Land from Meadow patented to Barnt Christian which

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 21.

² Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles, 60.

Remark. Bay

[illegible]

New York Bay

is mark'd on the Map No. 122) Then up said Creek North forty Seven Degrees and fifty Minutes East four Chains and fifty four Links, Then South eighty nine Degrees East three Chains & eighty five Links, Then South thirty two Degrees East five chains and thirty six Links Then North eighty three Degrees and thirty Minutes East nine Chains and ninety Seven Links to a stake standing in the said Creek (where it is called a swampy Creek) And from the said Stake South twenty Seven Degrees and thirty Minutes East ninety three Chains and ninety four Links to the Mouth of Straata-makers Creek on said Hudson's River or York Bay; Then Southwesterly along said Bay or River to the Place of Beginning.¹

This tract was on Bergen Neck, between Cavan Point and Constable's Hook, and extended northwest and southeast from Hudson's River to Newark Bay, being a mile in length, on the northwesterly side, and a mile and a half on the southeasterly side, and half a mile in breadth. The locality was called by the Indian name Mingackwe, with an infinite variety of spelling. In 1863 it was incorporated as Greenville township, which in 1873 was annexed to Jersey City. Here Lourens built and for some years occupied a house on the shore of New York Bay, near the present Greenville station on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Lot No. 122, thirty acres, adjoining Lourens to the north, was patented, March 26, 1667, to Barrant Christian, of Minkaque, planter, one of the stepsons of Lourens Andriessen.² It was subsequently acquired by the latter, and from his well known occupation was called "the Draaijer's Point," and on the map made for the commissioners partitioning the Bergen Commons, in 1764, it was designed as "Droyer's Point."³

But the ownership of a patent carried with it an interest in the common lands, and we learn from the report of the commissioners for dividing those lands in 1764 that Laurens Andriessen's share on that account was designated by them as Lot No. 266, on their map, and described as follows:

¹ History of the Land Titles of Hudson County, N. J., 1609-1871, by Charles H. Winfield. New York, 1872, p. 60. See map on next-preceding page.

² Ibid., 72; N. J. Archives, XXI., 16.

³ Winfield's Land Titles, Vol. II (Maps).

Beginning at a Stake, (being the Southerly Corner of a Lot of Common Land allotted to Lubert Gilbertse's Patent) mark'd on the Map No. 267, which Stake stands South thirty nine Degrees West sixty three Chains and ninety seven Links from a Stone mark'd B planted in the Westernmost Court of Common Land (allotted to Barnt Christian's Patent) mark'd on the Map No. 277; And from said Stake (the Place of Beginning) runs North fifty-one Degrees West forty Chains to New Ark Bay, Then returning to the first mentioned Stake; and from thence runs South thirty nine Degrees West seventeen Chains and eighty eight Links to a Stake in the Line of a Tract of Land set apart for sale mark'd on the Map No 172, Thence along the Line thereof North eighty five Degrees West thirteen Chains and thirty seven Links to a Stake (being a Corner of said Land set apart for Sale), Then along the Line thereof North fifty one Degrees West thirty Chains to said New Ark Bay, Then along said Bay Northeasterly as the same runs 'til it meets the first mentioned Line containing about one hundred Acres.¹

This tract seems to have been allotted to Claas Carstensen, the Norman, by Director-General William Kieft, with his patent of March 25, 1647, for the Mingackwa Lot No. 19.

Andriessen appears also to have taken up or acquired a lot in the town of Bergen, as we find by a reference in a patent of May 12, 1668, from Governor Philip Carteret, for Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, Proprietors of New Jersey, in which it is described as

A certaine pcell of Land & Meadow about the town of Bergen formerly belonging to Lawrence Andriessen viz a piece in the olde Mais Land betweene Ian Lubersen & Adrian Post 36 rods in breadth 160 rods in length upon an E S E. Lyne Is 9 Morgen 360 rods duth² measure

Item a piece of meadow over a small Creeke joyning to Gerret Gerretsen stretching from sd Gerretson to the Creke or River contayning 6 morgen dutch measure he to pay on every 5th [? 25th] of March one half penny for every acre. The first payment to be made March 5 1670.³

¹ Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles, 9, 16, 165. See map on next page.

² Dutch.

³ New Jersey Deeds in Secretary of State's office, Liber No. 1, f. 22.

BAY



Part of the City of Bayonne.

No record has been found showing how or when Andriessen parted with this tract. Many of the grantees of lots within the town having neglected to occupy the same, or to keep thereon a man fit to bear arms, the New Netherland government adopted an ordinance November 15, 1663, providing that all lot-owners should within twenty-four hours after service of a copy of such ordinance "furnish and continually maintain for each Lot one man able to bear arms, and to keep watch and ward, on pain of having the Lots with the Lands thereunto appertaining, as surveyed by the Surveyors, immediately given and granted in propriety to others."¹ It is possible that Andriessen forfeited his lot in preference to going to the expense of furnishing and maintaining a man-at-arms to help protect the town. No doubt his heirs regret his economy at this day. The tract in question was described by the Partition Commissioners in 1764 as Lot No. 34:

Beginning at a Stake (standing in the Road that leads from the Town of Bergen to the English Neighbourhood, which Stake is the Easterly Corner of the Lott of Mark Noble and Samuel Moore mark'd on the Map No. 39) And from said Stake runs along said Road North thirty one Degrees East seven Chains to a Stake thence North seventy five Degrees and fifty Minutes West thirty one Chains and eighty four Links to a Stake by the Middle Road, Thence South four Degrees West Six Chains and Seventy nine Links to the Northerly Corner of the said Lott of Noble and Moore, Thence South Seventy five Degrees and fifty Minutes East twenty eight Chains and sixty Six Links (along the Northerly Bounds of the Lott of said Noble and Moore) to the Place of Beginning.²

This Lot No. 34 was on Bergen Heights, on Bergen Wood avenue, near Newark avenue, and directly opposite the Court House square, in one of the most desirable sections of the present Jersey City. Its location is shown on the accompanying map.

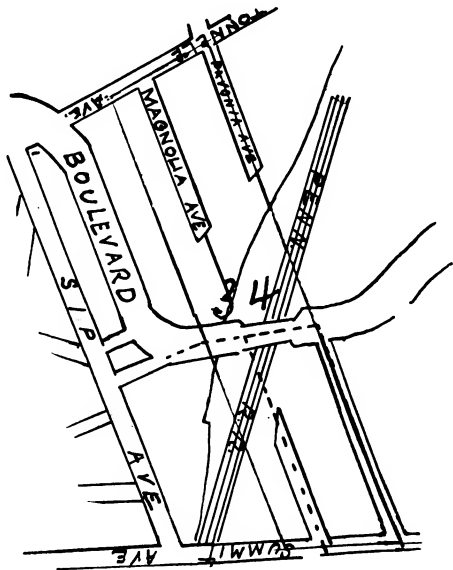
Upon removing to the west side of the Hudson River, about 1660-1662, Lourens speedily took a leading part in the affairs of the region of his new home. The Schepens of Bergen in

¹ Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland, 449.

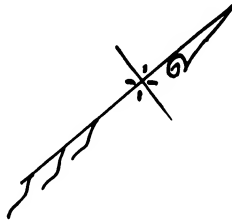
² Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles, 78.

Jersey City

20 Ch.



Court House



1662 petitioned the Director-General and Council of New Netherland to "have a God fearing man and preacher, to be an example to and teach the fear of God in the community of Bergen and its jurisdiction." They submitted a list of the inhabitants who were willing to contribute to this end, with the sum promised by each, and the names of nine others who were agreeable, but preferred to give according to their discretion, among the latter being Lourens Andries.¹

A few weeks later the inhabitants of Bergen and Gemoenepa represented "To the Noble, Very Worshipful their Honor the Director-General and Council of New Netherland," that several of their neighbors were fencing in the common lands at the south end of the village, that the Mincqkaghoe people were fencing in their land, and that another neighbor was said to desire a piece of highland north of the village, and back of Hoboocken, which, if done, "would tend to the ruin and destruction of Bergen, as the inhabitants would be deprived of an outlet for their cattle." Of the twenty-one signers, Laurens Andriessen was fourth; he was one of fourteen who did not make their marks. The petitioners or a committee of them were ordered, December 18, 1662, to appear before the Director-General and Council a week later, with the parties said to be intending to fence in the commons, when measures were taken to have the matter satisfactorily arranged.²

The community of Bergen having unanimously decided to erect a blockhouse at each gate of the village, for its necessary protection, the Court authorized and directed seven of the principal men, among them Lourens Andriesen, "to promote each in his quarter the work as much as possible and to take good care of it." The committee ordered that the men who absented themselves from the work should pay part of the expenses, besides a fine of six guilders for each day they failed to report for duty. This action being submitted to the Director-General and Council of the Colony, received their hearty "approval, praise and consent,"³ February 21, 1664.

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII, 233.

² *Ibid.*, 234, 235.

³ *Ibid.*, 360.

These fortifications were no doubt planned for protection against the Indians.¹ As it turned out, a new and more formidable foe was at this very time threatening the Dutch possessions on the Hudson River. England had concluded a treaty of peace and alliance with Holland September 4, 1662. Nevertheless, Charles II., on March 12, 1663-4, coolly gave to his avaricious brother, James, Duke of York, the territory known as New Netherland, then in the peaceful possession of his ally. The Duke lost no time in sending out an armed expedition to conquer his new domain, and on September 8, 1664, the Dutch garrison at New Amsterdam surrendered, and the English flag was hoisted.² The inhabitants of Bergen were not disturbed in their possessions, and of course submitted to the new government. Before they were fairly accustomed to it, however, they found themselves transferred from the control of the Duke of York to the rule of his two favorites, Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret, to whom he had conveyed New Jersey several months before he had acquired actual possession thereof. On the arrival of Gov. Phillip Carteret, the appointee of the new Lords Proprietors, the people of the several settlements in New Jersey were summoned to swear allegiance to the English King and his successors, and to the government of the Province. Lawrence Andries was one of the freeholders and inhabitants of Bergen who took this oath.³ It will be observed that under the influence of English domination his name had already undergone a change.

The sloop *Indeavor*, of Salsbery, in the county of Norfolk, England, William Hackett, master, unloaded at Woodbridge, early in 1671, the master failing to give an inventory of the goods and loading within the time specified by act of Parliament. Governor Carteret therefore, on May 15, 1671, ordered the vessel to be seized, and a jury to be impaneled to try the issue. The jurors, nearly all from Elizabethtown, and neighbors of the parties, failed to agree, and a new jury was summoned, on which were five men from Bergen, among them Mr

¹ See N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 361-366, 371-384.

² O'Callaghan's Hist. New Netherland, II, 515-536.

³ N. J. Archives, I., 49.

Lawrence Andreas. This second jury found for the plaintiff, and declared the vessel with her furniture forfeit. The Governor, however, generously returned two-thirds of the sloop to the use of the employers and owners, they paying £26.13.4.¹

Andries was again summoned as a juror, Feb. 28, 1671-2, at a special court held at Elizabethtown, by commission from the Governor, to try eight citizens of that town, charged with rioting, on June 20, 1671, in pulling down the fence of Richard Michell. He had received a patent from the Governor for a lot, in the name of the Lords Proprietors, whereas the Elizabethtown people claimed title under a patent granted by Governor Richard Nicolls, of New York, before the coming of Carteret, and at a town meeting held June 19, 1671, "It was agreed by the Major vote that Richard Michell should not injoy his lot given him by the Governor . . . and that there should some go the next morning and pull up [his] fence." The case was tried March 8, and the jury brought in a sealed verdict, of guilty.²

[To be continued.]

PEWTER COMMUNION PLATTER.—In March, 1903, the Corresponding Secretary had considerable correspondence with the Rev. Allen H. Brown, of Atlantic City, and Mr. Alfred Percival Smith, of the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia, in relation to an old pewter platter which had been deposited with that Society by Mr. Brown, the platter being a relic of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, and inscribed with the name of that church. Mr. Brown stated that several pieces of communion furniture were given him by the Rev. Dr. Hornblower, pastor of that church, 1844-1871, of which he gave the smaller vessels to churches on the Jersey shore, and deposited this platter with the Presbyterian Historical Society. A careful search of the records of the Paterson church failed to disclose any information on the subject.

¹ N. J. Archives, I., 66-71.

² N. J. Archives, I., 82-87; Hatfield's Hist. of Elizabeth, 137-139, 142-5, 181, 186.

SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON.

Samuel Hayes Pennington, M. D., LL. D., ninth President of the New Jersey Historical Society, was born in Newark, October 16, 1806, and died at his home in that city, where he had lived all his long life, March 14, 1900, in his ninety-fourth year. He was a descendant of Ephraim Pennington, one of the freemen of New Haven in 1643, whose sons Ephraim and Judah were among the original settlers of Newark, in 1666. One of Judah's descendants, also named Judah, married Mary Sandford, who was a great-granddaughter of Major William Sandford and of John Berry, the former being one of the settlers of New Barbadoes Neck, Bergen County, a member of the Governor's Council, 1683-6, Attorney-General, Judge, etc., and the latter being also of the Governor's Council, and Deputy Governor during Governor Philip Carteret's absence in England. From this marriage there came Samuel, born 1765, died 1835, who was the father of Dr. Pennington; and William Sandford Pennington, a Lieutenant of Artillery in the Revolution, afterwards Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey, and who was the father of William Pennington, Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey, 1838-39, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1859-60. Samuel Pennington was one of the founders of the Centinel of Freedom, Newark's second newspaper, in 1796, in partnership with Daniel Dodge, who died young, after which the paper was carried on for some years by Mr. Pennington alone.

Samuel Hayes Pennington received his baptismal name from his mother's brother, Dr. Samuel Hayes, of Newark. His preparatory education was acquired at the Newark Academy, from which he was graduated in 1823, whereupon he immediately entered the Junior Class of Princeton, and received his degree of A. B. in 1825. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest alumnus of the college. Forthwith after graduating he commenced the study of medicine, and attended

lectures given by the Rutgers Medical Faculty connected with Geneva College, such distinguished men as Dr. David Hosack and Dr. John W. Francis being members of the faculty. In 1828 he received his degree of A. M. from Princeton in course, and in the next year he was graduated in medicine. He began the practice of his profession in Newark, having been taken into partnership with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Hayes, succeeding to the practice in 1839. He was then a man of great activity, extensive erudition, and acknowledged skill, and soon became an authority among his medical brethren. After practicing for fifteen or twenty years, he gradually limited his labors, confining himself largely to office practice, and as a consulting physician, in which his great skill and rare judgment were recognized as of the highest value. Early in his professional career he became prominent in the Essex County Medical Society, and for several years was its secretary and also its President. In 1848 he was elected President of the New Jersey State Medical Society. Fifty years afterwards that Society honored itself and him by making him one of its honorary members. He delivered an address before the Society, May 9, 1849, on "Science, Sound Philosophy and Cultivated Intelligence, the True Basis of Medical Reputation." The State Medical Society of Connecticut many years ago placed his name on its roll of honorary members, and he was also a corresponding member of the Medical Society of Munich, and of the Royal Botanical Society of Ratisbon.

He was destined to make his mark in Newark in a field entirely distinct from his chosen profession. In 1851 he was among the foremost in the establishment of the Newark City Bank, and being recognized in the community as a man of substantial means and of sound business judgment he was elected its first President, an office he continued to hold thereafter until his death. He guided the affairs of the bank with such wisdom that it became one of the foremost financial institutions of the State, its handsome brownstone edifice on the southeast corner of Broad and Clinton streets being the Mecca of business men not only of Newark, but from all parts of New Jersey and New York for half a century. The men who had been asso-

ciated with Dr. Pennington for so many years were reluctant to continue the bank after his death, and soon merged it in the old Newark Banking Company, formerly on the opposite side of Broad street, but which took over and now occupies the building of its younger but extinct competitor.

Dr. Pennington's love of learning was so great that he cordially fostered all efforts for its advancement. In 1833 he was made a trustee of the Newark Academy, becoming President of the Board in 1854, a position he held thereafter until his death.

He took a deep interest also in popular education, being a great believer in the common school system. He was elected a member of the School Committee of Newark, 1845-46, and 1849-50, and of its successor, the Board of Education of that city, on its organization in 1851, and by continuous re-elections until the close of the year 1863. He was President of the Board, 1855-62. He frequently visited the schools, and the writer well recollects the deep impression made by the President of the Board of Education when from time to time he addressed the assembled pupils of the old High School, on Washington and Lawrence streets, his words of counsel and wisdom being enforced by his dignity of demeanor and his grave and forceful manner of utterance. An "Address delivered before the Board of Education, on the Occasion of its Reorganization, January 13, 1860," which was published in pamphlet form, is an admirable paper, and contains many suggestions that would be pertinent even at this day. The value of his services during those formative years of the public school system of Newark, cannot be overestimated. His Presidency of the Board of Education gained for the system the confidence and support of the old conservative element of the community, and the cooperation of the business men of the town, all being gradually converted to see the wisdom of building up a first-class means for the education of the children of the poor as well as those of the rich, so that Newark should become an attractive place of residence for all anxious to secure for their children a good education. Dr. Pennington, moreover, with all his varied interests, was ever on the lookout for opportunities to encourage

cases of individual merit in the pupils of the public schools. To this end he established a scholarship in Princeton College, and more than one successful man in Newark and elsewhere owes to Dr. Pennington this timely help in securing a College education. The writer speaks of this from grateful personal knowledge.

His warm interest in the cause of education, and his deep love for his alma mater, led Princeton College to elect him a member of its board of trustees in 1856. So intense was his interest in the College that until physical disability prevented, five or six years before his death, he never failed to attend the meetings of the governing body. For many years he was the senior trustee. He was enthusiastic over the success of his alma mater not only in letters, but also in its sports. Even after his bodily infirmities confined him to his room, he sought prompt news of contests, and listened eagerly with a glowing fire and a kindling eye to the recital of how the field was won. In 1895 he received from his College the honorary degree of LL. D.

He was a prominent and influential member of the old First Presbyterian Church, and for half a century or more was one of the trustees and elders of the Church. With his marked conservatism it was difficult for him to adapt himself to the efforts made to keep the Church in touch with the changing conditions in the community, and being himself a man of the strongest convictions he preferred to withdraw a few years before his death, rather than to countenance what he regarded as innovations on the ancient usages of the congregation. His interest in religious work was recognized by Princeton Theological Seminary, which elected him a member of its board of trustees in 1856, and for many years he was president of the board.

Identified by birth and ancestry with the history of our State, and of its metropolis, it was but natural that Dr. Pennington should have become a member of the New Jersey Historical Society at its inception in 1845, and that his abilities and influence should have been recognized by his election to serve on the Executive Committee in 1862, whence he was transferred in 1871, to the Vice Presidency, and January 23, 1894, at the

annual meeting of the Society, in Trenton, he was elevated to the Presidency, to succeed the Hon. John Clement, who had declined a re-election. The first President of the Society, Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, was a resident of Newark. He was succeeded in 1865 by the venerable James Parker, of Perth Amboy, after whom came in turn Judge Richard S. Field, of Princeton; John Rutherford, residing near the present Rutherford, Bergen County; the Rev. Dr. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, of Bound Brook; Chancellor Henry W. Green, of Trenton; the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamill, of Lawrenceville, and Judge John Clement, of Haddonfield. Dr. Pennington was the first native of Newark to become President of the Society. He greatly appreciated the honor, and took the greatest interest in the affairs of the Society. He had frequently made impromptu remarks at its meetings, contributing from his extensive store of personal knowledge to the information of the members on themes of local and State interest. He read with great feeling before the Society, May 21, 1891, "A Memoir of Joseph Parrish, M. D., of Burlington, N. J.," which was printed in the Proceedings. He was profoundly interested in the arrangements for the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Society, in May, 1895, and although disabled by a fracture of the hip a short time before, insisted upon presiding on that occasion, occupying a place on the platform of the Essex Lyceum, in Clinton street, where the exercises were held, whither he was moved in a wheel-chair. As the writer remarked in an address on that occasion, referring to Dr. Pennington: "As he sits here to-day, presiding over this great gathering, who would imagine for a moment that almost eighty-nine years have passed over that stalwart, rugged frame, that leonine head, crowned with masses of iron-grey—not white—hair, that keen eye, that nervous manner, betokening a quick perception of everything that is passing, that commanding, majestic mien." His growing infirmities constrained him, in the interests of the Society, as he believed, to decline a re-election to the Presidency, at the annual meeting on January 26, 1897, when he was succeeded by the late General William S. Stryker.

As just intimated, he was a man of eminently distinguished

appearance,¹ of great dignity of carriage and demeanor, but withal of much geniality of manner, a most enjoyable companion. The accident referred to above put an end to his most remarkable activity. Increasing deafness closed to him one of the delights of living, and progressive dimness of sight made the acquirement of information most difficult, but a table close to his chair and filled with books and magazines devoted to all branches of literature, showed with what persistence he endeavored to overcome his infirmities. Says the writer of an excellent memorial sketch published in the Transactions of the New Jersey Medical Society for 1900, which has been already freely drawn upon in the preparation of the present paper: "An incident at the very close of his life reveals several most characteristic traits. A period of more than usual brightness and apparent well-being had been very suddenly interrupted by a slight confusion of the intellect, some thickness of speech and vacancy of expression, with weakness of the left side. The gravity of the seizure had been recognized by the physician in attendance, and vigorous orders had been laid down. At the third visit the physician found the patient sitting in his wheel-chair, under a bright gas light. In the stead of his left arm, now absolutely powerless, an attendant was holding an evening paper, while with the help of a powerful magnifying glass, Dr. Pennington, with painful persistence, was very slowly deciphering an article in a controversy in which he was profoundly interested. The physician waited. Dr. Pennington read on, finally reaching the end. Looking up and seeing the physician, he exclaimed, 'Ah, Doctor, is that you? I am glad to see you. I want you to translate this Latin for me, I can't seem to make it out.' And this was the last of many delightful interviews."

As already remarked, Dr. Pennington was a clear and vigorous writer. During his medical life he made a number of valuable contributions to medical science; he also delivered many addresses on educational and other topics of contemporaneous interest. He was a skilful controversialist of many resources. Those who ever had the opportunity of hearing or

¹ A steel engraved portrait of Dr. Pennington is published in the writer's "Fifty Years of Historical work in New Jersey."

reading his occasional addresses often regretted that he had not made more frequent contributions from his pen, his style being pure, forcible and eloquent, and adorned with classic scholarship.

Dr. Pennington married, February 22, 1836, Anna Jane McLellan, who died December 20, 1877. He married, second, February 2, 1881, Anna Field, who survives him. His children were: 1. Samuel H., who died in early infancy; 2. Sarah C., deceased; 3. Anna, widow of the late Timothy P. Ranney, of Newark; 4. Samuel H., born in Newark March 9, 1842, graduated from Princeton College in 1862, served in the War, as Lieutenant of Co. C, Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, from April 15, 1863, to November 15, 1864, when he was commissioned Captain of Co. B, and was mustered out July 20, 1865, after which he resumed the study of the law, which he had abandoned for his military service, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in November, 1866, and has since practiced his profession in Newark; 5. Joseph P.; 6. John C., deceased.

W. N.

ASH SWAMP.—During the Revolutionary War several engagements occurred at this place. The earliest reference to it is in a will made in 1720, where the testator devised *inter alia*: “a lot in Woodbridge near *Aish* Swamp.” Ash Swamp was near Woodbridge.

NEW JERSEY SAILOR CAPTIVES, 1782.—In the New York Common Council Manual for 1868, pages 907 *et seqq.*, are the names of a party of sailors from New Brunswick captured with the whale-boat General Greene, September 8, 1782, and lodged the next day in the Provost Jail, New-York. The first return, February 1, 1783, is on page 911. By March 1, the names of James Voras and Lekus Voras (Lucas Voorhees) are dropped. As Cunningham, the jail keeper, reports that none had died since May 31, 1782, these men had either escaped, been transferred, or released, unless C.—prevaricated.

LIFE AND TIMES OF REV. JONATHAN ELMER.

BY A. M. CORY, M. D.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. III., p. 179.]

April 19th 1777. Paid for John Winans to Esther Woodruff formerly Esther Crane an old Debt for which I was Surety for said Winans and he promised over & over to discharge it but never did and this day I have discharged it the sum paid is 1-13-2

N. B, Nov. 17th 1778. This Day at Morris Town at the house of Capt. Arnold, Innkeeper, John Winans & myself left to Arbitration a matter in dispute between us. Messrs Carmichael of Morristown & Beach of Hanover were chosen Arbitrators to decide the Dispute. Winans and myself promised to abide their Judgt. Judgment given by the Arbitrators for me to pay said Winans Sixteen Pounds & fifteen Shillings Light money which I did. Said Winans had a Note against mee of twenty three pounds & ten Shillings which was given up to me as my property, and laid among my Papers on the Table at s^d Arnold's but Since I have return'd home the s^d Note is not to be found. I make this Record that the Note in some future time may not be bro't against me or mine for a Second payment. the Note is dated if I mistake not 1772—my son Jonathan's name is to the Note.

Here is a soldier's will in war time :

these may Certify that I the Subscriber being about to decamp, and march with the Jersey Brigad, where Providence may call me, and in case of mortality and my not returning I do order and require that all my Estate real & personal after my debts are paid be given to my sister Sarah Morrel and her kin forever, and do appoint Doctor Philemon Elmer my trusty friend & Brother Trustee to see this my will desire and Pleasure be faithfully and punctually carried into Execution.

Aug^t. 25th 1782

In Presence of
Jonathan Elmer

Margaret ^{her} Sweeten
mark

In witness whereof I the Subscriber

have set my hand & Seal

Moses G. Elmer

Seal

I the Subscriber Promise to pay unto Doctor Moses G Elmer for my Brother Jonathan Elmer for his part of a certain depreciation State Note No. 52 to the amount of One Hundred and Twenty five Pounds proc.[lamation] money for which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself my heirs

Exec^{ts} Administ^{rs} to return upon demand to the s^d Doct^r Moses G Elmer his Heirs Exec^{ts} Administrat^{rs} or Order the amount of s^d Note in Gold or Silver to the amount of what shall suit as sufficient payment to the value of s^d Note for the above specified Note with Interest as Witness my hand and Seal this 28th day of Aug. ADom. 1782.

Attest

(Removed) Philemon Elmer

Jonathan Elmer



Nov^r 27, 1782. Received of the above Eighteen Pounds & five Shillings, received by me Moses G Elmer.

Here are some curious entries concerning an "Indian boy," whose precise relations to Mr. Elmer do not appear :

N. B. I the Subscriber have received of or in behalf of an Indian boy called Tom Luen 55 Dollars which Dollars I am to return to the said Indian boy with Interest at six per cent after one week from the Date hereof till paid as Witness my hand

May 26th 1778

Jon: Elmer

In Presence of

Sam^l PotterGeo^r Everson

N. B. I have received ten Dollars more of the Same date and upon the Same footing as above

Sam^l Potter

Jonathan Elmer

N. B. July 1778 Tom has had eleven Dollars—

Augst 16th Tom received a Dollar—

A new shirt

To a blanket 5 Dollars

20th Sep^t Tom received a Dollar

Oct. item, a Dollar—

Dec^r 7th a Dollar & $\frac{1}{2}$ —

June, 1779 Tom, 20 Dollars

11 Augst 1783, Tom, one hard Dollar—N. B. a Bagonet and 20 rounds of Cartridges to be reckoned agst Tom—N. B. the above account with Tom Leuen Settled and finished Dec^r 1783

Jonathan Elmer

In Presence of

Sam^l Potter

his
Tom X Leuen
mark

Books Sold

Nov. 1767. John Gale Dr to Mr Green's Sermon—ten coppers.

David Powers is charged with one of "the Lives"—0-1-6.

July 15th went to Woodbridge and got 200 more of the Lives at the Printers took 45 at [to] Mr. Roes.

He left some at Westfield, the farm, Mr Parkhursts, Newark and other places.

A memorandum was made of "The good old way," 12 of them, no date.

An account of Mr Green's Small Help¹ which I have sold. Four persons bought it and only two names are marked paid.

The American Preacher 3 vol. 1-4-0

N. B. paid to Hugh Gain printer in New York for News papers at entrance or beginning by the hand of Doct^r Dayton Sen^r York money 0-6-0— in the year 1772 by myself Y. money 2-0-0 in the year 1774 August Y. money 1-12-0.

Of the numerous items of interest we select a few in a miscellaneous group. Henry Rolf Dr April 24, 1784. to his marriage fee 0-16-0. To times and Pains previous to the marriage, previous thereto, because the woman he married was in a disagreeable situation 0-16-0. 1784, in the fall of the year going to Trenton after money bearing his Expenses 1-10-0. June, 1797, To Cash to go to the general training, when he said he had not a penny 0-4-9.

April 4th 1787. The Congregation or Committee Dr To three dinners for the men who patched the Rough 0-2-3—To a Quart of Rum when laying the Steps at the parsonage & meeting house 0-1-0.

Augst 15, 1776, William Maxfell² Dr. To cash for Mr. fowler—the Indian Preacher 0-2-0.

Index p Led A.
An Acct of the Rum taken out of the Cagg in the Cellar To 1 Quart the Day Mrs Edgar Came here—a Quart to Bill Parsons wh is drawn to day, and for Overplus When the Ministers were here—1 Pint—item 3 Pints of Rum Or one flask full—

To 3 Pints of Rum—5 Quarts & one Pint Sum Total 1764. Moses Bedell's marriage 0-8-8.

John Parcels — — 0-8-8.

June 30, 1765 received from the farms³ Contribution money 1-3-10

19th Febr'y, 1774. Received of Elder Wm Caldwell 4 Bushels of Wheat at 8 s— 2- 2

¹ This is probably the same book that was printed at Morristown in 1814, entitled: A Small Help, offered to Heads of Families, for Instructing Children and Servants. By, J. G. [Five lines.] To which is added, Directions for self-examination. Morristown: Published by P. A. Johnson. J. Mann, Printer. 1814. 32 mo. Pp. 36. Type page, 2 9-16 x 4 1/4 inches.

² Probably Gen Maxwell.

³ Probably Connecticut Farms.

19th Aug, 1775. Doctor Philemon Dr. to Jonathan going to Spanktown 0-5-0

1778 To going to Dykinck for Turnkeys Hawk Bills & Medicines—

To going to Doctr Tim Johnes¹ for Calomel—

Dr. Philemon settled in Westfield.

May 23, 1768 [Paid] to Mr Parsons for underpinning ye meeting house 2-10-8.

To force Campbell & Sayre for glazing the meeting house 16 Dollars.

December 25th to 28th 1769 Edward Lewis Sqr [Bask-
ingridge] Dr

To Carting two Ton of Iron to E Town—1-0-0.

Janry 19th 1770. To Carting, rather Sleding, for it was Sleded a Hogshead of Molasses from Eliz-Town to Basking-ridge 0-10-0.

March 11th 1771. Bo't of widow Cory a Gammon weighed 17 pounds 8^d per pound 0-11-4.

Widow Cory Dr by a bushel of Corn 0-4-0.

July by an Apron and sizards 0-5-11.

Janry 5th 1776. Received of Mr Timo Whitehead Sallary 1-0-0.

Aug 12, 1777. received of Mr Timo Whitehead 5 Dollars.

(The change from pounds, shillings and pence to dollars is noticeable).

Received April 1st 1773 for the poor. 1 Ticket for 2 lb a Butter, 1 Ticket for a bushel of corn—Cash 1-4-6.

(He distributed for this small articles of necessity among the poor) :

March 5th 1769, the Widow Ludlam a Bushel of Wheat 0-7-0

Mrs Sealy a Bushel of Wheat 0-7-0

March 17th widow Hannah Bedell a Bushel of wheat 0-7-0

22^d Daniel Bedell's widow Bushel of wheat 0-7-0

May 20 Widow Ludlam flower 0-0-6

¹ The Rev. Timothy Johnes, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Morristown.

May 25th 1769 To pasturing widow Hannah Bedell's Cow
One month—0-2-0

24th June 1769 widow Hannah Bedell To rice by Mr Morrel 0-7-0.

Febry 22^d 1775 To keeping & Teaching James Steadwell
8 or 9 weeks @ 8 s. per week 3-4-0

May 27th 1776 To a Corn Broom 0-1-1

To a Beaver Hat at Halsey's 2-10-0

June 1778 Jonathan Elmer Jr Dr to 40 Dollars for a Substitute.

January 1772. David Cammell (Campbell) Dr To a Silver Watch 8-0-0. Cr by a Clock 16-0-0

March 7th To a paper of Ink powder 0-1-1.

(This clock probably stood in the hall from that time until Mr. Elmer's grandson, Apollos Morrell Elmer, son of Dr. Moses G., disposed of it to Mr. Dayton Badgley, of whom I obtained it July 19th, 1878, one hundred and six years later.)

Decr 1783, Jonathan Elmer Jur Dr To two weeks board and tendance when sick—To three pints of Gin—

Janry 1784, To a piece of Beef 4 lbs 5 Candles and a kettle Coffee to Carry home—

5th Two Quarts of Milk & three Quarts of Wheat flour—

Jonathan Jr, died March 29th 1784, aged 34 years. His wife was Sukey Bedell.

This is the only instance in which coffee is mentioned.

Novbr 28th 1785. Alexander Morton Estate Dr To Settling with Doct Drague 0-1-0—To Cash paid to the said Doctr 1-1-6

He settled up the Estate of Mr Morton, or Martin

Octobr 1759. An Account of Charges expended in carrying on a Law suit commenced by Uriah Carle—Received of Joseph Allen 2-1-0

March 16, 1761. Received of Mr Ward 3-10-0=5-11-0 paid for the Bail Bond 0-5-10 Gave Lawyer Dehart 0-14-0 Paid to Dehart 0-17-4 for expences to Amboy myself & Esqr 0-10-3 for my Horse 0-5-0 Cash to Esqr Broadwell 0-5-0 for his Time & horse 0-14-0=3-6-5.

May 5th 1761, received in behalf of the meeting House from Doctr Ledell 3-10-0 from Mr Abram Price 1-0-0 from Mr Aaron Decamp 0-10-0 from Mr Andrew Pryer 1-10-0 from Saml Johnson 0-10-0

June 30 from Mr Thomas Osborn 0-14-0 from Wm Crawford 0-10-0 Mr. Olden gave at my Request in behalf of the Congregation 5 Dollars 2-3-4 a Bill 35^s — 1-15-0—Nov. 1762 by the hand of Capt Darling 1-15-0. He paid out to a number of persons this money for material and work on the parish property. Among the entries it may be noted that in June 1762, to Dr Ledell's Estate 2-13-11.

Sept 22, 1761. Ensyn Baker Crd for Carting Lime from Pepack 1-5-0 for "ye Personage house :"

October 31st 1776. The Parish Dr To hearth Stone for the Kitchen 1-10-0 To Carting the hearth Stone 0-6-0 To 700 hundred of brick 1-1-0 Paid to the Masons for rectifying Chimneys & laying hearths 0-17-6 To Jones for Tending mason 0-5-0 To my Indian boy tending 0-2-0 To Keeping the workmen victuals & drink 0-5-0 To 2 bushel of Lime —

These instances are cited to show that the minister led in all the repairs and improvements and built up the Society.

Sept. 9th 1780, Mr William Parsons bro't in Acct against the meeting house for providing & laying New Steps at the Door two hundred and ten Dollars—

Jon : Elmer
Wm Parsons

April 4th 1787, The Congregation or Committee Dr

To three Dinners for the men who patched the Rough 0-2-3

7th To a Quart of Rum when laying the Steps at the Personage and meeting house 0-1-0

9th To ten window Lights 0-4-8 To 8 meals by the masons 0-6-0 To a Quart of Rum 0-1-6

19th To 3 lb nails 0-3-0

24th To 2 Dinners for the Carpenter who work'd at the Gang way 0-1-6

1783, By Bear Skin 4 s.—1781, bushel potatoes 7 s. 6 d.—

Ebenezer Cory Dr, June 14th 1774, to $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon Rum 2 s. 2 d.

July 8th, To $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon Rum 2 s. 12th, To $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon Rum 2 s.—16th To a Gallon Rum 4 s.—20th To a Gallon Rum 4 s.—25th To a Gallon Rum 4 s. 6 d.—Augt 1st To a Gallon Rum 4 s. 6 d.—3d, To $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon Rum 2 s. 3 d.

This is an instance among many in which it may be seen that rum was extensively sold by the pastor without class distinction. It may be noted that this was in harvest time.

Jan'y 22d 1790, David Morton Crd by *Donation* 0-12-0
1773, 3 Quarts of peas 10 d.—Spelling book 2 s. 6. d.—9 lbs & 14 oz of Tobacco 0-6-7—

On Novr 30th 1786, Doct. Moses G. Elmer opened an account against his father which was continued up to Novr 18th 1800. At first prices were stated, but later were neglected. No credits are given. The Doctor aided his father very extensively in his declining years. His charges are interesting. For a professional visit 1 s.—an oz flor Sulphur 1 s.—an oz of Paregoric 5 s.—purgative draught of Castor Oil 2 s. 6 d.—bleeding (V. S.) 1 s.—Opium pill 1 s.—Turkey 4 s. 6 d. Potatoes 1 s. 3 pr bushel. Barrell of Cyder 11 s.—100 Oysters 2 s. 5 d.—3 Partridges 3 s. 0 d.—a bear skin 4 s.—fox skin 4 s.

These quotations are made from Dr. Elmer's Ledger, begun in 1783, the closing year of the War of the Revolution.

N. B. Came to Stony hill The first wednesday in July 1803. [This place of residence was owned in 1850 by John Marshall, as shown on Littell's Map of New Providence, published about that time.]

Sept 1803—Dr to Ebenzr Lyon for eleven Quarts of Spts—

March 1st 1804 agreed with Mr George Brown to draw my firewood one half of the whole at least to be oak, one load for me and another for him equally between us—I am to employ no one else—in case of failure Damages to be paid—on both sides—the firewood to be Cut in double lengths

March 26th for Neglects in the above bargain, for deceiving and paying no Regard to his word and promise—going to work for others when he declared he would come & drawing wood for me my Suffering by the means—hiring others—Willson—0-11-0.

Jan'y 18th 1804. I have agreed with Jon: Totten & he with me that he will do what work & Business that myself and mine Cannot do that I will hire no one but him when he works for me I will board him and he is to take his pay in firewood

Test. Jon: Elmer
Jonathan Totten

Led. A. p. 77

Feb^y 27th 1804 for failure and my suffering for his neglect in the above 0-5-0 for my taking care of his hog pens Creatures and Damages 2-0-0 To Apples in the orchard--To rails taken out of the Orchard--2 or 3 hundred rails--To Damages done to the house breaking and destroying--not repairing--

To my suffering in a little Cold Room where I was Confined--while in the Other Room were lying inn, Nursing--Manufacturing Butchering and the merest Bedlam for noise and uproar with the children who were left to their own heads being left by their Parents Day & Night--To the Rent of the place one Year and the abuse of it--planting and not hoeing letting the weeds grow higher than the Corn £20-0-0.

Sheep running over the place cows eating the young apple trees--Milk for tea--how many weeks I know not--firewood--Jon: Totten's Acc^t

27th March 1804 Jonathan Totten went out with his family from my house that was, on Stony hill--

March 27th 1804 William Simpson moved in---Led I, p 110.

This is the latest business entry.

Mr. Elmer was very precise in his business transactions and disposed to record in detail whatever occurred of this nature. He was exacting and at the same time facetious. This is evident from the following:

July 27th 1791. Col: Potter & the New Representatives of the Turkey Congregation Dr to Drawing a Petition to call the Presby^y 0-2-6, to Drawing a Petition for my Dismission 0-2-6. Col. Potter Dr to boarding M^r Foster 0-15-0.

This was a serious occasion. Complaints were uttered in private that he had become incapacitated by his intemperate habits and his neglect of his parishional duties, for the sacred office of the ministry. In his mercantile activity through a long period of time he had been supplying some of his Elders and other members of his parish with rum, as his own books lamentably show, and beginning with "Cyder" he slowly and surely became a victim of the same power of evil. It has been said in the way of palliation that drinking was prevalent at that time, and that men had not learned the consequences of indulgence, but, in the Word it was written thousands of years ago, "*Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging.*" It is the privilege of the ministry to direct in the salvation of the people from the current of vice; therefore the admonition, "Be strong."

The following in the nature of an autobiography excites our deepest sympathies:

A memorandum—Doctor Mos. G. Elmer To bringing up a decrepid ugly negro boy imposed upon me by him 75 Dollars—to Jonathan Totten for his renting and abusing the place and his destroying things on the place for two years 35 Dollars—to a meat Cask 2 Dollars $\frac{1}{4}$ —to my chair Cushion 1 Dollar & $\frac{1}{2}$ —To a note from Henry Rolf 50 Dollars—to Cash to pay for Charles [a Slave] £92-0-0—The Doctor's Accts and mine, unsettled and if he has not one hundred pounds of my property in his hands notwithstanding the great noise and bustle he has made about my living on him—then I am Mistaken. I have offered and wished to Settle but he refused—item Dr to my watch 20 Dollars—Dr to my Staff 2 Dollars—my harness—4 or 5 horsewhips—The American Preacher all the Vol:—To Damadges for my hasty Removals 10 Dollars—many presents I have made him.

N. B. The Errors of a Man's Life both in Principle and Practice are very great and he stands in extreme need of forgiveness.

Such an one am I poor Jⁿ &c.

(Fear God alway watch & pray—
Jonathan Elmer.)

Here end these extracts from the account-books of Mr. Elmer, as to business transactions. It is intended to give hereafter the record of baptisms and marriages entered by him in these same books.

BLOOMFIELD LETTERS.—In March, 1903, J. K. Bloomfield, of Oswego, New York, wrote that he had in his possession a letter of General Zebulon M Pike, written to General Joseph Bloomfield in 1813; Governor Bloomfield's Medal of the Cincinnati, and parchment descriptive of the objects of that Society; also a letter written by Dr. Moses Bloomfield.

DE HART'S "NOTES ON ELIZABETH."—About 1841 Captain William Chetwood De Hart contributed to the Elizabeth Journal a series of interesting articles under the head—"Passages in the History of Elizabethtown." His grandson, Mr. H. V. De Hart, has recently had in contemplation the reprinting of these notes. They would be welcomed by students of local history.

Obituary.

AUGUSTUS SAMPLE BARBER, SR., was of German-English descent, and was born in Mercersburg, Pa., on December 4, 1808, and died in Woodbury, March 25, 1895. At the age of fourteen years he entered the office of the *Franklin Repository and Transcript*, at Chambersburg, Pa., as an apprentice to the trade of a printer, and on reaching his majority entered the employ of L. Johnson & Co., type-founders, Philadelphia, where he worked several years. In 1834 he established *The Constitution, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser*, at Woodbury, N. J., which he successfully published for a period of fifty years, when he transferred the business to his son, Augustus S. Barber, Jr., who continued its publication until his death in 1900. The *Constitution* always exercised a good influence in the County of Gloucester, and ever commanded the confidence and support of the people of the county. Mr. Barber was a very influential member of the Presbyterian Church, being an elder thereof from 1838, and was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met at Madison, Wisconsin, a few years prior to his death. He was a very active member of the Gloucester County Bible Society, and a generous contributor for the spread of the Gospel. He never aspired to political office, but was entirely content to discharge his duties as an editor with true courage and manly fidelity. His personal qualities cannot be better described than in these words from the pen of his son, who succeeded him as the editor of *The Constitution*: "His life was a singularly pure and honorable one. He had exalted ideals, ideas and purposes, yet his life was a most humble one, free from ambition, save that ambition which dignifies and ennobles through a conscientious and consecrated life. The sense of honor was as inbred as his controlling aim to walk honorably. What he recognized as his duty he discharged to its full measure as a debt, due as well to himself as others. In social life he was a delightful companion. In his home life he was a charming ideal. In business life he was the soul of honor. In political life he

was thoroughly conscientious. In his Christian life he walked closely with God, in humblest trust and truest faith. He was a man."

AUGUSTUS SAMPLE BARBER, JR., youngest son of Augustus Sample and Mary Sparks Barber, was born in the house then attached to the old *Constitution* office, in Woodbury, on November 13, 1848, and died in Woodbury, August 15, 1900, and was buried in Salem. He received his education in the private schools of Woodbury, and then entered the printing office of his father, which afforded him a thorough course of training and enabled him to acquire a practical knowledge of the business. He assumed full editorial charge of the *Constitution* newspaper in June, 1891, and continued its publication until the time of his death. In assuming ownership and editorial charge of the paper he outlined his future course in these words:

"We have grown up with *The Constitution*—its later life has been our life. A loving and affectionate father, full of honor as of years, gave it the undivided service of his younger and maturer years, while in his later time we were associated with him in the duties incident to its direction . . . It was his by creation—it becomes ours by adoption. A guiding purpose in its management has always been to make it a clean, unobjectionable newspaper—one that could enter the home with the assurance that its contents could be read by every member of a family without causing a blush or calling for an apology. We shall be as careful that the matter presented shall not offend the proprieties of social life, much less be a menace to good breeding and morality. In politics, what we have been we are, and what we are we shall continue to be. Our views are firm convictions and steadfast. But differences of opinion are honestly entertained, and we shall continue to recognize that fact by an intercourse that shall be marked by courtesy and a fitting regard for the rights of others which are just as honestly held as our own rights."

His editorial labors were performed with decided ability, and he always squared his performances with the promises enunciated in his salutatory, and the paper under his control exercised a wide influence in local matters and in the political field. Mr. Barber was a conscientious Republican editor, and filled several public positions with success and honor. He

served two terms as County Collector of Gloucester County, with unchallenged integrity and exact correctness, and at the time of his death was Secretary of the New Jersey State Senate, and Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee. He was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, in Woodbury, and served as Secretary of the Board of Trustees for fourteen years, and was Superintendent of the Sabbath school at the time of his death, having served fifteen years in that capacity. He was a Mason, being a Past Master of Florence lodge, of Woodbury, and a delegation of his fellow members attended the funeral. Mr. Barber enjoyed a wide acquaintance over the State among public men, and was held in high esteem among his associates, whether in the broad and exciting field of politics, or the more quiet and unobtrusive work of the Church, as well as in the daily routine of business in the community in which he lived. His home life was perfect, and he was a faithful husband and father. Mr. George E. Pierson, of Woodbury, in concluding an obituary sketch of Mr. Barber, in one of the local newspapers of the town, remarked:

“In closing this testimonial no higher tribute can be paid to the memory of A. S. Barber, Jr., than to state the fact that he was the worthy son of a worthy father, Augustus S. Barber, Sr., whose joint lives covering a period of sixty-six years in Woodbury, have been like an open book to the people of the county of Gloucester, in their editorial conduct of the columns of the Woodbury *Constitution*, the leading weekly newspaper of the county, the influence of which was always exerted for the elevation and betterment of the whole county.”

Mr. Barber was twice married, his first wife being Miss H. Maria Chattin, of Salem, by whom he had two sons, the eldest dying in infancy, the youngest now surviving him, John Barber, of Washington, D. C., where he holds a Government clerkship. The second wife, who was Miss Minnie Forbes, of Philadelphia, survives him. There were no children by this marriage.

It may be added in this connection that the publication of the *Constitution* was continued until October, 1900, by Charles C. Jessup, the administrator of Mr. Barber, when it was sold

at public sale, and was purchased by Nelson W. Sparks, a cousin of Mr. Barber, a practical printer long connected with the office, who continued its publication, and kept it up to its high standard and maintained its reputation with the people of the county, for a period of two years. It was then sold at private sale to the *Constitution Company*, who are the present owners and publishers. The editor is Lewis W. Albright, with his son, William H. Albright, as assistant. Under their management, the *Constitution* still prospers and commands the support and confidence of the people of Gloucester County.

SINNICKSON CHEW, born in Mannington township, Salem county, January 27, 1830, died at his home in Camden, June 26, 1901. He was the son of Joseph Richards and Maria Sinnickson Chew. After a common school education in the schools of Salem, he began his business career at the early age of fifteen, first entering the office of the Woodbury "Constitution," at that time conducted by the late Augustus S. Barber, Sr. While serving his term as an apprentice in the printing trade, he was made the post-rider or distributor of the "Constitution" through the counties of Gloucester, Camden, the upper edge of Atlantic and some of the townships of Salem county. There were no railroads in any part of South Jersey in those days, and it required two days of hard driving in the heat of summer and the cold of winter to carry the newspaper to the staid old farmers of that section. As has been well said by another, "The post-boy of fifty odd years ago was an important person, and his weekly visit was awaited with a greater degree of interest than the visit of the postman of to-day." The rugged training Mr. Chew thus received at the outset of his career, developed his character and proved a valuable heritage to him in his later life. Mr. Chew's early connection with newspaper publishing instilled into him a love for journalism that was never diminished. He left the "Constitution" in 1851 and entered the Johnson Type Foundry in Philadelphia to better equip himself for the trade which he proposed to make his life's work. Leaving there after a year of service, he associated himself with William S. Sharp in the purchase of the

"National Standard" of Salem. In the active management of this paper he continued until 1862, when he purchased the "West Jersey Press," of Camden. From that time until his death he remained as editor of the "Press," and built up in Camden a large printing and publishing business. During his long residence in Camden he took at all times a prominent part in the growth of that city, and was always at the front in advancing the interests of southern New Jersey. In politics he was an ardent Republican, but never sought office. The only political position he ever held was that of Clerk of the House of Assembly, 1872 to 1874. For many years he was a member of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Editorial Association, and he and his associates of that Committee made the Association a potent factor in the State. At the time of his death, Mr. Chew was the Dean of the South Jersey editors, and as one of the "Old Guard" was held in universal respect and esteem. Mr. Chew married, in 1860, Sarah Miller, the daughter of Sheriff Samuel W. Miller of Salem County. At his death he was survived by the widow, one daughter, Mrs. Oliver Smith, and two sons, William H. and Edward H. Chew, who are now managing the newspaper properties left by their father in Camden and Salem. Mr. Chew was elected a Life Member of this Society, January 28, 1896.

ALFRED B. COE, born in Newark, August 7, 1842; died in that city March 8, 1900. He was elected a Life Member of this society, January 22, 1895, by donation of Newark Library Association stock, which his father, Judge Moses B. Coe, subscribed for when the Association was organized in 1847 for a Public Library for the city of Newark. His ancestors came from England, in 1634, settling first in Massachusetts, then going to Long Island, and finally his great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Coe, settled in Newark, purchasing property on the corner of High, Court and Washington streets, in 1723, a large portion of which is still owned by the Coe family. Mr. Coe was educated in the Newark Wesleyan Institute, now the Newark Academy, on the corner of High and William streets. He entered the firm of Bliven, Meade & Co., of New York, who

were in the hardware business. Afterwards, for several years, he was with the firm of W. F. Disosway & Co., in the leather business. He then entered the Merchants' National Bank, of New York, and was with that institution for over thirty-five years. After leaving there, for a period of six years, up to the time of his death, he and his son were engaged in the hardware business in Newark. For a number of years he was Treasurer of the West End Building and Loan Association. He became a member of the High Street Presbyterian Church in his youth. He married Anna Florence Horton, and they had a son, Herbert H. and two daughters, Florence, wife of Rush E. Heinsch, and Emily Louise, wife of Frank Bancroft.

Notes, Queries and Replies.

MANNING.—Nathaniel Manning, of Woodbridge or Piscataway, born about 1707, is said to have served as a Captain during the Colonial Wars. No record of him or his services is to be found in the office of the Adjutant-General of New Jersey.

HENDERSON PORTRAITS.—In the latter part of 1903, considerable correspondence was had with a party who claimed to be the owner of silhouette portraits of Dr. Thomas Henderson, of Monmouth county, and his wife. The portraits afterwards became the property of a gentleman in Trenton, who is a descendant of Dr. Henderson. Dr. Henderson will be remembered as the person who furnished the material for Elias Boudinot's "Memoirs of the Rev. William Tennent."

BERGEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, April 3, 1902, it was

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society takes great pleasure in extending its congratulations to the Bergen County Historical Society on the organization in that ancient county of a body devoted to the collecting and preservation of

facts and relics bearing on the history of that section of the State, and that the new Society be invited to affiliate with this Society under the provisions heretofore adopted for that purpose.

QUICK.—The earliest appearance of this name in the records of the Reformed Dutch of New York is in 1641, recording the marriage of Thomas Halen, young man, from Gloucester, to Mary Anna Mitfort van Bristol, widow of Willem Cuyck. The name last mentioned is evidently the Dutch way of spelling the name "Quick." In 1659 Theunis Theuniszzen Quick was a witness at a baptism. Thereafter the name "Quick" appears in 1673, 1682 (twice), and 1683. Notices of the Quick family are found in Plumb's "History of Hanover, Pennsylvania," page 456; and in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume XXXVIII, page 60.

WITHERSPOON ON SLAVERY.—In the New Jersey Assembly, Wednesday, May 26, 1790—

Mr. Witherspoon, from the Committee appointed to take into consideration the petition for the abolition of negro slavery, reported [abstract]:

1. By the law now in force the importation of slaves from any part of the world is prohibited except the actual servants of emigrants from other States or occasional residents.

2. The exportation of slaves from this State is also prohibited.

3. The law as it stands gives great encouragement to the voluntary manumission of slaves.

4. By the law as it stands slaves are protected against violence.—This State might enact that all born after the passage of the law might be free at a certain age, for example 28 years as is the case in Pennsylvania, but that from the state of society among us, the privileges and progress of the principles of universal liberty there is little reason to think there will be any slaves at all among us 28 years hence, and that experience seems to show that precipitation in the matter may do more harm than good, not only to the citizens of the State in general, but to the slaves themselves.

The House agreed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FIRST MEETING IN THE SOCIETY'S NEW HOME.

October 30, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was for the first time held in the Library Building on West Park Street, Newark.

The President, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, called the meeting to order, and Ernest E. Coe was elected Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President read his annual report, as follows :

Meetings of the Board of Trustees have been held regularly each month and have been well attended. Your chairmain has been present at each meeting, and has, with one exception, been present at the rooms one day of each week during the year.

The detailed reports of what has been done during the past year will be given by the several committees and officers. These combined will constitute the report of the Board of Trustees, with the addition of these few words of a more general character.

Very much has been accomplished in the past year in the growth and prosperity of this society. In the possession and occupancy of this building, this society has, for the first time in its history, a suitable and creditable home, and for this great boon the Society is largely indebted to the good friends who have donated their shares of stock in the Newark Library Association, and to each of these public-spirited citizens grateful thanks are due.

And to the generous friends, who by their liberal gifts of money, have thus enabled the Society to obtain so many shares of the Library stock, which could be had *only by purchase*, is due a large debt of gratitude, not only for their liberality but also for the noble example they have set for others to follow. until the Society shall not only be free from debt, but shall have a permanent fund, sufficient to do its work in a way that shall be a credit to *itself* and to the *old State* whose name it bears.

Next to obtaining possession of this building the most important action of the Board of Trustees has been the formation and inauguration of the Woman's Branch of this Society.

The valuable and effective work of Miss Quinby and her associates, is manifest not only in the Library and historical collections, but also in the increase of the membership and in the greatly increased interest in the Society by people in all parts of the state. In fact this branch, of less than one year's growth, is already a large part of this historical tree.

The energetic services of these capable women is a constant reminder of the loss sustained by the Society in its failure to establish, many years earlier, this Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Miss M. A. Quinby, President of the Woman's Branch, read her annual report, as follows :

In April last, the Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society organized a Woman's Branch, appointed six officers for the new Society, with a Board of Managers representing every county in the state, and framed a Constitution and By-Laws. At a meeting held at the residence of the President of the Woman's Branch, this Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. The formal opening of the New Jersey Historical Society's new quarters in the old Library Building in West Part Street, was held on May 29th, 1901, under the auspices of the Woman's Branch, which was inaugurated on that day, with a luncheon to invited guests and members of the whole Society, and formal exercises at 2:30 o'clock.

Appropriate addresses were made by the President of the Historical Society, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Mr. Chandler W. Riker, Prof. Paul Van Dyke and the Rev. James I. Vance.

Through the efforts of Miss Lathrop a fine Loan Exhibition was arranged, and all enjoyed the opportunity of seeing many rare historic relics.

Since our organization we have striven in every way to supplement the work of the parent Society. We have had painted and grained seven bookcases, adding glass doors to two of them. We have bought six glass cases, with their tables, have had framed eighteen deeds and pictures, replaced two awnings, bought six tables for use in the Library, and chairs and tables for the Committee Room of the Woman's Branch.

Our Treasurer, Miss Murray, reports that she has received \$783. Of this \$215 was given by the President and Board of Trustees individually for the expenses of the inauguration on May 29th. The disbursements have been \$693.68, leaving a balance of \$84.32.

We have an Associate Membership of 135. Besides the Associate members we have secured four Life members and seventeen Contributing members for the parent Society.

During the summer the old letters and papers of the Historical Society have been thoroughly looked over, and a large autographic collection has been made and placed on exhibition.

At the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Branch, held on Oct. 9th, 1901, the Officers and Board of Managers appointed by the Trustees in May, were unanimously elected subject to the confirmation of the President and Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society at their monthly meeting in November.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. QUINBY,
President of Woman's Branch.

Mr. Francis M. Tichenor offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society hereby fully approves and endorses the action of its Board of Trustees, in the formation and inauguration of the Woman's Branch of this Society.

Mr. William C. Morton, Treasurer, made the following report, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes :

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT TO OCT. 1ST, 1901.

Capital Account:

Balance to credit of account last annual meeting.....\$ 3,914 98

Donations:

Aaron Carter.....	\$ 1,000
F. P. Olcott.....	1,000
John F. Dryden.....	1,000
Robt. F. Ballantine.....	2,500
Leslie D. Ward, M. D.....	1,000
Edward F. Young.....	1,000

F. Frelinghuysen.....	\$ 500
Eugene Vanderpool.....	172 09
Est. Henry G. Darcy.....	50
William Jackson.....	50
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,272 09

Life Members:

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart.....	\$ 50
Mrs. W. Elwood Speakman	50
Mrs. Amzi Dodd.....	50
Mrs. John H. Ballantine.....	50
Mrs. H. B. Frissell.....	50
Miss M. A. Freeman.....	50
Miss H. K. Freeman.....	50
Miss Louise C. Dodd	50
Miss Cornelia B. Halsey.....	50
Dr. Stephen Pierson.....	50
Mr. Albert H. Vernam.....	50
Mr. James Clark.....	50

	600
Loan—Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.....	18,000
Interest—Savings Bank Interest.....	50 12
	<hr/>
	26,922 21
	<hr/>
	\$30,837 19

Disbursed:

Purchase of Newark Library Association Stock...	\$ 24,395
Paid on account of Mutual Benefit Life Insurance	
Company's Loan.....	6,000
	<hr/>
	30 395 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 442 19

Book Account:

Balance to credit of account last Annual meeting..	\$ 163 91
Books sold during year.....	127
	<hr/>
	\$ 290 91
Less Books purchased during year.....	13
	<hr/>
	\$ 277 91

General Account:

Balance to credit of account last Annual meeting.....	\$ 680 12
Less balance credit of Book account at last Annual meeting, transferred.....	163 91
	<hr/>
	\$ 516 21

Received:

Rent West Park street property.	\$ 1,466 74
Dues from Contributing members.....	1,010
	<hr/>
	2,476 74
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,992 95

Disbursed:

Salary Librarian.....	\$ 900
Janitor, wages.....	375
Petty cash.....	45
Extra help moving.....	117
Commission collecting rent.....	73 30
Rent of rooms, Bank and Broad.....	250
Lighting, gas and electric.....	11 18
Insurance.....	100

Interest on Loan.....	\$	179	11	
Carting, moving.....		73		
Printing, Stationery....		94	70	
Storage on Books.....		24	50	
Furniture		10	25	
Coal		5	50	
Repairs and Cleaning Heater.....		45	15	
Surrogate's fees, Eagles Co.....		6		
	—	\$	2,309	69
			683	26
			\$	1,403
				36

Cash in Bank, \$1,403 36.

AMZI DODD,
CYRUS PECK,
AARON CARTER, } *Finance Committee.*

Mr. Francis M. Tichenor, Chairman of the Library Committee, read the following report, which was ordered to be spread upon the minutes :

The Library Committee beg to report that during April, 1901, all the effects of the Library were moved from the corner of Bank and Broad streets to this building, which now houses all the possessions of the Society. Six van-loads of books were brought from Mulligan's storehouse, and with 250 boxes of books and pamphlets heretofore stored in the cellar of this building were placed on the shelves or carried to the third floor. Some of the books in the cellar had been slightly injured in storage, but the Society had so greatly outgrown its old quarters that it was obliged to store wherever it could be accommodated.

The rearrangement of the books on the shelves, begun by the previous librarian, Miss Palmer, has been continued, and the classification by the decimal system is bringing together the material on each subject. The ample and adjustable shelf-room afforded by the building makes this possible, while we were before obliged to a great extent to arrange by size. The gallery shelves have been filled with publications of the U. S. government. About 5000 volumes have been compared, the duplicates laid aside, and the remainder placed in chronological order on the shelves, giving, with a few gaps between the 15th and 23d Congresses, a complete series of documents from the 1st to the 56th Congress. We have now on our shelves the nucleus of the Newark Library Association Library, consisting mainly of genealogies and books of reference of a nature constantly in demand. Through correspondence with kindred Societies and Institutions with which the Society exchanges, we are completing our files of such publications.

From the sale of the Society's own publications and duplicates the sum of \$127 has been realized, and this amount credited to the Book Account. The bound newspapers have been provided with shelving in the gallery, but many of the volumes sadly need rebinding, and our unbound papers suffer from the necessary handling consequent to the moving, and need protection for the future.

The usefulness of the Society's rich collection is greatly hampered by the lack of an adequate catalogue. The progress of the classification aids in making the material accessible, but does not fill the place of such a catalogue. We have gained greatly in having all the genealogies and New Jersey local histories on our cards. This is, however, but a small part of what is absolutely necessary.

The attendance at the Library, as well as the amount of books, pamphlets and miscellaneous articles received, has fully doubled in the past year, making it more than ever necessary to properly equip the important material in our possession.

Perhaps the greatest gain of the year has been in the assistance given by the organization of the Woman's Branch, and in the efficient and practical manner that they have put their hands to the work. Their attractive arrangement of the Museum has added greatly to the increasing interest of the Society.

F. M. TICHENOR, *Chairman.*

Mr. Ernest E. Coe, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that since the last annual meeting 18 members had died ; 45 Life members and 62 Contributing members had been added to the Society ; that there are now enrolled on the books 12 Patrons, 470 Life, and 277 Contributing members, in all, 759 members. The report was ordered on file.

On motion the Chair appointed Mr. F. H. Beach, Mr. F. M. Tichenor and Dr. Charles Stockton a committee to nominate five persons to be elected Trustees for three years, and two Trustees for two years to fill vacancies.

Mr. Charles Bradley reported the following :

The Building Committee of the New Jersey Historical Society begs to report that since the last meeting of the Society an arrangement has been entered into between the Newark Library Association and the New Jersey Historical Society for the joint occupancy of the building, thereby retaining the early relations which existed between these honored institutions. The details of the interest held by the Society in the Library Association property are fully set forth in the Treasurer's statement. It is a matter of congratulation that this long looked for event has finally been consummated and the Society housed in a proper and creditable home.

The formal opening of the building by the Society was inaugurated last May by dignified and appropriate exercises, and we can only refer to the building itself as being the best evidence of the work we have done.

Very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES BRADLEY, Chairman.

Mr. William Nelson, for the Committee on Publication, made a verbal report, stating that the Proceedings for the years 1897 and 1898 were in the hands of the printer.

Miss M. F. Wait, the Librarian, reported that the books and pamphlets added to the Library during the year number 2408, an increase of 961 over last year. There are at present on the shelves, over 20,000 bound volumes, and between 15,000 and 20,000 pamphlets. Of the additions for the year, 358 volumes were received in exchange, 1170 were government and State publications, and 880 were gifts from friends of the Society.

Mr. William Nelson, Corresponding Secretary, gave a long account of his correspondence with a large number of persons seeking historical information, having received over 300 letters during the year. A vote of thanks was tendered to him for his services.

The Committee on Nominations reported the names of the following gentlemen to be elected Trustees for three years : Jonathan W. Roberts, Aaron Carter, Cyrus Peck, Ernest E. Coe and Charles Bradley, and for the unexpired term of two years, John F. Dryden and Wilberforce Freeman. On motion the Corresponding Secretary cast the ballot for the above named persons and they were declared elected.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch, after which the Society was called to order and the President introduced to the audience Hon. Francis J. Swayze,

who delivered an exceedingly interesting address on "America's greatest contribution to civilization."

A standing vote of thanks was given to Judge Swayze, and a copy was requested for publication.

Mr. William Nelson offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society desires at this time to place on record its high sense of appreciation of the indefatigable zeal and most effective labors of Hon. Jonathan W. Roberts, the President of the Society during the past year, to which we are largely indebted for the success of the movement which culminated this year in the acquiring of the splendid new building in West Park street, in which the Society is now housed, almost free from debt : whereby for the first time since its organization in 1845, the Society has a home of its own for the safe and commodious keeping and exhibition of its incomparable and priceless collections.

This was adopted by a rising vote.

Meeting adjourned.

ERNEST E. COE, *Secretary*.

Members of the New Jersey Historical Society, elected in 1900-01.

PATRONS.

Aaron Carter,	Orange,	May 3, 1901
John F. Dryden,	Newark,	June 7, 1901
Miss Cornelia U. Halsey,	Newark,	July 5, 1901
Frederick P. Olcott,	Bernardsville,	May 3, 1901
Dr. Leslie D. Ward,	Newark,	Aug. 2, 1901
Edward F. C. Young,	Jersey City,	Sept. 6, 1901

LIFE MEMBERS.

William R. Baldwin,	Delavan, Ill.,	Oct. 4, 1901
Joseph Burr Bartram,	Newark,	March 1, 1901
Mrs. Samuel R. Bucknell,	Scotch Plains,	July 5, 1901
James Clark,	Plainfield,	Nov. 21, 1900
William I. Cooper,	Newark,	March 1, 1901
Mrs. Amzi Dodd,	Bloomfield,	May 3, 1901
Miss Louise C. Dodd,	Bloomfield,	May 3, 1901
Rev. John B. Drury, D. D.,	New Brunswick,	Feb. 1, 1901
James P. Dusenberry,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1901
Miss Helen K. Freeman,	Orange,	May 3, 1901
Miss Marion A. Freeman,	Orange,	May 3, 1901
Mrs. H. B. Frissell,	Hampton, Va.,	May 3, 1901
Miss Cornelia B. Halsey,	Newark,	May 3, 1901

Miss Cornelia V. W. Halsey,	Rockaway,	July 5, 1901
Edmund D. Halsey,	Rockaway,	July 5, 1901
Miss Alice W. Hayes,	Newark,	June 7, 1901
Howard W. Hayes,	Newark,	June 7, 1901
Mrs. Garret A. Hobart,	Paterson,	April 5, 1901
Charles Huntington Jackson,	Newark,	Aug. 2, 1901
Rev. Frederick W. Jackson,	Hot Springs, N. C.,	Aug. 2, 1901
John B. Jackson,	Berlin, Germany,	Aug. 2, 1901
Oliver Wolcott Jackson,	Newark,	Aug. 2, 1901
William Fessenden Jackson,	Newark,	Aug. 2, 1901
Dr. Archibald Mercer,	Newark,	March 1, 1901
Charles Wolcott Parker,	Jersey City,	July 5, 1901
Chauncey G. Parker,	Newark,	July 5, 1901
Cortlandt Parker, Jr.,	Newark,	July 5, 1901
Lieut.-Col. James Parker,	Washington, D. C.,	July 5, 1901
Robert Meade Parker,	Newark,	July 5, 1901
Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D.,	Princeton,	Feb. 1, 1901
Joseph J. Pharo,	Tuckerton,	March 1, 1901
Dr. Stephen Pierson,	Morristown,	April 5, 1901
William Rockwell,	Plainfield,	March 1, 1901
James M. Seymour,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1901
William A. Simonson,	Newark,	Sept. 6, 1901
Mrs. W. Ellwood Speakman,	Woodbury,	April 5, 1901
William Stainsby,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1901
Miss Gertrude H. Thomas,	Newark,	Sept. 6, 1901
Rev. Alex. H. Tuttle, D. D.,	East Orange,	Feb. 1, 1901
Harrison Van Duyne,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1901
Albert H. Vernam,	Morristown,	May 3, 1901
Foster M. Voorhees,	Elizabeth,	Feb. 1, 1901
Marcus L. Ward,	Newark,	March 1, 1901
Rev. William Hayes Ward, D.D.,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1901

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

William D. Ackerson,	Newton,	March 1, 1901
William F. Allen,	South Orange,	June 7, 1901
Dr. Milton N. Armstrong,	Newton,	March 1, 1901
Louis Bamberger,	Newark,	Oct. 4, 1901
William S. Bate,	Elizabeth,	Oct. 4, 1901
Alfred D. Beeken,	Fanwood,	Feb. 1, 1901
Thomas W. Bentley,	Newton,	March 1, 1901
Mrs. James J. Bergen,	Somerville,	May 3, 1901
Mrs. Charles Bradley,	Newark,	April 5, 1901
Miss Ella A. Brown,	Newark,	May 3, 1901
Miss Catharine L. Burnet,	Newark,	April 5, 1901
Miss Rachel A. Burnet,	Newark,	April 5, 1901
Samuel Clark,	Newark,	May 3, 1901

Miss Elizabeth C. Cobb,	Parsippany,	Nov. 3, 1900
Lucius A. Cole,	East Orange,	Feb. 1, 1901
V. Lansing Collins,	Princeton,	May 3, 1901
Mrs. Thomas J. Craven,	Salem,	May 3, 1901
David R. Daly,	Jersey City,	April 5, 1901
Henry A. Dawes,	Newark,	March 1, 1901
Stephen S. Day,	Morristown,	Jan. 4, 1901
Felix Field,	Newark,	Oct. 4, 1901
Rev. Joseph F. Folsom,	Kearny,	March 1, 1901
L. M. Frank,	Newark,	Oct. 4, 1901
Miss Altha E. Hatch,	Morris Plains,	March 1, 1901
Thomas T. Hoagland,	Rockaway,	May 3, 1901
Mrs. Edward P. Holden,	Madison,	July 5, 1901
Mrs. Nelson Holmes,	Boonton,	June 7, 1901
David R. Hull,	Newton,	April 5, 1901
Dr. Edward J. Ill,	Newark,	May 3, 1901
Miss Mary Jenkins,	Boonton,	May 3, 1901
Miss Josephine Leaming,	Cape May Court House,	May 3, 1901
Adrian Lyon,	Perth Amboy,	May 3, 1901
Miss Frances Mc Murtry,	Newton,	April 5, 1901
Mrs. Elias J. Marsh,	Paterson,	April 5, 1901
George P. Mellick,	Plainfield,	Feb. 1, 1901
Miss Kate A. Mott,	Bordentown,	May 3, 1901
Miss Rosa Murray,	Paterson,	May 3, 1901
Henry W. Nichols,	Newark,	June 7, 1901
Miss Julia H. Nichols,	Newark,	June 7, 1901
Henry E. Niese,	Jersey City,	Nov. 21, 1900
Mrs. Francis Pell,	Newark,	April 5, 1901
Mrs. J. O. H. Pitney,	Newark,	May 3, 1901
Walter B. Plume,	Orange,	April 5, 1901
John L. Ramage,	Orange,	June 7, 1901
Wilbur F. Rose,	Camden,	June 7, 1901
Dr. William G. Schaffler,	Lakewood,	Nov. 3, 1900
Morford B. Strait,	Rockaway,	June 7, 1901
Mrs. Joseph Thompson,	Atlantic City,	May 3, 1901
Mrs. William E. Tillinghast,	Englewood,	June 7, 1901
Henry H. Truman,	Orange,	June 7, 1901
Mrs. John J. Tucker,	Belleville,	June 7, 1901
Dewitt Van Buskirk,	Bayonne,	Dec. 7, 1900
Charles R. Vincent,	Fanwood,	Feb. 1, 1901
Miss Marie F. Wait,	New York City,	Jan. 4, 1901
Phillip S. Wilson,	Newton,	March 1, 1901
Robert S. Woodruff,	Trenton,	May 3, 1901
William W. Woodward,	Newton,	Feb. 1, 1901
Henry Young, Jr.,	Newark,	May 3, 1901

PROCEEDINGS
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NO. 2.

AN EXAMINATION OF OLD MAPS OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY
with reference to

The Identification of the Nutley Area and Washington's
Route across it, and to the Boundary Dispute between
Newark and Acquackanonk.

BY ELIZABETH STOW BROWN.

Nutley, formerly called Franklin, was the northeastern part¹ of the Newark Tract purchased from the Indians in 1667. The Yantacaw or Third River divides the town of Nutley into two nearly equal parts, and from its mouth was surveyed the old north line of the Newark Tract of the "Indian Bill of Sale." The early settlers and surveyors attached great importance to water supply and water power. This little stream, that rises near First Mountain and empties into the Passaic about ten miles from its mouth, did not escape their notice. Hence an identification of Third River on old maps, identifies the Nutley Area. The old north line of the Newark Tract is now the northern boundary of Essex County (established 1837); and the eastern portion of this line is the northern boundary of Nutley to-day. (See *History of Nutley*, compiled by Elizabeth S. Brown.)

¹ Area about four square miles.

The maps of Northern New Jersey examined have been found in the New Jersey Historical Society, in the New York Historical Society and in the Lenox Library, New York. They are comprised in the Bancroft Collection, the De Witt-Thornton Collection, and the Ford Collection in the Lenox Library; the De Witt Collection of the Erskine manuscript maps at the New York Historical Society; the Atlas to Stedman's History of the American War (British), and the Atlas to Marshall's Life of Washington, in the Lenox Library. The maps have also been examined in the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery (1747), and in other standard works upon the history of New Jersey. The large maps, most of which are included in the great atlases of Jeffreys and Faden, are splendid engravings on copper, many of them colored. Their artistic charm certainly enhances their antiquarian interest; and in some cases, at least, their greater value lies in this direction.

The earliest map of New Jersey known is that of A. Vanderdonck, 1656. It is a curious document, evidently made up from fishermen's tales. Dutch surveyors of the early days perhaps did not care to penetrate the interior of this wild land. We find here the Esopus River connecting the Delaware and the Hudson, and the Passaic pursuing a perfectly straight course from its source to its mouth. This map has been repeatedly copied. Whitehead (*East Jersey under the Proprietors*) says that it was also the foundation of Ogilby's map of 1671, and others later. Our Third River does not appear on this map.

No maps of the Proprietary Period, except that of the Quintipartite Deed, are found in the libraries of this region.

In the De-Witt Thornton Atlas, Lenox Library, there is a "New Map of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania," undated and unsigned, which has some features as grotesque as that of Vanderdonck's. Such is the connection of the Passaic and the Hudson by a large branch. First, Second and Third Rivers are put down, and "Copper Mine" (Schuyler's) opposite Second River. "Copper Mine" appears on many old maps where no other place-name in the

region is noted. As "Copper Mine" was not opened till 1719, this map must be later than that date.

After the English surveyors came, attached to the staff of Royal Governors, or to the British Army, fairly good maps appear. The three small tributaries of the Passaic were duly considered and the detail of the physical outline of the neighborhood, the three ridges, was not overlooked. The River Road was often put in when even the three rivers were omitted. John Hills, Second Lieutenant, 23rd Regiment, made the most important maps of the country hereabout, some of them several years before the Revolution. Major Holland, Surveyor-General of the Northern District in America, drew some of the maps in Jeffreys' great "American Atlas," folio, 1776. The maps of Stedman's "History of the American War" (British) are most of them Hills'. Some of Hills' maps are also found in the "Atlas of Battles of the American Revolution." The "North American Atlas" (Wm. Faden, 1777) is a collection of maps many of which were surveyed by Sauthier and Ratzer. We find here three very interesting maps of this locality. No 16 by Sauthier shows First, Second and Third Rivers, Newark and Acquackanonck, and the hills of Northern New Jersey, even our hills outlined. No. 19, also by Sauthier, shows the "Engagement at White Plains and operations following." The American Army is shown crossing Acquackanonk Bridge and going down the River Road to Newark. The route of Cornwallis from Fort Lee is also given. Map No. 20 shows on a very large scale "Passaick River, Newark and Acquackanonck," River Road, and Second and Third Rivers. This is dated 1776. Map No. 24 is that from the boundary survey made by "Bernard Ratzer, Lieutenant in the 60th Regiment, with Gerard Banker and others," by order of the Commissioners "appointed to settle the partition line between the provinces of New Jersey and New York." First, Second and Third Rivers are down and the hills are outlined. The River Road is given and Copper Mine.

Whitehead in his paper in 1859 on "Circumstances leading to the establishment in 1769 of the Northern Boundary line

between New York and New Jersey," speaks of the following engineers and surveyors by name: Anthony Dennis, T. Milledge, David Rittenhouse, Captain John Montresor, and intimates that there were others not named. Whitehead gives a description of surveys which "were incorporated into one general map." He says also: "It is presumed that this map was constructed, but whether now in existence or not, has not been ascertained. From the details it must have contained it would be a valuable acquisition could it be found." While this Map No. 24 of Faden's North American Atlas seems to answer the description, it cannot be the one referred to, for it would have been accessible to Whitehead when he wrote in 1859. I find also a second edition of this map, detached, at the N. Y. Historical Society. A note says "In this second edition Great Use has been made of several Military Surveys generously communicated by officers of the British Troops and of the Regiments of Hesse and Anspach."

A map of Hills, No. 2 in Stedman's "Atlas of the History of the American War," showing certain "operations of the Royal Army" "in East and West Jersey," shows Newark, "Lit." (Little or First?) River, Second River, Third River, and upon the last, four dots denoting dwellings.

In Washington's Writings, (Vol. IV., p. 266, Jared Sparks Ed., 1834) is an exquisitely engraved map showing Washington's crossing of the Passaic River and the camp at Newark, with the line of march down the River Road in dotted lines.

The "Atlas to Marshall's Life of Washington," published in 1807, has a map showing the positions of the American and British Armies after crossing the North River in 1776, "drawn by S. Lewis from Surveys, by order of General Washington." The River Road from "Aquakununk" to Newark is plain, but the three lower branches of the Passaic are omitted.

In the early part of the Revolution Washington evidently had at his command certain maps of the British surveyors widely published by this time. But they must have been very inadequate, for the best of the British maps are dated during or just after the war. Robert Erskine, F. R. S., was made

Geographer and Surveyor-General to the Continental Army in 1778, dying within two years after. He had made some surveys for Washington before then, since one map is known, dated 1777.

The Erskine maps are of unusual interest, not only because they are in manuscript and but a few of them have been published, but also because they are said, on the best authority, to be perfectly accurate surveys.

Robert Erskine was the son of the Rev. Ralph Erskine of Dunfermline in Scotland, whose tomb may be seen at Dryburgh Abbey. Young Erskine, unsuccessful in mercantile pursuits in London, came to America to become manager of the iron mines of the London Company in 1771 or 1772 (*Annals of Morris County.—Rev. J. F. Tuttle*). The London Company owned extensive tracts of land at Ringwood, Long Pond (Greenwood Lake) and Charlottenberg, at each of which places they had erected furnaces and forges. The iron works known as the "Sterling Iron Works" had existed for many years before this. Charles Clinton's Field Book, 1735 to 1749, which covers his surveys of the region, mentions iron works here as early as 1745. The old Sterling Furnace, where a part, at least, of the West Point Chain was forged, was set up in 1751. (See *Sterling Furnace and the West Point Chain*, by Macgrane Coxe.)

A large number of Robert Erskine's papers are in the New Jersey Historical Society, his diaries, account books and letters. The letters to his family and friends in Scotland tell of the affairs of the London Company, of the growth of the revolt of the colonies, of his disapproval of the policy of Parliament, of the development of his interest in the wrongs of the colonies, and of his final determination to embrace their cause. Erskine applied to the general Congress after the war began to have the men of the London Company exempt from military duty except in special emergencies. He had a company of his own organized, equipped, drilled, and ready on short notice to march. He received a Captain's commission Aug. 17, 1775. Erskine died at Ringwood, Oct. 2, 1780, at the age of 45. His grave is about a quarter of a mile from the

ruins of the old Ringwood Furnace, near the road leading to West Milford. Beside him lie the remains of his faithful clerk, Robert Monteath.

The Erskine Maps, in manuscript, in the N. Y. Historical Society, were dated between 1778 and 1780. Nos. 47, 48, 79, and several others are good maps of this region. It will be remembered that Washington regarded Passaic Bridge as a strategic point of importance, and the region round about was carefully surveyed.

Map No. 79 B is entitled "From Newark thro' Aquack-nonk to Gotham."¹ Third and Second Rivers are shown, and between are a list of homesteads, taverns, and a storehouse. From north to south the names read, "Vandyke, Halfmoon Tavern, Kingsley, Sherman's Tavern," (just at mouth of Second River), and "Storehouse, Stephen Cortlandt," (up Second River from its mouth). The names of Vandyke and Kingsley are unknown by tradition or record, as river front residents of the Revolutionary days, and their resemblance to Van Riper and King who did belong there, suggests that the scout-surveyors might have mistaken names. There is one other Erskine map, of which a photograph in a sale catalogue was shown to me at the N. Y. Historical Society. The map was sold at Libbie's, May 15, 1906.² It is dated 1777 and is inscribed, "delineated for the use of His Excellency General Washington." Second and Third Rivers are plainly given, as well as the River Road, even to its curve at Delawanna.

Three maps showing the region between Passaic and Newark are found in the News' History of Passaic. It is stated that they were copied by special permission from maps in the War Department at Washington. They are Royal Army maps. The third is a map of Hills'. The first and third show First, Second and Third Rivers and the River Road. They are dated 1779, 1776, 1781.

The maps in the Bill in Chancery are three. The third only shows First and Second Rivers, and the mouth of Third River.

¹ Not Manhattan, but a small settlement near the present Clifton.

² Sale price \$500.

Whitehead in "*East Jersey under the Proprietors*" (1846; 2d ed. 1875) has a map marked, "Map of the Settled Portion of East Jersey about the year 1682." It is made up from historical data, and one feature gives it a special interest for us, for Third River is made the boundary line between Newark and Acquackanonk. This is the only acknowledgment of that boundary line that I have found in maps. The inquiry about the boundary dispute started from this map. Then followed a search of older maps and records accessible, and inquiries as to local traditions.

The southern boundary of Acquackanonk is described in the Acquackanonk Patent as "Beginning from the northernmost bound of the town of Newark, from the lowermost part thereof to the uppermost as far as the steep rocks or mountains, and from thence," etc. The north boundary of Newark in the Indian Bill of Sale was "from the mouth of Third River northwest to the mountain." Acquackanonk claimed down to Third River. Newark asserted her rights up to the old north line of the Indian Bill of Sale. This disputed area was about half the present Nutley territory, and as such its history concerns us.

In the Newark Town Records there are several references to the dispute.

P. 78.—Town Meeting, May 3, 1680.—"It is agreed that there shall be a Committee chosen, to petition the Deputy Governor and Council to enlarge and settle our Town Bounds. And by Reason we have been hindered and deprived of the Neck and Hackquekanung also; we desire to have it made up in that Land and Meadow called Poquanuck, and to have a charter for the whole." A committee was appointed for this purpose.

P. 94.—Town Meeting, March 22, 1683-4.—"Azariah Crane, Joseph Riggs, Edward Ball and Samuel Harrison, are chosen to lay out the Bounds between us and Hockquekanung, and to make no other agreement with them of *any other Bounds than what was formerly.*"

P. 128.—Town Meeting, March 11th, 1718-19.—"They have also agreed to renew the Line between Newark and Ackquackanong, the first Monday in April next."

P. 128.—Town Meeting, April 6th, 1719.—“The Line was then Renewed, and there was present from Newark” — — — — (9 names) “from Acquackanong” — — — (3 names).

References to the boundary dispute are also found in the New Jersey Colonial Documents, N. J. Archives, Vol. XIII.

P. 315 —On the “17th of March, 1708. At a Council held at Perth Amboy.” “The Petition of the Inhabitants liveing above the towneship of Newarke Setting forth as p^r the Petition that they have Sufred Severall hardshippes from the said towneship of Newarke from which they desired Releife.” The Council then ordered that the “Inhabitants of the Towneship of Newarke have a Coppy of this Petition and that they Attend this board with their objections against it if they have any on Tuesday Next.”

P. 316.—“22d March 1708. At a Council held at Perth Amboy.” The Acquackanunck and Newark men were present and were heard. The Council ordered that the matter be referred to a later day and that “they be heard by Council on booth sides.”

P. 324.—“30th March 1709. At a Council held at Perth Amboy.” — — — “The Petitioners of Acquiconunck” and the “people of Newarke” appeared by their counsel and were fully heard. Then it was ordered “that the Petitioners doe Cause an exact survey of the boundaries of the land that they desire to have joyned to Acquicanunck and seperated from Newarke.” Surveyors for both sides were appointed to make this survey and to report to the Board.

“The Van Houten Manuscripts” were a barrellful of papers discovered in the garret of an old New Jersey mansion. They were deciphered, copied and published by Mr. William Nelson, who thus speaks of the papers relating to the Boundary Dispute :

“The ‘Dispute as to the Boundary Line between Acquackanonk and Newark, 1792-95 (pp. 62-65)’ had been a standing grievance between the people concerned for fully three-quarters of a century before this time.”

Among the Van Houten manuscripts are records of a number of surveys (1792-1795), two of which are of lands on this part of Third River. Also a receipt which reads :

"Received New Ark Sept. 15th, 1792 of Mr. Paul Powlisson the Sum of Ten Shillings for Going to Elizabeth Town with him and taking a Coppy of a Map for him of the Division Line betwixt New Ark and Acquackanonck by me.

JOSEPH THORNTON."

On P. 64 is another receipt: "Recd of Henry Garritse Jun & Paul Powlison in Behalf of the Patentees of Acquackanonck Township the sum of thirty Shillings as a Retainer in an Action which it is supposed will be brought by them against the Possessors of disputed Lands lying on the north side of the Line between New Ark & Acquackanonck.

New Ark, Jan'y 14th 1792

I, Ludlow Ogden for

David A. Ogden."

Also on P. 64 is a copy of a subpœna that was written on parchment, summoning witnesses in a suit for "Trespass and Ejectment" between Abraham Van Riper and others and Francis Van Winkle and others, before the Supreme Court to be held at "New Ark," Oct. 6, 1795.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Nelson, as State Commissioner of Records, a search was made of the Supreme Court Minutes and papers on file from 1792 to 1797. Copies were furnished of the declarations, certificates and court orders referring to these suits.

In the case of the receipt for a retaining fee, the suit "supposed" was evidently brought. In the records of the New Jersey Supreme Court, April Term, 1792, there is found a "Declaration in Ejectment for Lands in Essex County," by Francis Van Winkle, Jacob Van Wagoner and Rachel his wife, Cornelius Enoch Vreelandt and Margaret his wife, Henry Garrison, Jun., John Garrison and Abigail Garrison against Abraham Van Ryper, or John Abraham Van Ruyper.

The suit to which the subpœna of three years later belongs, seems to be the same suit renewed or reversed. In the Supreme Court Minutes, 1795, is an order for jurors to "view the premises", in dispute between Francis Van Winkle and others and Abraham Van Ryper and others on September

22nd. Then follows the certificate of the sheriff, Benj. Williamson, that he made them "to have view," and the names of the jurors. Another fragment, not dated individually, but in "memoranda 1796-1797," refers to a postponement of the same suit, "In Tresspass and Ejectment for Lands in Essex County," between "John Abram Van Riper and others, and Francis Van Winkle and others."

After this, nothing more can be found. The description of the location of the "premises" is very vague. It would be impossible to identify it, except by the names, and hardly then with any certainty. These suits are believed on good authority, however, to belong to the boundary dispute of this area.

With this glance over old maps and old papers there seems to be no doubt that the Nutley Area was well identified in the minds of the old surveyors. They noted well the rapid mill stream and the wooded slopes and the easy River Road following the bank of the Passaic, then most charming of rivers. Washington's route down the River Road to Newark is shown in a number of maps. It was an accepted fact and an important one as a link in the chain of the Retreat. The boundary dispute for more than a century has been forgotten, its rancors dead, its suits long dropped or settled. It rises to the surface only by chance or diligent search, and then only to add to the antiquarian interest of the Nutley Area.

HORNBLOWER FAMILY.—Miss Ellen M. Burns, of Albany, New York, writes: "William James Hornblower, born in 1796, in London, married April 23, 1818, Anna Edwards, daughter of Edward Edwards, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Pernuny(?). They came to this country in 1831 with their family, first to New York, later to Boston. Issue: 1. Edward Thomas, born at Islington, England, October 13, 1828, married Martha B. Whiting, at Dedham, Massachusetts. 2. Henry." This family do not appear to have been at all closely connected with the New Jersey Hornblowers, who are descended from Josiah Hornblower, who came to America in 1754.

The Founder of the Van Buskirk Family in America.

BY WILLIAM NELSON.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. IV., p. 33.]

A distinguished honor befel the subject of this sketch in the following March, 1671-2, when he was selected by Governor Carteret to serve on his Council, the upper branch of the Provincial Legislature. The record briefly says :

A Comission bearing date the Eighteenth day of March Anno Dom 1671 to Mr. Lawrence Andreson of Bergen Esq^r to be one of the Councill.¹

As we shall see hereafter, he was a member of the Council so late as 1684, and apparently of considerable weight in that body.

He had the distinction, also, of being the first person to act as Coroner, in Bergen County, so far as the records show. His powers and duties were thus set forth :

Lawrence Andressen Commissioned to take with him 12 serious men of ye township & Corporation of Bergen in this province and view the body of a child of Iudith Aphet, which was lately born in Bergen These Iury-men to examine the sd Iudith and the women who were present when the Child was born, and ascertain whether any wrong had been done to the Child, &c.

To M^r. Laurence Andresen
of the town & Corporation of
Bergen in ye Province of New Jersey
Signed & Sealed by ye Governor.²

This document is entered March 21, 1671-2.

That he was a staunch supporter of the Governor and the Proprietary party is evident from his course as a member of

¹ New Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 52.

New Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 52.

the Council, at the session, May-July, 1672, and in June, 1673.

The Dutch having reconquered New Netherland, in August, 1673, the inhabitants of the several villages in New Jersey were ordered to send delegates to meet the Dutch Admirals and Council of War, to treat for the surrender of the several towns, on August 18, at "the City of New Orange," as New York had been re-named. On that day

Captain John Berry, William Sandfort, Samuel Edsall and Lourens Andriessen, appearing before the Council request that they and their plantations may be confirmed in the privileges which they obtained from their previous Patroons, and furthermore possess unobstructed their houses, lands and goods, and to enjoy such further privileges as are granted and accorded to all other the inhabitants of *Achter Coll*, lately called New Jersey.

The Council curtly ordered:

The Petitioners shall enjoy their lawfully acquired houses, lands and goods, together with such privileges as are granted and accorded to their neighboring towns of *Achter Coll*. What regards the privileges obtained from their previous Patroons, the same is denied the Petitioners.²

When the people in the vicinity of Bergen wanted anything from the new Dutch rulers, they selected Andriessen to represent them. Thus, at a Council held in Fort Willem Hendrick (New York), June 15, 1674:

On petition of Lourens Andriese, Samuel Edsal and Dirck Claesen, agents of some hamlets dependent on the town of Bergen, requesting that the Schout and Schepens³ of said towns be ordered to leave the Petitioners undisturbed, respecting a certain fence in dispute between them, or to cause the Petitioners to be summoned, and to institute their action in this case, before the Governor, &c.

Petitioners are again ordered pursuant to the previous instruction, to deliver into Court within 14 days, their objections in writing to the award given by the arbitrators,

¹ N. J. Archives, I., 89, 91, 92, 94, 97, 110.

² N. Y. Col. Docs., II., 576; N. J. Archives, I., 125.

³ The local authorities.

on pain of discontinuance without being heard any more in the premises.

On petition of Lourens Andries and Joost van der Linde, agents for the inhabitants of Mingagque and Pemrepogh, requesting to be excused from contributing to the support of the schoolmaster at Bergen, &c.

Ordered :

Copy hereof to be furnished the Magistrates of the town of Bergen, to answer the same.

On July 7, 1674, the Governor and Council decided and ordered, "that the inhabitants of Pemrepogh and Mingagquy, shall promptly pay their share for the support [of the Schoolmaster] aforesaid, on pain of proceeding against them with immediate execution."¹

After the Dutch had again relinquished New Netherland to the English, Governor Philip Carteret, who had sailed for England in 1672, returned to New Jersey, with a new commission, as Governor of East Jersey (the Western half of the Province having been sold by Lord John Berkeley), arriving here about November 6, 1674, and took prompt measures to set in motion the English rule once more, appointing sessions of the courts, etc.² Among these orders was one, the substance of which is thus recorded, under date of February 24, 1674-5 :

By advice of the Council a special Commission for a Court of Oyer and determiner to be held at Elizabeth towne the 9th day of March next ensuing

John Berry Esq^r President of the Court ;

Cap^t. John Bishop

Mr. Samuel Edsall

Mr. John Bishop

Mr. Laurence Andrissen

or any 3 of them with the President or fouer without the president to be a Court to call before you all such person or persons charged with crime

Given at Elizabeth towne Feb. 24-1674³

A very interesting document is the following, constituting one of the earliest County Courts in New Jersey of which we have any account :

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., II., 720, 730; N. J. Archives, I., 146, 151.

² N. J. Archives, XXI., 36-37.

³ New Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 108.

By the Gov^r.

A Comission for the County Court of Bergen—Captⁿ John Berry President of the said Courts for this p^rsent yeare and Mr. Samuel Edsall Mr. Laurence Andrisson Mr. Elias Michelson and Engelbert Steenhuis to be Assistants or any two of them with the p^rsident to be a Coreham and in case the said Captⁿ Berry be absent then Mr. Samuel Edsall Mr. Laurence Andrisson or Eyther of them to sett as P^rsident and to meet together &c. Vt Supra In fol 123 dated the 13th March 1675¹

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A year later this order was made :

By Philip Carterett Esqr—&c.

Corporation of Bergen and the Plantations adjacent are a County and by Act of Assembly 2 Courts of Session be held Yearely viz on 1st Tuesday In March and last Tuesday in 7tem^r

I constitute and appoint you

Captⁿ John Berry P^rsident of sd^t Court for this p^rsent yeareMr. Sam^l Edsall

Mr. Laurence Andrisson

Mr. Elias Michelson

Mr. Engelbert Steenhuis

} Assistants

three of them without the p^rsident to be a Choram.Signed Feb. 16-1676.²

A similar commission was issued by the Governor, February 18, 1679-80, in which Laurence Andrisson, Justice of the Peace, was named as one of the Assistants.³ He was constituted President of the County Court, August 31, 1681, the abstract of the commission being in this language :

A Commission for the County Court of Bergen and the plantation adjacent to be held the first tuesday in March And the last tuesday in 7tem^r Mr. Laurence Andrisson p^rsident Mr. Samuel Edsall Mr. Enoch Michilson & Mr. Garret Garretson Assistants &c. vt Supra⁴

The "Mr." was only used by the English in those days as a mark of distinction.

¹ New Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 126. The date is 1676, according to the present reckoning.

² New Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 3, fol. 130.

³ Ibid., 165.

⁴ Ibid., 171.

His prominence was recognized by Governor Edmund Andros, of New York, when he was attempting to exercise dominion also over New Jersey, and in pursuance thereof issued a special warrant, April 30, 1680, summoning Capt. John Berry, Deputy Governor of New Jersey, to appear before him in New York. A like summons was sent at the same time to Capt. William Sandford and Laurens Andriesen, doubtless as two of the staunchest supporters of the independence of New Jersey from her sister Province, and of the title derived from the Lords Proprietors.¹

Capt. Christopher Billop, formerly of the British navy, who owned a place on Staten Island, opposite Perth Amboy,² having some controversy apparently with certain inhabitants of the mainland, the Governor issued a commission at his request, Nov. 26, 1681, for a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held at Woodbridge, and Lawrence Andrisen was named as one of the magistrates to compose the same.³

As a member of the Governor's Council he was appointed a Justice of the Peace and one of the quorum of the County Courts of each of the four counties in East Jersey—Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth and Bergen, such appointment being made March 24, 1682-3, and being *durante bene placito*.⁴

A number of French Huguenots in New York and Harlem planned to effect a settlement together in the Hackensack Valley, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in pursuance of the agreement David Desmaret purchased from the Indians, June 8, 1677, a tract of several square miles, extending from the Hackensack river easterly to the Palisades, and from the vicinity of the New Bridge about six miles. This tract is sometimes referred to in the early deeds as "the land of the Company," or "the land of the French Company." Here were settled three generations of Demarests before the year 1700, besides many other French families, forming a distinctive community of their own, with their own church (disbanded

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 544.

² Whitehead's Hist. of Perth Amboy, 94, note.

³ N. J. Archives, XXI., 45.

⁴ N. J. Archives, XIII., 39-41.

two centuries ago), and their own graveyard, still known as "the French Burying Ground," tho long since abandoned.¹ To the south this tract was bounded by lands of Laurens Andriessen, as appears by the Indian deed just cited. He was at this time in possession by virtue of a conveyance from the savages (not on record), but this gave him no valid title, as against the Proprietors, and accordingly he secured a patent, dated April 10, 1682, executed "By the Right Honn^{ble} Phillip Carterett, Esqr Govr of the Province of East N. J. By Lady Elizabeth Carterett," and in favor of "Mr. Laurence Anderson of Bergin Gent," for

A tract of land on a new plantation upon Hackingsack River now called Ould Hackingsack—1076 acres. Begins at a stake planted at a small Brooke that p^{ts} David Demurries land from this—thence running as the Brooke runs 40 Chains to a black oake tree marked on 4 sides standing by a spring—thence E. Northerly 98 chains on the edge of a great swamp to a white oake tree—marked on 4 sides—thence running as Swamp runneth to Wm Douglas Lyne to a red oake marked on 4 sides—thence W. 136 chains to Hackingsack river, thence N. N. E. as the river runs 78 chains to a stake to the beginning. Bounded on the N E part by John Domurry's and part by a small creeke S. E. by s^d greate swampe and the Brooke of the West Branch of Overpecke's Creeke, S. W. by highway and N. W. by Hackingsack river. Allowance for Barron land and highways to remayne for 900 acres.

Hen Greenland

Philip Carterett

Sam. Edsall

Robert Vauquellin

Robert Vicars Secetar

For this splendid domain Laurens was to pay the Proprietors of East Jersey "yearly on every 25th day of March one half peny for every acre."² There must be a pretty penny of arrears of quit-rents due on this estate by this time, for probably none have been paid in more than a century and a half, and reckoning the rental at \$4.50 per acre, at five per cent. compound interest the rental would total up something like \$9,000

¹ Riker's New Harlem. 392, note; "The Huguenots on the Hackensack," by the Rev. David D. Demarest, D. D., New Brunswick, 1886, pp. 6-9; East Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 1, fol. 85; History Bergen and Passaic Counties, 44.

² East Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 4, folio 6.

in one hundred and sixty years.¹ But considering that this tract would extend from Old Bridge to New Bridge, or for half a mile above Hackensack, and easterly to Englewood, taking in sundry entire villages and boroughs, with a population of thousands, and a valuation of millions, the descendants of Laurens Andriesen would gladly pay up the quit-rents in full could they be established at this late day in the ownership of that princely estate. The spring referred to was sufficiently remarkable to be taken as a corner in the boundary. In a patent, January 29, 1695-6, to John Demarie for 296 acres, it is noted that a 216-acre parcel of the whole tract is "bounded North-east by Lawrence Drawer at the Fountain Spring."² It was no doubt a boiling spring, such as were common in a new country, and had for centuries been a favorite resort of the savages and the deer and other wild creatures of wood, and swamp and meadow. A patent issued May 10, 1688, to James Emott, of Amboy Perth, for 300 acres, describes it as bounded on the West by "the West branch of Overpeck's Creek, which is also the bounds of Lawrence the drawer and [the French] Company's land, called New Hackensack, Southeast and East unappropriated land."³ So we learn by these musty old records that notwithstanding all the honors which had to come to Laurens with his growing years, altho he was a Justice of the Peace, a Judge, a member of the Governor's Council, often called "Mr.," and occasionally "Gent.," yet when he pluckily, even in his advanced years, cast in his lot with the settlement at New Hackensack, he apparently followed his old vocation of turner, and was still known as *the* Draaijer, or Lawrence Drawer, or Laurens *the* turner. The "French Company," led by the Demarests, had of course selected the best land; those who followed picked out the best that was left, and still there remained extensive tracts of "unappropriated" land, that is, not taken up, or purchased from the Proprietors of the Province.

Some mention has been made of various offices to which Laurens Andriessen had been appointed from time to time, but the list is by no means exhausted. We have seen that he was

¹ See note on p. 89.

² N. J. Archives, XXI., 241.

³ Ibid., 139.

commissioned a member of Governor Philip Carteret's Council March 18, 1671-2, and indeed is mentioned as such in 1670. When the Governor was about to sail for England, in July, 1672, Laurens was one of the signers (June 15) of an address by the Council, expressing confidence in the Governor, and protesting against the pretensions of Capt. Carteret to the government of the Province. With the other members of the Council he affixed his signature (July 1) to the commission of Samuel Moore to represent the Council in England, whither he was bound to accompany and support the Governor. On the same day he also signed a letter addressed by the Council to the Lords Proprietors in behalf of Governor Carteret and against James Carteret.¹ He appears to have been continued on the Council during the whole of Carteret's administration, as we find him thus referred to in November, 1674, and he was again commissioned July 2, 1681.²

In addition to this honor the records show that he was appointed to the positions following:

- 1670, April 6—Recorder and brander of horses, Bergen.³
- 1674-5, Feb. 15—Justice of the Peace for Bergen.⁴
- 1675, June 4—Judge of a Court of Oyer and Terminer for Elizabeth.⁵
- 1675, June 28—Judge of a Court of Oyer and Terminer for Woodbridge.⁶
- 1675-6, March 13—Assistant Judge, County Court at Bergen.⁷
- 1676, March 31—Assistant Judge, Special Court of Oyer and Terminer at Woodbridge.⁸
- 1676, October 18—Ranger General.⁹
- 1676-7, Feb. 16—Assistant Judge, Court of Bergen County and adjacent plantations.¹⁰
- 1679-80, Feb. 18—Assistant Judge, Bergen County Court.¹¹
- 1681, July 2—Justice of the Peace of the Quorum, Bergen county.¹²

Lord John Berkeley having sold (March 18, 1673-4) his equal undivided one-half of New Jersey to John Fenwick and

¹ N. J. Archives, I., 88, 91, 92, 97, 110.

² East Jersey Deeds, Liber 3, f. 167.

³ Ibid., 34.

⁴ Ibid., 109.

⁵ Ibid., 113.

⁶ Ibid., 114; N. J. Archives, XXI., 37.

⁷ N. J. Archives, XXI., 39.

⁸ Ibid., 39; E. J. Deeds, Liber 3, f. 126.

⁹ E. J. Deeds, Liber 3, f. 128.

¹⁰ Ibid., f. 130; N. J. Archives, XXI., 40.

¹¹ N. J. Archives, XXI., 44.

¹² E. J. Deeds, Liber 3, f. 167.

others, after the recession of New Netherland the Duke of York gave a new grant (July 28–29, 1674) to Sir George Carteret for East Jersey alone, Fenwick and associates retaining West Jersey. The division line between the two tracts or Provinces was agreed upon by the several grantees by a quinti-partite deed, July 1, 1676. Upon the death of Carteret his interest in East Jersey was put up at auction by his executors and trustees, and sold to a company of speculators,¹ mostly Londoners, who became known as the East Jersey Proprietors, whose successors and assigns are to this day the owners in fee simple of so much of the soil of East Jersey (except lands under tide-water) as is still undisposed of.

The administration of Governor Philip Carteret terminated upon the arrival at Elizabeth Town, November 13, 1682, of Thomas Rudyard, the new Deputy Governor appointed by the East Jersey Proprietors. One of his first acts was to name a new Council, on December 10, 1682, Lawrence Anderson being one of the two from Bergen county.² It was not until the twelfth of February following that the Councillors met and took the oaths of allegiance to the King and “to bee true and faithfull to the Interest of the Lords Proprietors of the said Province.”³ The minutes of the Council show that Laurens was regular in his attendance and faithful in his devotion to the public business. His importance in that body appears from the fact that he was frequently named on committees to confer with the lower house of the Legislature.⁴ The Council also constituted the Court of Common Right of the Province (a trace whereof remains in the “six judges specially appointed” of the Court of Errors and Appeals of our State), and Laurens sat therein as a Judge, when occasion demanded. According to custom, also, he and the other Councillors were appointed, March 24, 1682–3, Justices of the Peace of the Quorum, for each of the four counties—Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth—of the Province, and he was commis-

¹ East Jersey Deeds, Liber A, f. 4.

² Ibid, Liber C, f. 5.

³ N. J. Archives, XIII., 3, 43; East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments, by William A. Whitehead, 2d ed., 1875, p. 126.

⁴ N. J. Archives. XIII., passim.

sioned a Judge of the Court of Common Right.¹ He was also named as Justice of the Peace for the town of Bergen, February 4, 1682-3,² and was designated by act of the Legislature passed the same year to serve as Highway Commissioner of the county of Bergen.³

Notwithstanding these indications of the zealous service of Laurens as a member of the Council, and of his apparent good standing with the appointing power, it may be easily conjectured that a man who had been acceptable to the easy-going young Governor, Philip Carteret, would be apt to find less favor in the eyes of the thrifty, profit-seeking Thomas Rudyard, the Deputy Governor of the company of absentee Proprietors, who were mainly concerned in exploiting East Jersey for their own gain. Nevertheless, Andries sided with the Proprietors on at least two important occasions. Captain James Bollen, of Elizabethtown, former Secretary of the Province, and a man of many and varied functions, having died, Andries was mentioned as administrator, but at a meeting of the Council, sitting as the Court of Common Right, on May 9, 1683, at Elizabeth Town, Samuel Moore and Nathaniel Fitzrandolph applied for administration on Bollen's estate as guardians of his children. "And Lawrence Andresse the late p'tended Administrator to the said Estate Declaring that he dus absolutely renounce all p'tence and Claime to the Administracon thereof," the application was granted.⁴ Again, on August 15, 1683, he gave important evidence in behalf of the Proprietors, as to the tenancy of the Government House (for a century or more thereafter known as "the White House"), at Elizabethtown, which had been erected for the use of the Governors, and which was then in the occupancy of Governor Rudyard.⁵

After August 16, 1683, Andries failed to attend the meetings of the Council. When Gawen Lawrie superseded Rudyard as Governor, he selected his own Council, and on the plea that Lawrence Address was "mostly absent," omitted his name

¹ *Ibid.*, 40, 49; E. J. Deeds, *Liber C*, ff. 19, 20, 21.

² E. J. Deeds, *Liber C*, f. 9.

³ Leaming and Spicer, 257.

⁴ N. J. Archives, XIII., 50; XXI., 54; XXIII., 44.

⁵ N. J. Archives, XIII., 99. And see p. 100 also.

from the new commission, dated February 28, 1683-4. He sat for the last time as a member of the Council at Elizabeth Town, February 29, 1683-4.¹ The increasing influence of the Scottish and New England settlers in Middlesex and Monmouth counties doubtless had weight in thus depriving Bergen county of one of its representatives, and giving Elizabethtown two. Nevertheless, he still had sufficient influence with the administration to secure his reappointment nine months later (November 28, 1684), as Justice of the Peace for Bergen county²—his final commission to any public office that is entered on the records. When Lord Neill Campbell assumed the office of Governor, October 5, 1686, he gave still further concessions to the central and southern parts of the Province of East Jersey in the constitution of his Council, Andries being again omitted from that body. With the increase in population of East Jersey, and the change of the government, there was more and more friction between the Proprietors and the people. This led to a positive riot in Bergen county, as a result of which the Sheriff of that county haled eight of his constituents before the Governor and Council at Perth Amboy, on October 23, 1686. Among the prisoners were two sons and two stepsons of Andries. Moreover, on the same day, the Governor and Council

Agreed and ordered that Major John Berry issue out his warr^t to the sheriffe of the County of Bergen to take into his Custody the boddy of Lawrence Andress of Bergen and him safely keepe soe that hee may have his boddy at the next Court of Common Right to bee held att Amboy the second Tuesday in the Month of April next to Answer to such Articles and things as shall bee objected ag^t him vpon the p^rt and behalfe of our Lord the King &c.³

The Journal of the Governor and Council contains no further reference to this occurrence, neither in their legislative capacity, nor when sitting as the Court of Common Right. Probably upon further examination the honest settlers in the Hackensack valley were found to have substantial equity on

¹ Ibid., 120, 121, 123.

² E. J. Deeds, Liber C, f. 90.

³ N. J. Archives, XIII., 166.

their side, or perhaps whatever differences may have existed were satisfactorily adjusted. The indications are that the controversy arose from some question as to the validity of the title of Andriessens and his neighbors.

Thus have we traced the history of this sturdy pioneer settler in New Amsterdam, in Bergen, in Mingachque, and finally in the fertile valley of New Hackensack, so far as the accessible records enable us to chronicle his career. Considering all the vicissitudes to which books and papers are liable, it is remarkable how much information there was to be gleaned concerning one not specially prominent in the affairs of his country at large. We have seen that he was industrious and successful in his pursuit as a "drawer" or wood-turner, and we can readily imagine that his wooden dishes and bowls were turned with a precision, smoothness and grace that commended them to the critical Dutch housewives of his time, whether in New Amsterdam or on the west side of the Hudson. The public records show beyond question that he enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, who so often selected him to represent them in matters requiring a clear head, a sound judgment, and the ability and tact to present their cause; and that he likewise possessed the respect of the appointing power, whether Dutch or English, and that in all positions in which he was called to act he acquitted himself with credit. The lack of family records, after a lapse of more than two hundred years, leaves much to be conjectured regarding the private life of Lawrence Andriessen. There is cause for surprise, also, and varied conjecture, in the fact that he seems to have held no office in the church, either in New York or in New Jersey. But that may be accounted for by the fact that though he attended the Dutch church he was in reality a Lutheran, and the records of the latter church are quite imperfect. That he was in good religious standing is evidenced by the fact that all his children were promptly baptized in church, and that he was frequently called upon by his neighbors to act as sponsor at the baptism of their offspring. If the will executed by him and his wife jointly be any criterion, they must be viewed as an extremely pious couple, for although pious expressions were a regular formula

in wills of those days, in this instrument there are special indications of sincerity and originality such as a mere scrivener would hardly write into it without the instructions of the testators. This will was executed at the house of the testators, at Minchachquee, on August 29, 1679, and evidently when both were very ill and probably in expectation that one or both was likely to die. The scrivener, William Douglas, "Clark," was a man of some prominence in Bergen county, and is particularly noted as the first and only person to be expelled from the New Jersey Assembly on the ground of his alleged "papacy," a term often applied in the seventeenth century to persons who were suspected of having a preference for the House of Stuart to the House of Nassau, regardless of actual religious allegiance. The testators firstly set forth that the said "Clerk & after mentioned witnesses being very well satisfied of our sickly bodies being in perfect understanding & memory according to outward appearance & intend no other wayes but to declare their reall intent & knowing that there is nothing more sure than death & nothing more uncertain than the hour when therefore we take our leave of this temporall world, wee doe dispose ffirst they recommend their immortall soules whenever it goes out of our mortall bodies to the infinite mercy of God & our mortall bodies to the earth in a christian buriall." The will then goes on to provide that the whole estate shall go to the "longest liver" of the two, "without giving any reckoning or any account to any of the heires saving what he or she the longest liver" shall think fit; but in case the survivor should marry again, the estate was to be inventoried, and should be enjoyed by the survivor for life, without diminution or waste, and with no power to alienate the same. Each of the children, both those of Janetje by her former husband, Christian Barents, and those by Laurens Andries, were to have a marriage portion of "four hundred gulden wampum value so soon as any of them come to full age," the "longest liver" to have power to disinherit any disobedient child. Peter and Thomas Lawrence, the two youngest sons, were given the farm upon Minchackquee, they to make good any excess of its value above their proper share of the estate, and to receive from the estate any surplus over the

value of the farm. Each child was to have a lot of land upon Hackensack seventy rods broad, to be valued by the neighbors. One half of the whole estate of the joint testators was devised to their seven children—Barent, Cornelius and Johannes Christiance, sons of Christian Barents, and Andries, Lawrence, Peter and Thomas Lawrence, sons of Lawrence Andries. The will was written in Dutch and then translated by William Lawrence and Thomas Pauson, which accounts for its involved language. Its execution was witnessed by Enoch Michielsen and Claes Arentse Toers, of Bergen. The very kindly relations existing then and always between the half-brothers is evidenced by the fact that this will, made in 1679, apparently under the impression of serious illness and perhaps expected death of one or both of the testators, was allowed to remain unchanged during the rest of their lives, or for nearly fourteen years. The will was proved, March 19, 1692-3, by the two witnesses before Hans Didericks, Justice of the Peace at Bergen.¹ The occasion of this action was probably the death of Jannetje Jans, leaving Lawrence the "longest liver," for on July 13, 1694, letters of administration were granted to Andries Lawrence.² He was the eldest son of Lawrence, and as such was entitled to take out letters on his estate. Had Jannetje Jans been the "longest liver" her eldest son, Barent Christiance, would have been entitled to the administration.

For nearly forty years the ambitious and enterprising young immigrant from Holstein had pursued the even tenor of his way in the new country, first under the vigorous and somewhat arbitrary rule of the Dutch in New Amsterdam; for seven years under the feeble government of Philip Carteret; again for a year or so with the flag of the United Netherlands flying aloft above his broad acres, and finally, for twenty years, under England's ensign. Under whatever flag, he was a good citizen, submitting with what grace he might to the powers that were, and in all things doing his duty to his adopted country, to his neighbors, and to his God. Surely a record of

¹ E. J. Deeds and Patents, Liber D, f. 366. The original will is in Unrecorded Wills, Vol. I., ff. 137, 133, the last sheet having been misplaced.

² E. J. Deeds, Liber E, f. 41.

which his descendants have every reason to be proud, and one they may proudly seek to emulate.

ADDENDA.

The estimate of the amount of quitrents in arrears on the Van Buskirk tract at "New Hackensack," at the foot of page 80, hardly comes up to the mark. At \$9 per acre, for one hundred and sixty years, it would come to something like half a million dollars. Of course, it would be impracticable for the East Jersey Proprietors to collect this arrearage at this late day, the statute of limitations being an insuperable barrier. Yet they induced the municipal authorities of Jersey City to pay \$5,000, twenty or thirty years ago, to settle all claims for quitrents on the Bergen and Secaucus common lands, although no rents had been paid for a century or more.

The cause of the controversy mentioned on page 85 has been suggested on page 86. Andriessen's patent for his New Hackensack purchase bears date April 10, 1682, and was issued in the name of the Lady Elizabeth Carteret, Lady Proprietrix of East Jersey. But that good lady, as widow of Sir George Carteret, and his trustees had sold all of Sir George's interest in the Province, on the first day of the preceding February, or more than two months before the date of the patent issued by Governor Philip Carteret in the name of his Lady Proprietrix. The purchasers of the Province at public vendue obviously had good ground to quarrel with Andriessen over his title, and he had every reason to object to being ousted from his lands on the Hackensack, which he held for several years before the East Jersey Proprietors became known in the Province. He probably set up the fact that the East Jersey Proprietors did not take possession of their new purchase until the November following the date of his patent, and that the conveyance to him had been made in good faith by Governor Carteret, as the authorized agent of the Lady Proprietrix, and without knowledge of the previous sale of the Province by her. It was no wonder that the attempt of the East Jersey Proprietors to oust her grantees should have stirred up a riot in that peaceful valley.

INDIAN RESERVATION, 1758.—This, the first reservation set apart in the present United States, for the use of the Indians, was located in Burlington County, at or near Edgepillock. For obvious reasons the name "Brotherton" was given to the reservation. An interesting account of its establishment was published in the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, Second Series, Volume IV, page 31, in a paper entitled "Fragmentary History of the Indians of New Jersey," by the late Samuel Allinson. Other information on the subject will be found in the New Jersey Archives, Volume IX, page 355, note, in a sketch of the Rev. John Brainerd.

SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.

By A. Q. KEASBEY.

Human Slavery ceased in New Jersey on the eighteenth of December, 1865, not by reason of the legislation of the State, but because on that day the 13th Amendment was declared to have been ratified by the Legislatures of twenty-seven out of the thirty-six states and became a part of the Constitution of the United States.

That Amendment declared that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

This Amendment was proposed by Congress on the first of February, 1865, and submitted to the Legislatures of the States. But although the Legislature of New Jersey continued in session until the sixth of April following, it did not ratify this Amendment until the twenty-third of January, 1866, when it had already become a part of the organic law, and the ratification of New Jersey was nugatory.

New Jersey was, in a legal sense, a slave-holding state until that Amendment took effect. It had passed no law absolutely abolishing slavery. If, at that time, a negro, born of slave parents before July 1st, 1804, were still living in the state and had not been manumitted, he was legally a slave and became emancipated only by virtue of that Amendment. This is true, notwithstanding the Act of 1846, called "An Act to Abolish Slavery," to be hereafter mentioned. That Act abolished the name of slave, but not slavery, and was a signal instance of keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope.

In view of these facts, I have thought that it might be interesting to review the attitude of New Jersey concerning the institution of slavery, especially as shown by its legislation from

its earliest settlement to the final extinction of the system by national action.

The earliest settlement of the States began shortly before the middle of the seventeenth century. The charter of King Charles to the Duke of York was made March 24th, 1664, and in the same year the Duke made his grant to Berkeley and Carteret, afterwards confirmed in July, 1674. Carteret died in 1679, and on the first of February, 1682, East Jersey was sold to the Proprietors, and the surrender to Queen Anne was made in 1702.

These familiar dates are given for convenience in considering the subsequent public and legislative action concerning slavery to be detailed.

At the time of the first settlement of the State the negro slave came with the white man. The African slave trade was an established institution. Queen Elizabeth was a partner in that commerce, and the Stuarts, down to the days of Queen Anne, were distinguished patrons of it, and slavery soon came into existence in nearly every part of North America, Indians being enslaved as well as negroes. It is estimated that three million negroes were brought into the country prior to 1776.

In England the slave trade was regarded by most men as a perfectly legitimate branch of commerce in accordance with the common sentiment of the times. English lawyers were nearly unanimous in their support of the legality of slavery, and the trade in negroes was in various ways encouraged by law, although it was early denounced by individuals.

The argument in its favor was put in satirical form by Cowper thus :

"I own I am shocked at the purchase of slaves,
And fear those who buy them and sell them are knaves;
What I hear of their hardships, their tortures, and groans,
Is almost enough to draw pity from stones.

I pity them greatly, but I must be mum,
For how could we do without sugar and rum?
Especially sugar, so needful we see?
What, give up our desserts, our coffee, and tea?

Besides, if we do, the French, Dutch, and Danes,
Will heartily thank us, no doubt, for our pains;

If we do not buy the poor creatures, they will,
And tortures and groans will be multiplied still.

If foreigners likewise would give up the trade,
Much more in behalf of your wish might be said;
But, while they get riches by purchasing blacks,
Pray tell me why we may not also go snacks?"

Still, there had been a legal struggle against it. Hargraves, in his argument in the Somerset case, referred to a case in Rushworth's Historical Collections where it is said "that in the 11th. of Elizabeth, one Cartright brought a slave from Russia and would scourge him, for which he was questioned, and it was resolved that England was too pure an air for a slave to breathe in." But it was not until 1772 that Lord Mansfield in that case made his famous decision that "the state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons, moral or political, but only on positive law, which preserves its force long after the reasons, occasion and time itself from whence it was created is erased from memory. It is so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law. Whatever inconveniences therefore may follow from the decision, I cannot say this case is allowed or approved by the law of England, and therefore the black must be discharged." This was the final abolition of slavery in England. But, at the time of the grant to the Duke of York, he himself was President of the American Company, and it could not be expected that those who held under him should entertain any serious scruples as to its introduction here.

With this statement of the general condition of public opinion on the subject, let us ascertain what the early records show as to the manner in which it was dealt with by the early settlers, the proprietors, the Colonial Government and the State.

Mr. William A. Whitehead, in his Contributions to East Jersey History, page 316, says that it is uncertain whether any slaves were brought to New Jersey directly from the Old World under the commissions of Berkeley and Carteret, and that if they were so brought the number must have been small, for as late as 1680, fifteen years after the concessions were issued, there were only about 120 negroes at the different settlements,

many of whom must have been brought from other parts of the country, and he remarks that the instructions to Lord Cornbury from Queen Anne showed no disposition to stop the traffic in slaves, and that there stood in Perth Amboy, near the junction of Smith and Water streets, barracks of considerable size in which slaves were immured upon importation, and that with few exceptions in those early times, the labor of the family was exclusively performed by blacks for many years previous to the Revolution. He states the fact that, in 1757, a young gentleman in England, writing to his father in Amboy, begs that he may be favored with a young negro boy to present to a brother of the Duke of Grafton, to whom he was under obligation, and to whom a present of that kind would be very acceptable.

There is little concerning slavery in the grants and concessions of Berkeley and Carteret dated February 10th, 1664, but the temper of the times concerning it is clearly shown in the fact that in the provision for the planting of provinces, 150 acres of land were granted to every freeman going with the first Governor, and a like quantity to whomsoever should send servants at that time, and seventy-five acres for every weakly servant or slave, male or female, exceeding the age of fourteen years. The same expression "weakly servant or slave" is used in other parts of the grants and concessions relating to those going at a later period. It is noticeable that in the concessions and agreement of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of the province of West Jersey, in America, dated March 3d, 1676, the provisions correspond with the above, granting lands to immigrants, and use the words "weakly servant" but omit the word "slave." This was probably due to the Quaker influence which pervaded West Jersey. In the laws of Carteret's time, from 1664 to 1682, are found the following acts relating to slavery:—A bill was passed March, 1682, entitled "A Bill against Fugitive Servants and Entertainers of them." This imposed a fine for knowingly transporting or contriving the transportation of any apprentice, servant or slave, and for entertaining or affording relief to such apprentice, servant or slave absenting himself from his Master. And in May, 1682,

an act was passed against Trading with Negro Slaves. It recites :—

“Whereas it is found by daily experience, that Negro and Indian Slaves or Servants, under pretence of Trade, or Liberty to Traffic, do frequently steal from their Masters and others what they expose to sale at distance from their habitations, and it being a known truth, that without a receiver the thief would soon desert his practice.” And it goes on to impose penalties against dealing with any negro slave or Indian slave or servant, for any rum, brandy, wine or strong drink, or any other goods, wares or commodities, living or dead. And that in case any negro or Indian slave or servant shall tender or offer to sell anything to any person without his master's permission, he shall and may be taken up and whipped by the person to whom he makes such tender, and that the person whipping such slave shall have a half crown reward, to be paid by his master.

In the session of 1694, an act concerning slaves was passed, reciting : “Whereas complaint is made by the inhabitants of this Province, that they are greatly injured by slaves having liberty to carry guns and dogs into the woods and plantations, under pretence of Gunning, do kill swine,”—and making such practice unlawful. This act also provided that no one should allow a slave to remain in his house more than two hours without the consent of his owner, and made it lawful to take up any slave as a runaway found more than five miles from his owner's habitation, and provided that the owner should pay for the return of the slave. At the session of 1695 another act was passed concerning negroes, providing for their speedy punishment for a felony or murder, and that for larcenies committed by slaves, punishment should be not exceeding forty stripes and the Master to pay the charge. This seems to have been the only legislation on the subject up to the time of the surrender in 1702.

In the instructions to Lord Cornbury, issued from London, November 16, 1702, is found this passage :—

“You shall send an account unto us, and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, of the present number of Planters and Inhabitants, men, women and children, as well

Masters as Servants, free and unfree, and of the slaves in our said Province, as also a yearly account of the increase or decrease of them, and how many of them are fit to bear arms in the militia of our said Province."

Also the following passages :—

"And whereas we are willing to recommend unto the said Company (meaning the Royal African Company), that the said Province may have a constant and sufficient supply of Merchantable Negroes, at moderate rates, in money or commodities, so you are to take especial care, that payment be duly made, and within a competent time according to their agreements."

"And you are to take care that there be no trading from our said Province to any place in Africa, within the Charter of the Royal African Company, otherwise than prescribed by an Act of Parliament entitled 'An Act to settle the trade to Africa.'"

"And you are yearly to give unto us, and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, an account of what number of Negroes our said Province is yearly supplied with, and at what rates."

And then, as if to mingle some humane thought with these business arrangements concerning the traffic in human beings, the instructions added :—

"You shall endeavour to get a law passed for the restraining of any inhuman severity, which by ill masters or overseers may be used towards their Christian servants, and their slaves, and that provision be made therein, that the wilful killing of Indians and Negroes may be punished with death, and that a fit penalty be imposed for the maiming of them."

"You are also, with the assistance of the Council and Assembly, to find out the best means to facilitate and encourage the conversion of negroes and Indians to the Christian Religion."

The first act concerning slavery after the surrender, was passed on the 12th of December, 1704. It was entitled "An Act for Regulating Negro, Indian and Mulatto Slaves within this Province of New Jersey," but it was disallowed and did not become a law. It was the ninth Statute passed at the sec-

ond Assembly after the surrender, under Lord Cornbury. (Al-
linson's Laws, page 5.) Then followed an act passed by the
General Assembly in 1713, 12th. and 13th. of Anne, entitled
"An Act for Regulating of Slaves. (Nevill, page 18.) This
Act contained fourteen sections and was designed to regulate
the whole subject of dealing with Slavery, which was then an
established institution. It incorporated mainly the previous
provisions of law already cited for the regulation of the traffic
with negroes, authorizing the return of runaways, and payment
of the expenses by the owner, and the summary punishment of
crimes committed by slaves. It provided that if any negro,
Indian or mulatto slave belonging to any other Province should
come, without his Master's license, into this Province, he should
be whipped by the nearest Constable, the person taking him
up to be paid ten shillings, and the Constable for whipping
three shillings, to be paid by the Master of the slave. It also
provided that slaves charged with murder and other felonies
should be tried by two justices and five freeholders, and that
upon conviction the justices should give sentence of death and
cause immediate execution; and recited that "whereas such
negroes were the property of some of her Majesty's subjects,
the Master of the slave might have a trial by jury." The Leg-
islature evidently considered that the property of the Master
must be more carefully guarded than the rights of the slave
himself. The force of this consideration appears in another
section in which it is recited "that such Indian, Negro or Mu-
latto Slave so put to death will be a great loss to the owner of
the same who was noways assisting, countenancing or abetting
his said slave in the mischief done and perpetrated by the said
slave, and may induce the owner to transport the said slave out
of the Province, by which said means the said slave will be
secured from the punishment to be inflicted on him for his said
crime, and other Indian, Negro or Mulatto Slaves encouraged
to do the like mischief in hopes of the same security." And
for the preventing of these results, the law provided that each
owner of a man slave executed for crime should receive thirty
pounds, and for every woman slave so executed, twenty pounds.

[To be continued.]

Neurology.

CATHERINE L. BURNET, born in Newark about 1827, died in that city February 17, 1903. Miss Burnet was a lineal descendant of Edward Ball, one of the founders of Newark, and was of Revolutionary ancestry in the Ball and Burnet lines. She was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society for some years, and much interested in its work. She was also a member of Nova Cæsarea Chapter, of the D. A. R. Miss Burnet was elected a Contributing member of this Society on April 5, 1901, and was often in its rooms.

DR. ABRAHAM CLARK, born at Rahway, October, 1767, died at Kinderhook, N. Y., July 28, 1854. He was a son of Abraham Clark, of Rahway, a member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey, and one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Clark was a graduate of Pennsylvania University, and studied medicine with Dr. John Griffith, of Newark. He began the practice of his profession at Elizabeth, afterward removing to New York, where he remained some time. Later he settled in Newark, where he continued his practice until 1830. His residence was on the west side of Broad street, next north of the Academy (the site of the present post office), and the Morris canal passed through his grounds. He was a good physician, fond of scientific inquiry, and familiar with general literature. He made a specialty of chemistry and pharmacy. Zealous to promote the welfare of his profession, he was one of the original eleven physicians who formed the District Medical Society of Essex county, and was for many years a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society. He was of a pre-eminently patriotic family. As already stated, his father was a member of the Continental Congress. Two of his elder brothers served in the Revolutionary army, and both were captured by the British and subjected to cruel imprisonment in New York, one in the Sugar House and the other in the Jersey prison ship. Dr. Clark married Lydia Griffith, of Newark, the daughter of his preceptor; she

died August 9, 1858, leaving a daughter, Eliza, their only child, who was born August 28, 1792, and married Dr. John Beekman, of Kinderhook, N. Y., where she died, November 14, 1875. Dr. Beekman was born March 13, 1788, and died October 16, 1861. About 1830 Dr. Clark left Newark and took up his residence with his daughter, Mrs. Beekman, and it was at her home that he rounded out his long and well spent life of nearly ninety years. He was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1846. Dr. Beekman and wife had two children: Anna Rosalie, who was living in New York in 1904, unmarried, aged 80 years or more; and Catherine, who died in 1897, unmarried. For most of the facts in the foregoing sketch we are indebted to Dr. J. Henry Clark, the historian of the District Medical Society of Essex County.

HENRY CONGAR, born in Newark in 1837, died in that city, February 21, 1904, in the house, now No. 957 Broad street, which was bought by his grandfather shortly after the Revolution, where his father was born, and where he lived all his life. With the exception of a small addition to the front, the house is substantially as it was more than a century ago. At that time the property embraced most of the two blocks bounded by Broad, Court, Washington and Marshall streets. Mr. Congar was the son of Samuel Hayes and Hannah (Parkhurst) Congar. His great-grandfather, Samuel Hayes, was a Major in the Revolution, and his commission was always preserved in the family. Mr. Congar's father was Librarian of this Society for many years and was one of the most industrious delvers into local history that Newark has ever known. His Genealogical Notices of the First Settlers of Newark and their descendants, published in the Supplement to Vol. VI., of the Society's Collections, in 1866, have never been superseded, and are still a mine of information concerning the earliest Newark families. He always bitterly resented the desertion and desolation of the Old Burying Ground in Newark, and his wanderings therein and studies of the old tombstones brought to light much lore relating to the "former days." Very much of this he perpetuated in a long series of articles in the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, about 1850-70, over the signature "More Anon." With

such antiquarian tastes, he naturally collected and carefully preserved a great accumulation of printed manuscript material. Fortunately his son, the late Henry Congar, inherited his tastes, and being interested in the Historical Society, on his death these collections passed to the Society, to the extent of several wagon loads. Among these gifts are many volumes of great rarity, and many manuscripts of much value. Mr. Congar's nearest surviving relatives are cousins. He had been a Life Member of this Society since January 15, 1874.

ELISHA BIRD GADDIS, born at Flemington, January 9, 1845, died in Newark, November 26, 1903. He was a son of David A. Gaddis, whose father came from the county Armagh, Ireland, in 1781. The family removed to Newark while Gaddis was young, and he was educated in the High School of that city. At the age of sixteen he entered the freight office of the New Jersey Railroad, and on the lease of that railroad to the Pennsylvania he became freight agent in Newark for the latter. In 1873 he bought the interest of John E. Voorhees in the produce commission business of Wilkinson & Voorhees, and the firm became known as Wilkinson & Gaddis. Mr. Gaddis was a man of tremendous force and of great business sagacity, and in the course of thirty years the business of his firm extended over the American Continent. He always took a great interest in politics, in which he wielded a potent influence, State and National. He was one of the ablest supporters of Senator William J. Sewell, and on the latter's death was urged to become a candidate for the succession, but declined. Mr. Gaddis married Mary A. Campbell, who died a few years ago. He left two daughters—Mrs. Matthias Plum, jun., and Mrs. Edgar Heller. Mr. Gaddis became a member of this Society on April 3, 1903.

The REV. CHARLES T. HALEY, D. D., born in New York, in 1833, died in Newark March 13, 1903. He was educated in the public schools of New York and Elizabeth, his family having removed to the latter place while he was quite young. He graduated from Princeton University in 1854, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1857. Later was honored by Centre

College, Danville, Ky., with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Before he was ordained he preached in the Lyons Farms Presbyterian church as supply for some time. He was installed pastor of the Roseville Avenue (Newark) Presbyterian Church, October 31, 1860, and for the ensuing forty-two years devoted himself heart and soul to the upbuilding of this, his first and only charge. There are many, both in pulpit and pew, who believe that long pastorates are inadvisable, but Dr. Haley demonstrated the contrary. Perhaps the explanation may be found in his missionary zeal. He started a mission on South Orange avenue, which developed into the Memorial Church. Later he organized a mission on Munn avenue, Orange, now Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, one of the largest and most influential in New Jersey; the Fifth Avenue and West Presbyterian Churches are more recent outgrowths of his mission enterprises. He was for many years a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary, and a member of the Board of Church Election of the Presbyterian Church. He was a delegate from the American Church to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, at Glasgow, in 1896. He was never married. Dr. Haley was an earnest, forceful preacher, and as a pastor was tender, sympathetic and wise in counsel. He was elected a Contributing Member of the Society, January 22, 1895, and became a Life Member on October 27, 1897.

HENRY HARRINGTON HALL, born in Boston, May 16, 1846, died at his residence in East Orange, April 19, 1906. Mr. Hall's ancestors were among the early settlers in Massachusetts, and some of them fought in the Colonial Wars, and some in the War of the Revolution. His family having met with reverses he was obliged to go to work when he was but fourteen years of age, starting as a boy in a fire insurance office in Boston, where he was diligent, conscientious and ambitious. When he was twenty-one years of age he removed to New York, where he continued for thirty-nine years in the fire insurance business, being United States manager for important English offices. For many years he was one of the best known fire underwriters in the United States. His knowledge was extensive, thorough and accurate; his opinions highly regard-

ed and his counsel widely sought. He was at one time president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. During the Civil War he served as a private in the 42d Massachusetts Volunteers, and was with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. He early formed the habit of good reading, and learned to read rapidly, at the same time fixing in his memory the salient facts and thoughts. His knowledge of literature, particularly of the famous historians, was wide, deep and accurate. In business life his example and precepts all stood for high ideals. On October 8, 1902, he delivered a stirring address before the New England Society of Orange, on the "Domination of corporations through control of party machinery," an address fairly prophetic of what life insurance investigations less than four years later developed. Even after he was stricken with his final illness he wrote an essay on "Commercial Ethics," in which he declared that "with a clearer moral sense there will come a clearer perception of the rights of others and of the obligations to the State." And again: "When the moral element is recognized as a part of political economy, and it is perceived that there cannot be a correct business principle that is morally wrong, and when the right and wrong of large financial schemes are clearly seen, we shall have Savonarolas and Luthers of finance as well as of the church." In his last days he said to a friend who found him sitting quietly surrounded by the books he loved, "I am not afraid to die; I am only afraid that living I may in some way fall short of my duty to the many interests that I have to serve." In an admirable sketch of Mr. Hall, presented to the New England Society of Orange, by Mr. George R. Howe, he summed up Mr. Hall's life by saying that his two great characteristics were "*Duty and Kindness of Heart*," the latter ever finding expression in the little nameless and unremembered acts of kindness and love. The National Board of Underwriters on April 10, 1906, paid a very remarkable tribute to the many admirable traits of their deceased associate, and their proceedings were handsomely printed in book form, prefaced by a striking portrait of Mr. Hall. There has been deposited with this Society the manuscript in the handwriting of Mr. Hall

of an address delivered by him many years ago on "New Jersey," in which he made an excellent summary of the history of our State. We hope to find a place for this paper in some subsequent number of the Proceedings of the Society. Mr. Hall was elected a Life member of this Society, April 4, 1904.

HENRY HAYES, born in 1830, in a house in Broad street, near Franklin, Newark, died in that city February 2, 1903. He became a member of the firm of Wheeler, Parsons & Hayes, manufacturing jewelers, New York City, in early life, and from that time had no other business; "but one interest outside of that business, the Christian religion; and for sixty years attended but one church, Grace P. E. Church," of which he was for many years a vestryman and warden, being also treasurer of the Diocese of Newark. "With him there was no wavering of faith, no flagging of faithfulness, no dying of devotion. What he believed he gripped with all his soul and mind; the path of duty he pursued with steady steps." He was survived by a widow and a son, Arthur H. Hayes. Mr. Hayes had been a Life Member of the Society since January 15, 1885.

HOWARD W. HAYES, born in Newark, May 9, 1858, died February 26, 1903. He was a son of David A. Hayes, for many years one of the most active and influential members of this Society. He prepared for college at the Newark Academy, and the Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and graduated at Yale in the class of 1879, and in 1881 from Columbia Law School, New York, and soon after was admitted to the bar both of New Jersey and New York. He inherited a taste for antiquarian lore, which was utilized when he was associated as counsel in the boundary controversy with Delaware, and in the Old Burying Ground litigation in Newark. In 1888 he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for New Jersey, and later served as one of the police justices of Newark. He was a man of scholarly tastes, and acquired a valuable library, including many New Jersey rarities. He was also somewhat active in politics, and was a director of several Newark banks. He married a daughter of the late Eugene Van-

derpool, who survives him. Judge Hayes became a Life Member of this Society June 17, 1901.

ANDREW J. HEDGES, born July 1, 1828, at Afton, now known as Florham Park, died at Newark, November 9, 1902. He removed to Newark in 1844, and entered the employ of Aaron Carter; in 1859 he became one of the firm of Field & Co.; in 1866 he formed the firm of Dodge & Hedges, which was succeeded in 1877 by the firm of Andrew J. Hedges & Co., jewelry manufacturers. Mr. Hedges was a grandson of Caleb Tuttle, a Revolutionary soldier. He left a widow and three sons. Three brothers and two sisters also outlived him. Mr. Hedges had been a member of St. John's Lodge, F. A. M., No. 1, of Newark, since 1852. He was elected a Life Member of this Society on January 15, 1885.

RANDOLPH MANNING, born at Plainfield, N. J., May 19, 1804, died suddenly at his home in Pontiac, Mich., while in conversation with his daughter, on the evening of August 31, 1864. He was a son of Samuel Manning, of Plainfield, studied law in New York city, and removed to the Territory of Michigan in 1832, settling at Pontiac, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was a member of the convention which prepared the first constitution of Michigan, and took a distinguished part as a member of the committee on judiciary. In 1835 he was Secretary of State; in 1836 he was elected to the State Senate; in 1842 he was made Chancellor of the Court of Chancery; in 1857 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, in which position he continued to serve until his death. He also served as a member of the Board of Regents of the State University. In early life he was a Democrat, but left the party on the slavery issue and became a Republican; his religious affiliations were with the Baptists. He was twice married—first, to Miss Eliza F. Randolph, of Plainfield, who died in 1846, leaving one daughter, who, as Mrs. James A. Jacokes, survived until 1890. His second marriage was in 1848, to Miss Eliza W. Carley, of Detroit, to whom four children were born, two of whom survived to maturity—Randolph Jr., born 1851, and Isabella, born 1856. Mr. Manning was elected a Corresponding member of this Society from Detroit, Mich., in 1846.

FERDINAND WAKEMAN HUBBELL, born in New York City on May 4, 1801, died there suddenly July 15, 1852. He was the second son of Walter and Anne (Law) Hubbell, and was of New England lineage. His maternal great-grandfather, Jonathan Law, was one of the Governors of Connecticut under the Colonial system, and his grandfather, the Hon. Richard Law, of New London, Conn., was a lawyer of eminence, chief justice, and a member of the Continental Congress. Mr. Hubbell pursued his classical studies at Princeton and Union Colleges, and was a graduate of the last named, under the presidency of the venerable Dr. Eliphalet Nott, in the year 1819, with the degree of A. B. He read law with Charles Chauncey, of Philadelphia, whose confidence and esteem he ever retained. In November, 1836, he married Miss Anna Gibbon Johnson, of Salem, New Jersey, daughter of Colonel Robert Gibbon Johnson, a descendant of John Fenwick, the founder of Salem, many of whose papers relating to the earliest titles to West Jersey, he inherited, and subsequently presented to this Society, of which he was a Vice-President for many years. Col. Johnson's "History of Salem" is an invaluable contribution to the history of West Jersey. Mr. Hubbell's legal learning and information were unbounded; whilst a student of law, he was in the habit of regularly studying fifteen hours each day. With such application and a splendid memory, his learning was deep and extensive, while his legal judgment founded on such a basis was seldom at fault. From the time of his admission to the Bar, everything around him gave way to his profession, and his scrupulous care and conscientious attention would not delegate to another what he might do himself. The legal characteristic of his mind was a microscopic power of analysis and a metaphysical cast of thought which detected the most delicate distinctions. These intellectual traits gave him that commanding power which he always held as a counsellor and advocate, and enabled him to develop opinion with almost mathematical precision and with great power and force of language. As a general scholar Mr. Hubbell's attainments often afforded him, when he could snatch a moment of leisure, that delight which only the literary can feel in the lore of antiquity. He reveled in the odes of Horace, al-

most all of which he knew by heart in the original tongue, and the terseness of Tacitus pleased his taste, because perhaps it resembled his own habits of condensed expression. [Mr. Hubbell was elected an Honorary Member of this Society in 1845.]

JUSTIN S. MORRILL, born at Strafford, Vermont, April 14, 1810, died, December 28, 1898, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Morrill was the oldest of a family of ten children of Justin Morrill, the latter being one of eight children of Smith Morrill, who removed from Chichester, New Hampshire, to Strafford, about 1795. His remoter ancestors were from Salisbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Morrill went to work in a country store when but a mere lad, and hired himself out for two years at the rate of \$30 for the first year and \$40 for the second year. Four years later he was taken into partnership by his former employer, Judge Harris, and they continued in business until about 1845, when they both retired with what was considered in those days a comfortable competence. Mr. Morrill then engaged in various other business enterprises. In 1854 he was elected to Congress, where he continued for twelve years in succession. In March, 1867, he entered the United States Senate, remaining there by continuous re-elections until his death. He thus served a period of nearly forty-four years in succession in the two Houses of Congress, a term hitherto unequalled. His term of nearly thirty-two years in the United States Senate was also unparalleled, and he was the oldest member of the Senate both in point of years and in regard to his length of service. Mr. Morrill took an active and intelligent interest in the fiscal administration of the government, and in 1861 was so largely instrumental in the framing of the Tariff Bill of that year, that it has become known in history as the "Morrill Tariff." In 1864 it was modified to meet the exigencies of the times, and thereafter, as occasion required, Mr. Morrill had a large part in the changes in that law, and in other financial measures. He was also the author of the act passed in 1862, providing for the establishment of agricultural colleges under the patronage of the government, which appropriated enormous tracts of land for the purpose. Mr. Morrill was an active, intelligent and very useful member of Congress during his long period of service, and commanded the

respect and esteem of his fellow members to the last. He was elected an Honorary Member of this Society, May 18, 1882.

WILLIAM POTTER ROSS, born about 1820, in the Cherokee country, Georgia, it is said, died suddenly, July 20, 1891, of heart disease, at his home in Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, near the junction of the Arkansas and Grand Rivers. He was one of the most remarkable men of that remarkable race, the Cherokee Nation. He was a half-breed, almost white in color, and was a nephew of John Ross, the famous Chief of that Nation for many years, by whom he was educated at Princeton, graduating in the class of 1842. He entered public life at the age of twenty-one, and held almost every office in the gift of his tribe, and on the death of his uncle in 1861, succeeded him as Chief. He was United States Agent of the confederated tribes in Indian Territory many years. During the war he was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate Army, and there are frequent allusions to his military service in Vols. 3, 8 and 13, Series I, and in Vol. 1, Series IV, of the Official Records of the Rebellion. He was a brilliant orator and a leading statesman of his nation. At Tahlequah, the capital of Indian Territory, on the news of his death, all business was suspended by order of the Mayor. Chief Ross was elected an Honorary Member of this Society, January 20, 1876.

CHARLES HOLBERT VOORHEES, M. D., born in New Brunswick, August 3, 1824, died there, May 13, 1900. He received his early education in Rutgers College, and his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College, in 1850. He began practice in Spottswood, later going to Plainfield and Philadelphia, but finally settled in New Brunswick, in 1855, where he remained until his death. Dr. Voorhees was a member of the Middlesex County Medical Society, and was a permanent delegate to the New Jersey Medical Society. He was a member of the 9th International Medical Congress, which met at Washington, in September, 1887, and read a paper before the section on military and naval surgery, entitled, "Are wounds from explosive bullets of such a character as to justify international laws against their use?" He was always interested in military matters,

having served with distinction during the War of the Rebellion. He was the author of numerous scientific and literary papers, and until the infirmities of age prevented, he took an active interest in the medical and social life of his city. He was elected a member of the Historical Society, January 15, 1885.

JAMES STERLING YARD, born in Trenton, April 30, 1826, died, April 29, 1900, at Freehold. He was the son of Captain Joseph A. Yard, an auctioneer, in whose office Mr. Yard began working as bookkeeper at the age of fourteen. A few years later he entered the office of the Trenton *True American*, where he mastered the art of printing, and the general mechanical branch of the newspaper business. When only twenty years old he started a paper of his own at Trenton—*The Weekly Visitor*—which he sold soon afterwards. In 1850 he managed for a brief time the *Ocean Signal*, now *Courier*, at Tom's River, for the owner, Benjamin F. Yard. Soon afterward he established the *Village Record*, now *Gazette*, at Hightstown. In 1854 he removed to Freehold, purchasing the *Monmouth Democrat*, which he conducted thereafter until his death. In 1866 he established the *Long Branch News*, which he carried on for many years, and for part of the time served also on the editorial staff of the *True American*. The latter employment he was obliged to give up about two years before his death. He was treasurer of the New Jersey Editorial Association from its organization in 1867, during the rest of his life. He was postmaster of Freehold from 1855 to 1860, a member of the Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders, 1863-5; appeal commissioner for the Township, 1878-1893; chief commissioner of Freehold, 1888-1894, being largely instrumental while holding the latter office in introducing the water and sewer systems into the town. Major Yard, as he was known, had a long military record, extending from 1843. At the beginning of the Civil War he was Major of the Third Regiment of New Jersey Militia in the service of the United States, and held several commissions under Governor Olden and Governor Parker during the war in connection with the New Jersey troops in the field. He was a member of many

of the local Societies and Boards. He was also Commissioner of Railroad Taxation in New Jersey, 1873-1881. He was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Freehold from 1854, for forty-four years holding office continuously in the Church, and being superintendent of the Sunday School for fifteen years. He showed a deep interest in the history of his state and county, and it was a glad day for him when the Monmouth Battle monument was dedicated. He published in the *Monmouth Democrat* from time to time several series of historical articles of great value, contributed by competent writers. Some of these he afterwards issued in book form, and they are among the most prized contributions to our local history. He was a man of independent political convictions, fearlessly forsaking his party when he deemed it in the wrong, and doing his utmost always to keep it in what he considered the right path. As has been well said: "He was made of the stuff that makes towns, states, nations, intelligent, wholesome, strong and worth living in and for. Before all things he was straightforward, and like all sincere, strong men, he was fearless. No one ever had to ask twice upon which side he was. He knew and he believed it to be his duty to tell; he believed, moreover, that every man owes it to himself and to his times to contribute his thought frankly to the world if public opinion is to be made an honest opinion and an intelligent one." The words of another writer are: "In his county and city he was a power, a force, directed to leaving the world better than he found it. His integrity was acknowledged by all, even by his political enemies. He was a living example of the Golden Rule, ever exhibiting qualities which made him a type of God-fearing manhood, of excellent citizenship, a credit to those whom he served and loved." He was elected an Honorary Member of this Society on January 28, 1896.

WITHERSPOON'S "DRUID PAPERS."—The first four numbers of these papers were published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* for 1775. Where and when did the others appear?

Notes, Queries and Replies.

A FAITHFUL APPRENTICE.—This may Certify that the Bearer Wm. Potts hath served me several Years as well in the Capacity of an Apprentice as Clerke; that I have always found Him honest, faithful and attentive to business; that He is pretty well acquainted with Goods and has a considerable knowledge in Mercantile business and Accounts, and as such I can recommend Him to the encouragement of any Person who may incline to deal with Him. Dated at Mansfield, Burlington County and State of New Jersey, June 1st, 1786.

JOHN POPE.

CADWALADER.—In response to some queries in March, 1903, regarding Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, at one time of Philadelphia and again of Trenton, the inquirer was referred to the New Jersey Archives containing newspaper advertisements of February, 1742-3, 1745, 1750, 1751 and 1753, showing various aspects of Dr. Cadwalader's identification with the interests of the town.

CARTERET PORTRAITS.—Queries continually come to the Library of the Society, asking the whereabouts of portraits of Sir George Carteret and of Governor Philip Carteret. Careful and extended inquiry was made by the Corresponding Secretary in England many years ago in the family of the descendants of Sir George Carteret, which family has the Carteret papers, but without success in bringing to light any portrait of the Carterets. The probability, therefore, is that no such portraits exist.

PAPERS OF DANIEL T. CLARK.—In June, 1903, Mr. W. E. Harrison, of Fort Madison, Iowa, wrote making inquiry concerning the papers of Daniel Terrill Clark, deceased, formerly of South Orange, New Jersey, at one time Assistant Librarian of this Society. It was understood that Mr. Clark had been collecting material for many years relating to the History of Orange, and particularly of the Clark family. Mr. Harrison wrote that he was a descendant of the old Harrison

family of New Jersey. It was understood that Mr. Clark's papers went to his nephew, Isaac Clark, who settled somewhere near Chicago, and who was very reluctant to give any information in relation to them.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE, 1740.—Dr. John R. Stevenson, of Haddonfield, contributes the following copy of a marriage certificate issued in 1740:

"Greeting

Be it remembered that on the thirty-first Day of December Ann' one thousand seven hundred and forty at the house of Humphrey Day's, in Newton Township in the County of Gloucester, by virtue of a License of Marriage from his Excellency Lewis Morris, Esq., Governor of the Provinces of West Jersey &c, Thomas Spicer and Rebecca Day the parties in the Recited License aforesaid whear joined together in the holy bond of matrimony and by me were pronounced man and wife in the (here part of the last line is obliterated)

francis Whittrane

Samuel Nicholson

Sarah Nicholson

Bathsheba Whittrane

Abigail Nicholson.

Ja. Hinchman "

Dr. Stevenson adds:

The father and mother of the bride have their tombstones still standing in Colestown Churchyard, which church was built in 1751, and burned in 1899. The groom, by birth a Quaker, had dropped out. Their only child, a daughter, was baptized in the church and married the son of a warden of the above church, some of whose descendants for more than a hundred years furnished wardens and vestrymen to the Colestown Church, yet none of them up to 1833, inclusive, were ever married by a clergyman. They have preserved all their marriage certificates up to date, and all to 1833 are signed by a justice of the peace. The records of Colestown Church prior to 1787 are lost; from then to 1795, they are imperfect, but after this they are complete. There is not a single marriage noted prior to 1795, in which year nine are recorded, all belonging to the laboring class. There was one marriage in 1796, but very few after that until the closing of the church in 1840. The infrequent marriages by clergymen of the English Church in West Jersey holds good of all other parishes in the 18th century, and the early part of the 19th century, viz: St. Mary's, Burlington; St. John's, Chew's Landing; and St. Peter's, Clarksboro.

."THE GRAVES OF THE HOUSEHOLD."—Owing to the antiquarian bent of my mind I am thrusting my correspondence upon you, which I hope you will receive in the spirit in which it is sent. In my rambles around Newark and vicinity there are many scenes which captivate my eye by their unique variety in the beautiful Passaic Valley; but there is one spot that touches me with a pathetic sadness when I visit it, and that is the little graveyard where the early settlers of New Barbadoes were laid at rest so long ago, when "life's fitful fever was over," and seeing it so neglected and the old memorials all in such a state of wreck and ruin. I have no doubt but you know the locality, on Schuyler avenue, Kearny, not far distant from the Back Road School. It is beautifully shaded with large trees; in fact, nature has been kind, but man has been very neglectful. I send you this note to see if in this era of Bronze Tablets and Granite monuments being erected in so many historic spots you would think it wise to suggest to the N. J. Historical Society the idea of doing something to keep the little graveyard in order, and help to hand down and perpetuate the memory of those who blazed the way for the amenities and comforts of life we now enjoy. I have read in some Life of the Carey Sisters where the writer, speaking of their ancestor who fought with Washington in the time of the Revolution, said that he believed "he fought a harder battle when he went away and settled down to make a home in the wilderness of the Western Reserve than when he faced the foe on the field of battle"; and I sometimes think the same might be said of those who about 1668 laid the foundations of our present prosperity in New Jersey. I have read somewhere that Capt. Sandford paid some twenty pounds sterling or thereabout (in lieu of a half penny per acre quit rent) when he bought the tract. Could not the State or County secure a perpetual lease, on such terms as one cent per acre, and beautify and ornament the ground? And as to a memorial, there is a sandstone boulder of the glacial period lying on the grounds of the D., L. and W. R. R., where the Gilbert Mansion used to stand as you entered Harrison from the East. It is a large boulder, weighing some tons, and with its straited lines has a story to tell older than the

pictured rock of Behistun. Excuse me for suggesting that this rock be secured and moved there and the names as far as history records be cut thereon in deep Gothic letters as a memorial "That all the people of the earth might know the hand of the Lord, that it is mighty; that ye might fear the Lord your God forever."

ADSUM.

HARRISON, N. J.

MOUNTAIN FAMILY.—"J. Mountain, from New Jersey—English, about 1554. Children were: Joseph, John, Richard, Martha; also half-brother, George Grinup. Joseph Mountain married Miss E. Drake; one child, Joanna. Martha Mountain married Captain James Mc Pike," (*circa* 1789). *Extract* from original manuscript dictated by the late Judge John Mountain McPike (1795–1876), which is now preserved in the Museum of The Newberry Library, Chicago; case No. II., 31.2; catalogue No. 89030.

The same manuscript gives the names of the ten children of James McPike and Martha Mountain, his wife, in the order following:—Joseph, Richard, Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah, John, Haley, George, Martha, James. Other reliable evidence shows that the full name of the third son was John Mountain McPike; hence it is safe to infer that he was named after his maternal grandfather, described above as "J. Mountain," though it is possible that he was, instead, (and like his brothers Joseph and Richard) named after a maternal uncle. Be this as it may, these facts seem to assign the given name James exclusively to the McPike family as such. The name of James McPike's father is unknown; perhaps, it, also, was James. He is said to have been a linen-merchant, presumably in Edinburgh or London.

The date 1554 above given, is obviously wrong: the year 1754 might be more nearly correct as representing, approximately, the period of emigration of one Mountain from England to New Jersey. EUGENE F. MCPIKE, Chicago, Ill.

A "DUTCH DOCTOR" AT EVESHAM, 1758.—Dr. John R. Stevenson, of Haddonfield, who is compiling a list of New Jersey physicians prior to 1800, in addition to those named in

Dr. Stephen Wickes's valuable "History of Medicine and Medical Men in New Jersey to 1800," writes: "I have found another Doctor, and send you a copy of the account against him. The 't' in the name is not crossed, but I am quite sure it is the proper letter and not 'l' l. There are 84 separate accounts in the book, and out of these only six have no rum charged in them, the latter being also but for a few items. This was a strictly Quaker community, there being a 'Meeting House' in Evesham. The accounts were with farmers, mechanics and working men, and several women, only one of whom bought no rum."

From the Account book of Abraham Allen, who kept a store at Evesham, Burlington Co., N. J., from 1752 to 1775.

1758			Dr
January 2	"George Coltfere Dutch Doctor		£1 5 8
	To Sundrys & 12 y'ds ozenbrigs @ 20 ^d		12 6
	" 5 yd of Check @ 2 6 pr yd		8 9
February 17	" 3½ yd Garlick @ 2 6		0 7
	and thread buttons & pepes		0 6
March 7	left unpaid for rum		2 6
	and 1 lb Coffee & 2 lb. Sugar		
			<hr/>
			2 10 6"
1758		P Contra	Cr
January 2	"by Cash of himself		3 0
February 8	by his brother Jacob answered		1 9 6
	for Doctering my leg by agreement		15 0
			<hr/>
			2 7 6"

NEW JERSEY'S GREAT SEAL.—The history of the circumstances leading to the adoption of the present Great Seal of New Jersey and the meaning of its symbols, has been written by Mr. Francis B. Lee of Trenton, and published in the New Jersey Law Journal, in the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, in Zieber's "Heraldry in America," and in "New Jersey as a Colony and a State."

STIVERS FAMILY.—Inquiry is made regarding John Stivers, who married Jean Campbell, and lived and died and was buried in Metuchen, N. J. He had several children, one of whom owned a farm in Piscataway, N. J. John, Randall and Daniel, sons of Randall Stivers, were all soldiers in the Revolution. Randall (Sr. or Jr.?) Stivers had daughters: Mrs.

Martin, of New York ; Mrs. Compton and Mrs. Depue, of Sussex County.—*Mrs. F. E. Stivers, Box 182, Ansonia, Conn.*

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.—The following inscriptions were copied in November, 1902, from tombstones in the Lutheran Graveyard at New Bridge, opposite Cherry Hill, Bergen County, by Mr. John Neafie, of New York :

1. Jacob Van Buskirk, b. June 20, 1765 ; d. Jan'y 2, 1812, aged 46 yrs., 6 mos. 12 ds.

2. ———, d. ———, 1825, (a fragment) yrs., 7 mos., 20 ds.

3. Elizabeth Van Buskirk, widow of John Bogert, b. Feb. 22, 1772 ; d. Apr. 27, 1852, aged 80 yrs., 2 mos., 5 days.

4. John van Buskirk, b. Sept. 10, 1742 ; d. Dec. 8, 1820, aged 78 yrs., 2 mos., 28 days.

5. ——— (wife ?) of John van Boskirk, d. Dec. 3, 1825, aged 83 yrs., 4 mos.

6. a small stone marked R. D.

7. William Waterley Weller, d. Aug. 29, 1833, aged 12 years.

8. A large brown stone vault, empty, without inscription.

9. The following is quite dim, but appears to be

Hir Lignugms,¹

A R R.

Lorents Pitors.

von Dorch Kirch,

1760

Den. 19 Janwarrie.

This was probably intended for Lorents Pitors Van Boskirk.

10. Several rough stones, without mark.

PORTRAITS OF CAPTAINS OF WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARD.—In the Society's Library there is a photograph of a miniature

—
Lighaam. corpse.

of William Colfax, at one time Captain-Commandant of Washington's Life Guard. The photograph is colored in imitation of the original miniature. The Society also has a portrait of Captain Levi Holden, who was another member of the Life Guard.

WESTFIELD MARRIAGE RECORDS.—The Society has secured a typewritten copy of the record of marriages kept by the Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, in the Westfield Presbyterian Church, from 1759 to 1803, 786 entries in all.

WHITE FAMILY.—Samuel White, planter, of Shrewsbury, appointed administrator of Thomas White, deceased, February 4, 1684-5; Samuel White, of Shrewsbury, granted a patent in the right of his father, Thomas White, for 617 acres (in or near Shrewsbury, Monmouth County), January 22, 1687-8.—*N. J. Archives*, XXI, pp. 62, 112. Will of Robert White, dated July 24, 1682, names children, William, Andrew, Ann Lee and Elizabeth. Will of Michael White, of Woodbridge, dated December 1, 1690.—*Ibid.*, 226.

Loyalists named White: David White, of Somerset County, asked to be exempted from bearing arms in the militia, or to have leave to return to his children and property in England; final judgment entered against him as an enemy to his country, Jan. 23, 1779. John White, Middlesex County, fugitive with the enemy, December 9, 1778. Josiah White, Monmouth County, final judgment entered against him February 17, 1779. Philip White was a carpenter and served his time in Shrewsbury. He was a notorious refugee, and was one of the party who hanged Captain Huddy in 1780. He was captured and shot while attempting to escape. Thomas White, of Morris County, was given leave July 21, 1777, to go into the enemy's lines on Staten Island, with his wife and three children, there to remain. Thomas White, apparently of Elizabethtown, was a fugitive with the enemy in March, 1780, and his property was confiscated. Thomas White, of Middlesex County, was a fugitive with the enemy, April 29, 1779.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting of the Society, 1902.

NEWARK, New Jersey, October 29th, 1902.

The Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held to-day in the Library Building. In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts was chosen to preside.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that during the past year the correspondence of the Society had been much the same in character as in former years, and about the same in quantity, something like three hundred letters having been received. Most of these letters have been in the nature of genealogical inquiries. Letters of this character have become so numerous of late years, that the secretary had found it impracticable to give the necessary time to hunting up and furnishing the information desired, and in most cases he had simply directed the inquirers to the proper sources of information—original records, printed books, or persons making a business of furnishing such information.

The substance of the more interesting correspondence will be presented from time to time in the Notes and Queries department of the Proceedings of the Society, when they are published.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

Capital Account.

Balance Oct. 1st, 1901	442.19
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RECEIVED.

Loan from Newark Library Association.....	5000.
11 Life Memberships	550.
Woman's Branch.....	250.
Donation.....	5.

6247.19

DISBURSED.

Account Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. Loan...	5000.	
Newark Library Association Stock purchased.....	1108.33	6108.33

138.86

Book Account.

Balance Oct. 1st, 1901.....	277.91
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RECEIVED.

Books Sold	102.22
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380.13

DISBURSED.

Books purchased.....	16.90	363.23
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502.09

General Account.....	502.09
Balance Oct. 1st, 1901.....	683.26

RECEIVED.

Dues.....	1200.	
Rent.....	1600 08	
Interest allowed on Bank Balances.....	17.23	
Donation.....	5.00	2822.31
		<hr/> 3505.57

DISBURSED.

Commission collecting rent West Park St. property.....	79.97	
Janitor.....	490.00	
Petty Cash.....	85.	
Librarian's salary.....	775.	
Repairs.....	193 43	
Library supplies.....	36.20	
Printing Proceedings, Notices of Meetings.....	146.80	
Surrogate's Fees.....	12.50	
Insurance.....	180.00	
Speaker & Lunch.....	48.07	
Interest on Loan.....	340.56	
Lighting—Gas & Electric.....	33.90	
Coal.....	210 00	2631 43
		<hr/> 874 14
		1276.23

BALANCE.

Balance in Bank.....	1351.23
Checks in Drawer.....	25.00
	<hr/> 1376.23

The Board of Trustees reported that much had been accomplished during the past year in the growth and prosperity of the Society. It had been the desire of the Trustees to obtain all of the outstanding Stock of the Newark Library Association. During the past year there had been purchased thirty-two shares and donated twenty-one of the stock, a total of fifty-three shares passing into the hands of the Society during the year. There are, at this time, only thirty-five shares outstanding, fourteen of which are owned by the Directors, leaving but twenty-one to be donated to, or purchased by the Society.

The Committee on Library reported that during the year the work of re-organizing the Library had made considerable progress. The classifying and cataloguing of the books had been continued, as well as the work of completing sets by exchange. The total number of accessions during the year was 2618, of which 771 were bound volumes, 1309 pamphlets, and 538 miscellaneous articles. Of the entire number about 683 were received in exchange, 850 were government and state publications, 900 were gifts from individuals, and 193 were purchased. There had been a gain of about seventy-five per cent. in the attendance at the Library during the year, and, in addition to this the building had been used for lectures and as a meeting place for other societies. The Woman's Branch had continued to add to the inter-

est and attractiveness of the Library, and had come to seem an indispensable part of the Society.

The Committee on Membership reported that two Patrons had died—Thomas C. Bushnell and Aaron Carter; Miss Anna G. Bushnell and William T. Carter had been elected as their representatives. Six members resigned, twenty-two died, thirty Life Members and fifteen Contributing Members were added to the Society. There were now enrolled : 12 Patrons, 484 Life Members, and 280 Contributing Members, making a total of 776 members.

The Committee on Colonial Documents reported that Vols. XXII, XXIII and XXIV of the Archives were well under way. The manuscript for the second volume of Abstracts of Wills, in the office of the Secretary of State, 1731-1750, comprising about nine hundred pages of manuscript, was consumed in the Paterson fire of February 9-10, 1902. The editor of the New Jersey Archives had compiled about two thousand pages of manuscript, relating to the Loyalists of New Jersey during the Revolution, comprising notices of about two thousand individuals. He had also gathered from various sources, the material for another volume of marriage records, to be issued in the series known as the New Jersey Archives. The manuscript of the History of Printing and Printers in New Jersey, to 1801, was all ready for the printer, but with the other material just mentioned, was destroyed in the same fire, together with the indices for Vols. XXIII (more than 1,000 pages of "copy") and XXIV.

Miss M. Antoinette Quinby, President of the Woman's Branch, made the following report :

Mr. President and Members of the New Jersey Historical Society:

This report is only the second one that the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society has had to submit for your approval. We are only a year and a half old to-day, still too young to do much more than to feel our way along. We have grown, however, in this short space of time, as the following statements will show. Our membership has been increased this year by two life members, eight contributing members, and forty-six associate members. We have suffered the loss by death of four members, and three by resignation. An active interest has been taken in our Society by its Board of Managers. Our Manager from Gloucester County has brought us six new members, many photographs of historic houses and a valuable collection of fine steel engravings from the Bank Note Co ; from Sussex County our Manager has contributed \$35 to our lecture fund of last winter, besides valuable maps and books, and has sent us twenty-three new members; from Burlington Co. we have received five new members, and a large collection of photographs of historic houses and places; from Morris Co. fourteen new members have been added to our list, as we have two Managers in that county; Somerset has given us four new names, and our own County of Essex has given us many new members, and contributed largely to our exhibits and also to the Library.

Many of our Managers come from long distances to our monthly meetings and more than two-thirds of our counties have been represented during the year.

The Historical Society has received through the Woman's Branch the gifts of valuable autographs from Mr. Jonathan Roberts, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, Mr. Charles Bradley, Mr. Wm. M. Johnson, and Miss Rosa Murray. A handsome glass cabinet to hold Mrs. A. F. R. Martin's collection of pitchers; one-half the expense

of the case, \$150, was met by Mrs. Martin, the balance raised by the Woman's Branch; one small show case and a pair of old anklets and manacles from a slave ship from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles; old china from Miss Lathrop, Miss Drake, Miss Gifford and Miss Quinby; a framed engraving of Pres. Lincoln by Marshall from Mrs. E. M. Carrington; bound volumes of the New York Tribune covering the period of the Civil War from Miss Genevra Freeman, who also gave a square of antique chintz, framed; photographs of historic houses from Miss Mott; photographs of historic sites from Miss Dora Smith; a history of Jersey City from Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle; newspaper clippings and pamphlets from Mr. H. S. Hayward; a case containing flowers from Pres. Lincoln's casket, from Mrs. Robt. W. Elliot; small scales, old letters and deeds from Miss Ward; old knife case from Mr. Francis M. Tichenor; and an oil portrait of Surgeon Thomas Ludington Smith, surgeon of the fleet in Perry's Expedition to Japan, from his cousin, Miss Quinby.

We have bound some newspapers and magazines, and purchased 300 chairs for the Assembly Room. We gave a course of lectures during the winter, on Revolutionary History, engaging the best lecturers we could find, and cleared \$261.75, of which we gave to the Historical Society \$250.

Our Treasury receipts for the past year have been \$997.07. Our disbursements have been \$911.85, leaving a balance of \$85.22.

Among our expenditures were:

\$225, for the 300 chairs.

\$250, proceeds of our lectures given to the Hist. Soc.

\$75, for the glass cabinet.

\$130, for 2 life and 6 contributing members, which amount was handed to the Treasurer of the N. J. Hist. Soc.

\$18.50, for graining and painting the newspaper racks in the gallery of the Library.

\$18, for two glass cases in Exhibition room.

\$35.40, for printing, carpenter work, china, glass, &c. The balance went for postage and small expenses.

We hope in the coming year to do still better, and thank the officers and Board of Trustees for the encouragement and support which they have given us in the year which has just past.

The members of the Historical Society extended to Miss Quinby and her co-workers of the Woman's Branch, a vote of thanks for the efficient aid rendered by them to the Society.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, Wallace M. Scudder, Amzi Dodd, Stephen H. Plum and Dr. William H. Vail were elected Trustees for three years.

After luncheon a very interesting address was delivered by Rev. James F. Riggs, D. D., Pastor of Brick Church, East Orange, the subject being "Historical Evidences." On motion a vote of thanks was given to Dr. Riggs for his eloquent and instructive address.

Members of the New Jersey Historical Society, elected in 1901-1902.

PATRONS.

Miss Anna G. Bushnell,	Morristown,	July 11, 1902.
William T. Carter,	Newark,	Sept. 5, 1902.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Miss Mary A. Camp,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Miss Elizabeth C. Cobb,	Parsippany,	Oct. 29, 1902.
Forrest F. Dryden,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. Forrest F. Dryden,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. John F. Dryden,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Hon. Abram Q. Garretson,	Morristown,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Miss Agnes Gifford,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Charles A. Gifford,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Harry H. Gifford,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
John A. Gifford,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Allister Greene,	New York City,	July 11, 1902.
Frederick Wolcott Jackson 3d,	Newark,	Aug. 1, 1902.
Miss Nannie Nye Jackson,	Newark,	Aug. 1, 1902.
Walter T. Johnson,	Newark,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Wilbur S. Johnson,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. Edmund L. Joy,	Newark,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Col. Anthony R. Kuser,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. Anthony R. Kuser,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Henry L. Osborn,	St. Paul, Minn.,	Aug. 1, 1902.
Nelson R. Perry,	New York City,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Mrs. Nelson R. Perry,	New York City,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Edgar F. Randolph,	Morristown,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Frederick W. Ricord,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1902.
Rev. James F. Riggs, D. D.,	East Orange,	Nov. 7, 1902.
Miss Laurastine C. Smith,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Lloyd Stickles,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1902.
Trinity Church, Rector and Assistant Ministers, and their successors, forever	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D.	Princeton,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Miss M. Louisa Watts,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Asa Whitehead,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Mrs. Asa Whitehead,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Theodore M. Banta,	New York City,	Oct. 29, 1902.
Alfred L. Dennis,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1902.
Miss Harriet R. Donaghe,	Morristown,	Aug. 1, 1902.
Joshua Doughty,	Somerville,	May 1, 1902.
David R. Downer,	East Orange,	Dec. 5, 1901.
William Edgar,	Woodbridge,	May 1, 1902.
Mrs. Thomas J. Falkinburgh,	Jersey City,	June 5, 1902.
Charles C. Gardner,	Newark,	Oct. 3, 1902.
Winthrop S. Gilman,	Palisades, N. Y.,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Robert Gray, Jr.,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1902.
Freeman Hiscox,	Newark,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Mrs. George W. Jenkins,	Morristown,	June 5, 1902.

George M. LaMonte,	Bound Brook,	April 3, 1902.
Edward C. Lyon,	Morristown,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Rev. Halsey G. Mendenhall,	Perth Amboy,	Dec. 5, 1902.
George B. Nevers,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1902.
James D. Orton,	Newark,	Oct. 29, 1902.
George T. Parrot,	Elizabeth,	Feb. 6, 1902.
Mrs. Philander B. Pierson,	Morristown,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. John S. Schultze,	Boonton,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Rev. George L. Spining, D. D.,	South Orange,	Oct. 29, 1902.
M. D. Wheeler Thurston,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Mrs. Frederick L. Van Beuren,	New York City,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. Ashbel Welch,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Dec. 5, 1901.

MEMBERS DECEASED, 1902.

Horace Alling,	Newark,	July 3, 1902.
Dr. Henry R. Baldwin,	New Brunswick,	Feb. 3, "
Leopold C. Bierwirth,		Feb. 2, "
Sir John G. Bourinot,	Ottawa, Can.,	Oct.
Thomas C. Bushnell,	Newark,	May 23, "
Mrs. Helen M. Britton,		May 1, "
Aaron Carter,	Newark,	Jan. 31, "
William Clark,	Paisley, Scotland,	July 7, "
David A. Depue,	Newark,	April 3, "
Augustus O. Halsey,	Newark,	April 20, "
Edmund D. Halsey,	Rockaway,	Dec. 3, 1901.
C. B. Harvey,		Oct. 5, 1902.
Charles M. Marsh,		July 3, "
Samuel Meeker,		Jan. 31, "
Ernest L. Meyer,	Elizabeth,	April "
John Moses,	Trenton,	Jan. 20, "
James D. Orton,	Newark,	Feb. 22, "
Mrs. Frederick H. Pierson,	Elizabeth,	Jan. 14, "
William J. Sewell,	Camden,	Dec. 27, 1901.
Dr. Arthur Ward,	Newark,	July 6, 1902.
Joseph G. Ward,	Newark,	April 27, "
Mrs. William R. Weeks,	New York,	May 26, "
Washington B. Williams,	Jersey City,	Jan. 16, "

Annual Meeting of the Society, 1903.

NEWARK, Oct. 28th, 1903.

The Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held to-day in the Library Building, West Park Street.

President John F. Dryden spoke pleasantly of the benefits of the Society to the State of New Jersey, and the City of Newark, and the interest taken in it by its members.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and approved.

The Report of the Woman's Branch was read by Miss Quinby, as follows:

The Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society has gained an Associate Membership of 200, thirty-seven new members having joined during the past year. This membership extends all over the State from one end to the other, and the Managers from Gloucester, Morris, Sussex, Passaic and Hunterdon Counties, have been extremely successful in obtaining new members. All the counties of the State with one exception are now represented on our Board of Managers, and many of them come from long distances to attend our monthly meetings. On January 29th the Society gave a Donation Tea and Musicales, in the large Library Hall, and realized \$131.60 from this entertainment. To this we added from our Treasury sufficient to make the amount \$250, which we paid to the Parent Society, to add to the \$1,000 fund we are raising, to make the Branch a Patron of the Historical Society. We have received many gifts this year, which has increased our exhibits in the Museum department, considerably, but our autographic collection still lacks the names we are so desirous of obtaining.

Our Genealogical Committee has started a most important work—the collection of Monumental Inscriptions from the old cemeteries of New Jersey. They have already secured those of Trinity Church, Newark, those of the old Baptist Church at Lyons Farms, the complete records from the two old church-yards of old Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, and those of the long closed graveyard at Bordentown. All these records will be carefully copied into well bound books, made of strong and durable paper, so that the work should be a lasting one.

Our Treasurer reports receipts of \$575.82 for the year, with an expenditure of \$179.40, leaving a balance of \$96.42. We have placed shades in the Assembly Room and in the gallery of the Library at an expense of \$34.70. We paid \$96.75 for binding 43 files of the Daily Advertiser prior to 1800, a collection of 15 years, which sadly needed binding. Two new cases have been purchased for our exhibits, and pictures have been framed. We secured three new contributing members for the Historical Society, and the \$15 received was given in to their treasury. Printing, expenses attending the Annual Meeting of the Branch, make up the rest of the expenditures.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, October 1, 1903.

Capital Account.

Balance Oct. 1st, 1902.....			\$138.86
RECEIVED.			
9 Life Memberships.....	\$ 450.		
Woman's Branch.....	250.		
Transferred from General Fund by Resolution of Board of Trustees.....	500.	1200.	
			\$1338.86
DISBURSED.			
Purchased shares of Newark Library Association..	\$ 150.	.	
Paid on account Mutual Benefit L. Ins. Co Loan..	1000.	\$1150	\$188.86

Catalogue Fund.

Contributed by Life Members	736.	
DISBURSED.		
Salary paid Cataloguer.....	450.	\$286.

Book Account.

Balance Oct. 1, 1902	\$363.23	
RECEIVED.		
Books sold during the year.....	121.32	
		\$484.55

DISBURSED.

Books purchased	2.55	\$482.
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General Account.

Balance Oct. 1, 1902	\$874.14	
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RECEIVED.

Dues	\$1230.	
Rent	1766.72	
Interest (Bank Balance)	37.02	3033.74

 \$3907.89

DISBURSED.

Commissions collecting rent	88.26	
Express and Freight Charges	2.60	
Petty Cash Expenses	135.00	
Insurance	480.00	
Lunch Oct., '02, and May, 1903, Meetings	46.58	
Printing and Stationery	207.95	
Repairs, Building and Boilers	216.52	
Coal	269.13	
Interest on Loan	292.19	
Transferring N. L. Assn. Stock	6.00	
Maud E. Johnson, Salary	587.50	
Subscription to paper	1.50	
Janitor	520.	\$3353.23
Transferred to Cap. Stock Account	500.	\$554.65

 Cash on hand in Bank. \$1511.51

The Corresponding Secretary made the following report: That the correspondence during the past year had been extensive and varied. He had presented written reports monthly to the Board of Trustees, which reports had been entered in full in the Minutes of the Board, where they are accessible to those in search of such information as they may contain. The merest summary of the correspondence will indicate to some extent its character. Among the queries contained in the letters received were the following:

JANUARY.—Where is there a file of any South Carolina newspaper from September, 1787, to June, 1788? Who was the Gilpin cited in Bancroft's "History of the United States," Vol. VI., page 233? What is the origin of the name "Quick?" Is the family of Holland or of English descent? Where can information be had about the New Jersey Indians? Van Blarcom and Kip families? Where can official records be found of the services of Nathaniel Manning of Woodbridge or Piscataway, who served as a Captain during the Colonial Wars? Where was Ash Swamp, where several engagements took place during the Revolutionary War? These several queries had been answered to the apparent satisfaction of the correspondents. In the report for January, the Secretary had also embodied some facts about the Reverend John Allen, the first minister of Woodbridge.

FEBRUARY—Where is there any account of Indian traditions in connection with Lake Hopatcong? What New Jersey papers were published up to 1810, and where are they to be found? The origin of the Great Seal of New Jersey? Why was the shield emblazoned in silver, and why there were three plows on the escutcheon?

MARCH.—The history of a large communion platter recently deposited with the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia? Who is compiling a Nelson Genealogy? What information is to be had regarding the genealogy of the Van

Winkle and Laurier families in the neighborhood of Paterson? Where is the house of Colonel Stephen Van Cortlandt at Belleville? Where was Dr. Thomas Cadwallader from 1730 to 1750? Information had been received from London that the names of Chief Justice Aynesley and Chief-Justice Frederick Smyth of New Jersey, were not to be found on the registers of Gray's Inn, the Inner Temple nor the Middle Temple, London. Some letters to or by members of the family of Joseph Bloomfield, of New Jersey, had been offered for sale to the Society.

APRIL.—Information regarding the branch of the Hornblower family represented by Mr. Henry Hornblower of Boston? Information as to the ancestry of Luke Kip, born September, 1768, and died in New York, 1834? What was the Christian name of the Wood who founded Woodstown, New Jersey? Where can portraits of Sir George Carteret and Governor Philip Carteret be found? Dr. C. E. Godfrey, of Washington, D. C., wrote that through his suggestion, the State of New Jersey had recently received from the Swedish Government five rolls of troops stationed in West Jersey, along the Delaware, from 1637 to 1655. The Secretary had furnished to Princeton University, for use in connection with a proposed biography of President John Witherspoon, an extract from the Proceedings of the New Jersey Assembly, in 1790, when Dr. Witherspoon presented an adverse report on the abolition of negro slavery, basing this report on the confident assumption that slavery would soon die a natural death.

MAY.—Where, before whom and when were Colonial wills proved? When was the first publication of the story about the three days' trance of the Reverend William Tennent?

JUNE.—The meaning of the Indian name "Pompeston"? The whereabouts of the papers of Daniel T. Clark, deceased, of South Orange? Has there been published a life of Brigadier-General William Nelson; if so, when, where and by whom? Were any councillors for East Jersey and West Jersey named under the two commissions of Sir Edmund Andros, 1686-1689? As to pictures of the Revolutionary period in New Jersey? Engravings and autographs in the Society's Collections, suitable for illustrating John Piske's "History of the Dutch and Quaker Colonies"? Griffin Jenkins? Journal of Silas Constant? Nelson Family of Scotland? Kemp family of New Jersey, Loyalists in the Revolution?

JULY.—Genealogies of Somerset families? Where are the records of the Proprietors of East Jersey? What works have been published on the early history of Monmouth County? What historical societies are there in New Jersey? Stivers family of New Jersey? Eleanor Nelson and Joseph Jay of Hunterdon County, about the time of the Revolution? Where are to be found any publications giving an account of the construction of the Morris Canal, and particularly as to where the stone was obtained for such construction? Abbreviations in the tax duplicate of Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, for 1790, and the meaning thereof?

AUGUST.—As to charters of Presbyterian Churches in New Jersey, 1747-1757? The whereabouts of Colonel Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, between 1728 and 1734? As to purchase of the sword of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was killed in battle at York (now Toronto), Canada, in 1813? The Society's custom in regard to the distribution of the New Jersey Archives? The authority for the statement of the Kinney family of Newark, that they were descended from Sir Thomas Kinney, knighted in England for scientific attainments, who came to New Jersey before the Revolution to investigate its mineral resources, resided near Morristown, was High Sheriff of Morris County, and died in 1793? The Newark ancestry of the poet Shelley?

SEPTEMBER.—The meaning of the Indian place name "Mineakonig," the name of a stream in Hunterdon County? Have the Acquackanonk church records been printed? Is it possible to get a copy of Littell's Passaic Valley? In-

formation wanted about John Willis, who served in the Revolutionary War? Where is the diary of Sergeant Timothy Tuttle of Captain Morris' Company of Morristown, 1775-1776? Where is there a copy of the original edition of Gabriel Thomas' account of Pennsylvania and West Jersey, published in 1698? Who was Gabriel Thomas? Will the prefatory monograph on New Jersey Marriage Laws in New Jersey Archives, Volume XXII, be published separately? Where are the heirs of Abraham Reynolds, who in 1837, or thereabouts, was a property owner in Paterson? Would the Society be willing to have the account of the New Jersey church records, published in the preface to New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXII, published in the Presbyterian Historical Review? What is the English equivalent or translation of the name "Stophel," as used among the Dutch settlers of Central New Jersey about 1750?

OCTOBER.—The family of the late Judge Joseph Dalrymple of Morristown? The origin and meaning of place names in New Jersey? The record of the charters of the Presbyterian churches of Hunterdon and Brunswick? The disposition of the Society to cooperate with other Societies for a closer affiliation with the American Historical Association, at a meeting to be held in Washington in 1904? Has there been published a record of the tombstone inscriptions at the Ponds Church and other burying grounds in that vicinity, or in any other old burying grounds in New Jersey? Who was John Willis who served in the Revolutionary War; was he related to Abraham Willis of Paterson, who died on December 3, 1810? Would the Society like to buy an oil portrait of George Washington, painted from life by James Wright, in 1790? Was not the statement in Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections" incorrect in giving 1710 as the date of the founding of May's Landing by George May? Was it not a misprint for 1760? Was service in trained bands or Militia Companies in New Jersey compulsory in the Colonial times? Was this especially the case at Elizabeth, between 1665 and 1675? Is there any record in the Paramus Church Records of the marriage of Colonel Aaron Burr and Theodosia Prevost?

The Secretary stated that from this brief summary, a fair idea could be had of the wide range of the correspondence of the Society. Many of the letters addressed to the Secretary contained interesting information. The replies to these letters were filed with the letters themselves, and were accessible to the members of the Society generally.

The Board of Trustees reported that the Rev. Franklin B. Dwight had been elected a Trustee ad interim, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Aaron Carter.

In response to requests, members of the Society had contributed sufficient funds to warrant the Trustees in engaging another Assistant to the Librarian for the purpose of properly classifying and cataloguing the large number of books and pamphlets owned by the Society, and much progress had been made in this work, but there is still a great deal to do in this direction and more funds are needed for the purpose.

During the past year there have been three shares of Newark Library Association Stock donated to the Society, two shares by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, and one share by William Pennington. There are 29 shares not yet transferred to the Society, 14 of which belong to the Directors of the Newark Library Association, and 15 to other parties.

Mr. Tichenor, of the Library Committee, reported as follows:

The number of additions made to the Library during the past year exceeded that of the preceding year, the total number of accessions being 2921,

of which 823 were bound volumes, 1661 pamphlets and 437 miscellaneous articles. Of the entire number about 1831 were gifts from individuals, 719 were government and state publications, and 334 were exchanges. The number of visitors at the Library during the past year was 3200, which shows a gain over the preceding year. In addition to this the building has been used as a meeting place by the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies.

Mr. Charles Bradley, who had been selected to procure the portrait of the late Gen. William S. Stryker, former President of the Society, reported that the portrait had been received, and a letter from Mrs. Helen Boudinot Stryker, presenting the portrait to the Society, was read, and a vote of thanks extended to her.

The Committee on Colonial Documents reported that Volume XXII., of the New Jersey Archives, had appeared in June last. It consisted of nearly seven hundred pages of marriage records, to the end of the year 1800. Also a prefatory monograph of about one hundred and twenty pages on the History of the Law of Marriage and Divorce in New Jersey. The volume has been received with very great commendation by those engaged in genealogical research, to whom such a mass of information was, of course, invaluable. Other volumes were well under way.

The following Trustees were elected for three years:

John F. Dryden
F. Wolcott Jackson
Frederick A. Canfield
Francis M. Tichenor
Wilberforce Freeman.

Also the Rev. Franklin B. Dwight for one year, for the unexpired term of Mr. Aaron Carter, deceased.

Mr. William Nelson stated that the Somerset County Historical Society was revived last week and bade fair to have a new lease of life. Rev. Dr. James Lee Heare was chosen President, and meetings were to be held five times a year.

The President called attention to the gift to the Society of eleven new volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica that had been donated to the Society by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, for which Dr. Coles was voted the thanks of the Society. Dr. Coles had previously presented a complete set of Appleton's American Encyclopedia, including the Annual Supplements, and the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica (Edinburgh) in twenty-four volumes.

A most interesting and instructive address on "History as Descriptive Sociology," was made to the Society by the Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, of Convent Station. At the conclusion of the address the members of the Society extended him a rising vote of thanks.

Members of the New Jersey Historical Society, elected in 1903.

— LIFE MEMBERS.

Franklin Conklin,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1903.
Mrs. Franklin Conklin,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1903.
Frederick T. Fearey,	Newark,	Apr. 3, 1903.
Samuel V. Hoffman,	Morristown,	Feb. 6, 1903.
Rev. Gerrit J. Kollen, D. D.,	Holland, Mich.,	July 3, 1903.
Thomas N. McCarter,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1903.
J. Vreeland Moore,	Leonia,	June 5, 1903.
William Pennington,	Newark,	July 3, 1903.
Theodore Roosevelt,	Washington, D. C.,	July 3, 1903.
C. E. Henry Stengel,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1903.
Edgar B. Ward,	Orange,	Feb. 6, 1903.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Frederick Adams,	East Orange,	Feb. 6, 1903.
William A. Baker,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1903.
Edward Balbach, Jr.,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1903.
Dr. Aaron K. Baldwin,	Newark,	Mar. 6, 1903.
Samuel W. Baldwin,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1903.
Thomas C. Barr,	Orange,	Feb. 6, 1903.
James E. Bathgate, Jr.,	Newark,	Mar. 6, 1903.
Henry B. Binsse,	Madison,	Dec. 7, 1903.
Peter Campbell,	Newark,	Apr. 3, 1903.
Albert B. Carlton,	Elizabeth,	Dec. 7, 1903.
Mrs. Frank B. Colton,	East Orange,	Mar. 6, 1903.
Archibald W. Conklin,	Newark,	Mar. 6, 1903.
John Cotton Dana,	Newark,	Jan. 2, 1903.
Thomas A. Davis,	Orange,	Dec. 7, 1903.
Sherrerd Depue,	Newark,	Mar. 6, 1903.
A. Ogden Fitz Gerald,	Newark,	Apr. 3, 1903.
Elisha B. Gaddis,	Newark,	Apr. 3, 1903.
Dr. L. Eugene Hollister,	Newark,	July 3, 1903.
Adrian H. Joline,	New York City,	June 5, 1903.
Charles S. Kiggins,	Elizabeth,	Feb. 6, 1903.
Dr. D. Walter Kleinhaus,	Newark,	Mar. 6, 1903.
Aaron D. Mulford,	Elizabeth,	Dec. 7, 1903.
Julius S. Rippel,	Newark,	Mar. 6, 1903.
John T. Robb,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1903.
Mrs. Harry Rogers,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Aug. 7, 1903.
Jay S. Treat,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1903.
Herman Unger,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1903.

Members Deceased in 1903.

— LIFE MEMBERS.

John T. Foote, 1903.
Rev. Charles T. Haley, D. D., Mar. 13, 1903.
Miss Cornelia B. Halsey, Sept. 14, 1903.

Henry Hayes, Feb. 2, 1903.
 Andrew J. Hedges, Nov. 9, 1902.
 Mrs. Washington A. Roebbing, Feb. 21, 1903.
 Mrs. Wallace M. Scudder, Jan. 30, 1903.
 Dr. Cornelius S. Shepherd, Oct. 7, 1903.
 Dr. Sidney B. Straley, Apr. 15, 1903.
 Eugene Vanderpool, July 13, 1903.
 Mrs. Abraham Van Winkle, May 14, 1903.
 I. Vreeland Moore, July 7, 1903.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Miss Catharine L. Burnett, Feb. 17, 1903.
 Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, D. D., May 17, 1903.
 The Society now has
 12 Patrons
 488 Life Members
 290 Contributing Members

Total 790

CARLSTADT TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.—In May, 1903, the Society received from Mr. John Neafie, then of 68 West 88th street, New York, a number of gravestone inscriptions collected at Carlstadt, near Rutherford, Bergen county. Also some entries from old Bibles. They are filed with the correspondence of that date.

LETTER FROM MAJOR SAMUEL HAYES, OF NEWARK, 1782.

WOODBIDGE Augst 26- 1782

May it please your Excellency—

There is lately Come to this place a Certain John Cunningham from New York, he was in the Service of the State under my Orders in the year 1779. he Got into some Trouble after the Expiration of the time of service in what manner I am not able to Inform your Excellency, but in consequence of which he left the state and went to New York where I saw him when I was a prisoner in the sugar house, he has now returned to this state and has a permission from Judge Woodruff to pass to Trenton, I am at a loss to know what to do with these kind of Gentry, as they are Every Day Coming among us, I think we shall be over run with them in a short time, as I can find no particular Direction in the law what to Do with them, I shall esteem it a particular favour if your Excellency as Commander in Chief would Give some Order respecting them in future that the same may be Transmitted to the several posts in this State. Your Excellency's Answer will Greatly oblige—

Your Excellency's most obd
 humble sert

Saml Hayes Major Com'dt

To Gov Livingston

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. IV.

THIRD SERIES.
1904-1905.

NO. 3

HENDRICK FISHER.

BY THE REV. T. E. DAVIS.¹

Hendrick Fisher, the patriot and the hero; the fearless and untiring foe of tyranny; the faithful and heroic friend of freedom.

Hendrick Fisher, one of the immortal few whose name should never perish from American history or cease to be an inspiration to American patriotism.

And yet "'tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true" that so few American citizens know Hendrick Fisher, his name, his character, his deeds.

No historian has given his life to the world. No encyclopedia contains a sketch of him. In none of our Legislative Halls can you find a single memorial of the man. Is it true that "Republics are ungrateful?"

Is it true that the generation of to-day have ceased to honor their noblest benefactors?

Amid that patriot band that fought for liberty in those "days that tried men's souls," Hendrick Fisher stands without a peer. The leader of New Jersey's loyal host. Modest, un-

¹ A paper read before the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, October 25, 1899.

assuming, unambitious, unselfish man, perhaps that is why his fame shines not from memorial tablet or historic page.

But my object is simply to give you the facts of his public life, and trust to your intelligence and wisdom to enthrone Hendrick Fisher in his rightful place among the great and the noble in New Jersey's early history.

Hendrick Fisher was not an American by birth. He came from the land of religious freedom and from the banks of the noble Rhine.

He was born in 1697 in the German province of the Lower Palatinate.

Here lived the better class of the German People. They were thrifty, industrious, intelligent and highly religious. Their religion was that of the Reformed rather than of the Lutheran Church. The Heidelberg Catechism, now the standard of doctrine in the Reformed Churches, was first prepared for the use of the schools in the Palatinate. The Christians in the Palatinate suffered most terribly from the persecutions of the Romish Church. Their land was often the battle ground of armies, and no country perhaps was ever more thoroughly devastated. The Christian people of those provinces were nearly all driven from their homes, their property destroyed, their towns and cities burned. Many of them fled to Holland, for here they could find freedom and the same religious faith.

From Holland many of these Germans came seeking homes and religious freedom in America. Many of Hendrick Fisher's descendants claim for him a Holland birth as they have received it from tradition, but without doubt their only authority is the fact that his family were exiles in Holland and from there came to America.

It was in 1703 when the Visscher family, as their name was originally spelled, came to this country. The boy Hendrick was six years old. His father, whose name was also Hendrick, bought a farm of 300 acres of William Dockwra on the south bank of the Raritan about one mile from Bound Brook. Dockwra was a Scotchman, but had been a merchant in London. He came to America in 1682 and some time after bought 900 acres of land on the Raritan river. On this tract

he built a house in 1688 in which he lived until 1703, when he sold the 300 acres with the old homestead to the elder Hendrick Fisher. This house is still standing, at the good old age of 218 years, and is without doubt the oldest house in Somerset County.

In this house lived Hendrick Fisher, Sr., until his death, October 17, 1749. His property was left to the son who bore his name.

Of the early life of Hendrick Fisher very little is known. He was a farmer and a mechanic. But his patriotism, integrity and intelligence were too marked to allow him to remain in those quiet pursuits.

His fellow citizens saw in him noble qualities that entitled him to be a leader among men.

In 1740 he was elected as a member of the Colonial Assembly with John V. Middlewart from Somerset County. He had only been naturalized at the last session of the Assembly, and therefore according to law was ineligible to hold this office. In 1745 he was again elected by the voters of Somerset County, and the objection having passed away he took his seat as a member of the Assembly.

For thirty years after, Hendrick Fisher was re-elected to every Assembly until the colony became the State of New Jersey, holding the position until he was nearly eighty years of age, and longer than any other man from Somerset County, either under colonial or State government. But Hendrick Fisher was not only the trusted and faithful representative of his constituents, he was the leader in the Assembly and the most active and powerful spirit in that lower house.

No man had such control of that body or could so influence it in favor of right and in opposition to wrong.

And in the great onward movement leading toward State independence that put New Jersey in the very front rank of the colonies, and led her to assert her freedom two days before the national declaration of independence, you will find that the bold, undaunted, aggressive force lay in the mind and heart of the patriot, Hendrick Fisher.

To prove his zeal, his efficiency, his influence, I need only open to you the records of the Assembly and you will find I have not bestowed honor unworthily. Here and there I gather a fact from the long and noble record. To tell all, while it would be convincing to the mind, would surely be wearisome to the flesh.

A careful study of the records of the Assembly and Council convinces me that no man was so frequently honored, no man so often entrusted with important duties, nor so often the chairman of leading committees.

If a message was to be sent to the Governor or to the Council, in nearly every case Hendrick Fisher was the chairman of such committee.

Changes or revision of existing statutes or the adoption of new laws were submitted to a committee of which Hendrick Fisher was a member.

If a petition was to be sent to his majesty, the King, or to his excellency, the Governor, the one man selected to prepare and send or carry such message, was the tried and the true Hendrick Fisher.

But I ask you to follow me carefully while I mention the particular instances. Those special events in his life will be divided into three classes, as they are connected with the colony, with the college and the church.

I. Hendrick Fisher in the Colony of New Jersey.

Jan. 6, 1747, Hendrick Fisher, was appointed chairman of a committee to confer with a committee from the Council, regarding a law to prevent the concealing of stray cattle.

Aug. 24, 1747, he was appointed chairman of a committee to confer with a committee from the Council, regarding ways and means for the suppression of riots and disorder in the colony.

Nov. 24, 1748, he was chairman of a committee to inspect and burn the cancelled bills of credit now in the hands of Andrew Johnson.

Nov. 30, 1748, with Mr. Stelle he presented to the Council from the lower house a bill entitled "An act to enable the in-

habitants of the county of Middlesex to build a work house and a house of correction within the said county and to make rules and orders for the government of the same."

Oct. 17, 1749, with Mr. Leaming he was selected to prepare an answer to the Governor's message.

June 6, 1751, he was chairman of a committee to confer with the Governor and a committee of the Council in regard to an address to be sent to his majesty, King George II.

May 31, 1753, he was one of a committee from the Assembly to consider "the most effectual way to lay the calamitous situation of the province for want of paper money before his majesty in order to obtain his royal assent for a new emission of bills in this colony."

In 1755, Governor Belcher appointed Hendrick Fisher and Jacob Spicer to supply the British army in the colony under the command of Col. Schuyler with necessaries to the amount of fifteen thousand pounds.

March 19, 1759, Governor Bernard nominated Hendrick Fisher for Judge of Pleas of Somerset County, the Council ratifying the nomination.

In 1702 he was instrumental in getting a bill passed giving authority to the managers of the bridge across the Bound Brook to raise by lottery a sum of money for rebuilding the bridge.

Sept. 21, 1762, he presented a bill to the Assembly entitled "an act to empower the trustees of the college of New Jersey to raise by lottery a sum of money for the use of the college." This bill passed both the House and the Council and four days after received the assent of the Governor.

May 23, 1765, he was one of a committee to consider the "calamitous situation of this province respecting debts and law-suits, and to see whether anything can be done for the better ascertaining of the titles of land."

May 31, 1765, he was appointed by the house on a committee to consider the expediency and means of shortening the post roads of the province.

In March, 1765, the English Parliament passed the celebrated Stamp Act, the main feature of which was that all legal writing and printing should be on paper bearing an English

stamp, for which the colonies were to pay a large sum. This caused great excitement in all the colonies. A Continental Congress was called.

This, the first Congress of all the Colonies, met in New York Oct. 7, 1765, Hendrick Fisher, Joseph Borden and Robert Ogden representing the colony of New Jersey. Of all the delegates none was more incensed at the action of Great Britain than Hendrick Fisher, and when the Declaration of Rights was adopted by the Congress, the names of Hendrick Fisher and Joseph Borden were affixed on behalf of New Jersey, while Robert Ogden of Elizabethtown, would not endorse by vote or signature this section. On Nov. 29, of this same year, this vote was unanimously passed in the Assembly of New Jersey: "Resolved, that the thanks of this house be given to Hendrick Fisher and Joseph Borden for their faithful and judicious discharge of the trust imposed in them." It had been the usage of the Council and Assembly to transact the business of their respective houses with closed doors. But on Oct. 12, 1769, a motion was made by Hendrick Fisher in these words: "Mr. Speaker, although it has been a custom of long standing, for the House of Assembly of this colony to transact public business with the doors of the house shut, yet, as at this time particularly, a contrary practice will be more agreeable both to the custom of Parliament and the sentiments of the people of this province: I move that the doors of this House, agreeable to the practice of the House of Commons, be opened, that all persons may, if they think proper, be present at any public debate, under the same rules and regulations observed in the House of Commons." The question being put to the house, it was carried unanimously.

Nov. 15, 1769, Hendrick Fisher was selected as the chairman of a committee to settle the boundary lines between the colonies of New York and New Jersey, which in 1772, largely through Hendrick Fisher's influence was peacefully decided to the satisfaction of both parties.

In 1772 he secured the passage of an act for the raising of money to rebuild and keep in repair, the Queens Bridge over the Raritan River, at Bound Brook.

March 7, 1774, he was one of a committee to confer with a committee from the Council, regarding a bill compelling the Treasurers of the Colony of New Jersey to give security for the execution of their offices.

Feb. 8, 1774, a standing committee of Correspondence and Inquiry was appointed, consisting of nine members, of which Hendrick Fisher was chairman. The duty of this committee was "to obtain the most early and authentic intelligence of all acts and resolutions of the Parliament of Great Britain, or the proceedings of the administration that may have any relations to, or may affect the liberties and privileges of his majestie's subjects in the British Colonies in America, and to keep up and maintain a correspondence and communication with our sister colonies respecting these important considerations." Jan. 16, 1775, ten members of the Assembly were appointed a committee on grievances. A meeting of this committee resulted in Hendrick Fisher being elected their chairman. Jan. 25, 1775, as chairman of such committee, he reported the following action: "Resolved, That an humble petition be presented to his most gracious majesty, praying a redress of grievances under which this and the neighboring colonies now labor." The House agreed to the resolution, and the committee were ordered to prepare and bring a petition accordingly. This petition containing the grievances of the colonies was probably prepared by Hendrick Fisher. These are some of the grievances mentioned:

A standing army kept in the colonies without their consent.

Assemblies frequently and injuriously dissolved.

Commerce burdened with many useless and oppressive restrictions.

Duties imposed by Acts of Parliament for the purpose of raising revenue.

Trial by jury abolished.

Enormous forfeitures incurred for slight offences.

Vexatious informers exempted from paying damages to which they are justly liable.

Colonies [colonists] tried in England for offences committed in America.

Persons charged with offences in any place out of the Realm may be indicted and tried within the Realm for the same but deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

These grievances may all be found in the Declaration of Independence.

The news of the battle of Lexington reached New York on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock April 23.

From New York the news was sent to New Jersey and Philadelphia. At two o'clock Monday morning, April 24, the messenger rode into New Brunswick. Upon receipt of the alarming news Hendrick Fisher, the chairman of the committee of correspondence for the province, at once summoned the committee to meet in New Brunswick on Tuesday, 2d of May.

All the members were present. After serious consideration of the alarming conditions in Massachusetts the committee unanimously directed the chairman to call a Provincial Congress to meet at Trenton on Tuesday the 23d of May, and the several counties were requested to appoint deputies to attend this Congress.

Pursuant to this notice the Freeholders of Somerset county met at the court house at Millstone on the 11th day of May, and elected Hendrick Fisher chairman.

The following action was taken at this meeting: "Resolved, that reviewing the steps taken by the British Ministry to enslave the American colonies and the late alarming hostilities in Massachusetts under Gen. Gage, we redily consent to elect deputies for a Provincial Congress to meet at Trenton on Tuesday 23d inst., agreeable to the advice and direction of the provincial committee of correspondence." Nine deputies were chosen by ballot of whom Hendrick Fisher was the first.

May 17, 1775, Hendrick Fisher was chairman of the committee to reply to Gov. Franklin's message regarding the recent action of the House of Commons.

May 20, 1775, that reply was presented to the Assembly by the chairman in which in no uncertain language he maintained the rights of the colonists and their determination not to give up the rights of freemen. "Nor do we want any time to consider whether we shall submit to that which in our apprehen-

sion will reduce us and our constituents to a state little better than that of slavery."

Hendrick Fisher was not a rash, reckless patriot who under excitement and passionate impulse rushed into war without counting the cost. Probably no man was more anxious for a peaceful and honorable settlement of all the difficulties between Great Britain and the American Colonies. Hoping, praying, working for that result until patience ceased to be a virtue, until there was no hope of relief from the King or Parliament, then the grand old patriot became a hero in the struggle, and his determined, unconquerable spirit was the mighty factor for independence in the Colony. Thus Hendrick Fisher was forced to be the leader of the patriot host. It was after the "embattled farmers" at Concord had "fired the shot heard 'round the world,"—after hearing "the clanking of the British chains on the plains of Boston,"—after Great Britain had given the Colonies a choice between slavery or rebellion, that Hendrick Fisher threw himself into the conflict for "Liberty or Death."

May 23, 1775, pursuant to the call of the Committee of Correspondence, the First Provincial Congress of New Jersey met at Trenton. Thirteen counties sent representatives (deputies). The first day was spent in examining and comparing the certificates of election of the members. The day following the Congress was formally organized by electing Hendrick Fisher president, and his opening address was a most forcible and eloquent portrayal of the grievances of the colonies. Jonathan D. Sergeant was elected secretary and William Paterson and Frederick Frelinghuysen assistant secretaries. Thus all the officers of the First Provincial Congress, with the exception of Samuel Tucker, vice president, of Hunterdon, were residents of Somerset county. The president of this Congress was ordered to wait upon the ministers of the Gospel in the town and request that one be present every morning at eight o'clock at the opening of the session, that the business might be preceded by prayer. This Congress remained in session eleven days. The most important business was in regard to raising troops for military service and the raising of money for that purpose.

Congress adjourned June 3, after selecting a committee of correspondence with power to convene the Congress when necessary. Of this committee Hendrick Fisher was chairman. At a meeting of Freeholders of Somerset county held June 28, 1775, a new committee of correspondence was chosen for the county, of which Hendrick Fisher was again chosen chairman. By his recommendation a committee of inspection was chosen for every township in the county, and instructed "to be diligent and active in the discharge of their duty in taking cognizance of every person of whatever rank or condition, who shall either by deed or word endeavor to destroy our unanimity in opposing the arbitrary and cruel measures of the British Ministry, and so deal with him or them, as to the particular committee of inspection where the offender resides, shall seem most conducive to prevent any injury to the glorious cause of American freedom."

In the alarming state of affairs after the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, the committee of correspondence felt justified in calling a second meeting of the Provincial Congress at Trenton, August 5, 1775, which was in session until August 17, its last act before adjournment being the selection of a provincial committee of safety, of which Hendrick Fisher was chairman. This committee had the full power of the Provincial Congress, except that of legislation, which power they are said to have exercised with an ability and integrity that has never been impeached.

The second Provincial Congress was held at Trenton on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1775. Samuel Tucker was chosen president, and Hendrick Fisher, vice president. During this Congress Hendrick Fisher was very active as chairman of important committees. He was to reply to a letter from the committee of safety in New York regarding deserters. He was to inspect the minutes of the late Congress and committee of safety. He was to prepare an ordinance for regulating the militia of the colony and to reply to a communication from the Continental Congress regarding the two battalions of soldiers to be raised in the colony. During the session of this Congress, thirty thousand pounds proclamation money was ordered to be emitted in bills

of credit for the use of this colony. Hendrick Fisher was chairman of the committee to prepare the ordinance relating to the same and to make provision for raising this fund. On the closing day of the Congress, Oct. 28, Hendrick Fisher was chosen as one of four commissioners for the eastern division of the colony with power to receive money from the treasurer of the colony and to expend it for the use of the colony in arming and equipping the troops and supplying them with provisions.

Nov. 28, 1775, he was appointed chairman of a committee to prepare a petition to be sent to the king of England beseeching him to prevent the further shedding of blood by British soldiers on American soil. Feb. 1, 1776, he was selected by the Provincial Congress to prepare an ordinance for appointing Barrack Masters in the Colony, and making provision for repairing barracks. In that same month he and John Schureman were appointed Barrack Masters for New Brunswick. It has been said that in the Provincial Congress it was Hendrick Fisher who made the motion that the New Jersey delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia should be instructed to use their influence in favor of a declaration of independence.

And when the Declaration of American Independence became a reality, no man was more rejoiced than Hendrick Fisher. Securing a copy he rode swiftly home, and gathering his friends and neighbors around him, in Bound Brook, in front of the old historic Frelinghuysen hotel, he read aloud to his loyal constituents, that immortal declaration of freedom and equality.

So great was their joy and enthusiasm, that when he had finished, they took the old patriot and carried him on their shoulders through the town, while the old bell from Holland, in the Presbyterian church tower, and cannon on the hill, enlivened the occasion. After the Declaration of Independence we hear nothing more of Hendrick Fisher's public life. He was growing too old to take an active part in political affairs. And no doubt one great aim of his life had been accomplished in the independence of the colonies. He had served the colony faithfully. He had suffered much from his loyalty and pat-

riotism. No man in New Jersey was more intensely hated by the loyal subjects of Great Britain. Every effort was used to capture him and deprive the colony of his great influence for liberty. He went constantly armed so as to be ready to meet any secret foe. And during a peculiarly exciting period when the British army was near, it is said that he spent his nights in a cave that he might not be captured by British soldiers. When Lord Howe, in 1776, offered full pardon to all who would give up their allegiance to the American cause, he made an exception of Hendrick Fisher and three others. Time and again bands of British soldiers had come from New Brunswick on their raids and destroyed and stolen much of his property. On that memorable Sunday, April 13, 1777, the date of the battle of Boundbrook, after the British victory, the royal army marched triumphantly back to New Brunswick by way of the road on the south side of the river Raritan. When they came to the home of Hendrick Fisher, they entered his house, robbing it of forty pounds in money, and many other valuables, and drove away with them over twenty head of cattle.

II. Hendrick Fisher and Queens College.

It will be necessary for me to carry you back for some years to learn the cause of the origin of Queens College.

The desire for education among the Dutch settlers of America, was only surpassed by their fidelity to the Church. As early as 1746, the Assembly of the Colony of New York took action towards the establishing of an institution of higher learning.

The Dutch Church of New York presented a petition to the Assembly asking liberty to have a professor of Divinity in the new college.

Oct. 31, 1754, the Governor of New York granted a charter for Kings College, but without including the Dutch Professor. Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Albany, hearing of the condition of things, started on Jan. 1, 1755, to visit the principal Dutch Churches, to obtain signatures for the Dutch alone. He met some opposition, but also much success. Feb. 1755, Rev. Mr. Schenkle, a Dutch pastor in New York, and

Professor of Divinity in Kings College, was deposed for heresy, and the resolution was passed that hereafter none but Episcopalians should hold that office. This made the Dutch more anxious for an independent institution, and on May 30, 1755, a meeting was called to consider the subject. As a result of this meeting, Rev. Mr. Frelinghuysen was commissioned to go to Holland to collect funds for the proposed college. Mr. Frelinghuysen did not start on this mission in four years. As to the success of his efforts I find no record, as he died on the homeward journey.

In 1761, the Coetus party, the American independent element in the Dutch Church, under the lead of the Rev. Mr. Verbruyck, of Tappan, made application to the Governor of New Jersey for a charter for the erection of an institution in that province, as on account of the recent charter of Kings College they could not expect to succeed in New York. The Governor refused the request. They applied to a second and third governor, but without success, the reasons probably being the recent charter of the College of New Jersey, and no necessity for two similar institutions in the same colony. The charter was granted to the College of New Jersey, Oct. 22, 1746. It was opened at Elizabethtown in May, 1747, Rev. Jonathan Dickinson being appointed president. He died in October of the same year, and Rev. Aaron Burr,* of Newark, succeeded him.

A new charter, more liberal in its provisions, was granted Sept. 14, 1748, by Gov. Belcher.

It had been decided from the first that the college should be located near the center of the State. Gov. Belcher had fixed on Princeton before granting the charter.

The trustees met at Newark, Sept. 26, 1750, and voted that a proposal be made to the towns of New Brunswick and Princeton to try what sums of money they could raise for the building of the college, by the next meeting.

At the next meeting of the board of trustees, in May, 1751, they decided that New Brunswick be the place for the building of the college, provided that the inhabitants of the place agree

*Father of Col. Aaron Burr, Vice President of the United States.

with the trustees upon the following terms, viz.: that they secure to the college one thousand pounds proclamation money, ten acres of land contiguous to the college, and two hundred acres of woodland, the farthest part of it not to be more than three *acres* from the town. This would have given the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, to New Brunswick. But at a meeting of the board of trustees, Sept. 27, 1752, it was stated that New Brunswick had not complied with the proposed terms. The same offer was then made to the town of Princeton, and at the meeting, Jan. 24, 1753, it was voted to place the college at Princeton, all the conditions having been fulfilled by the inhabitants.

The Episcopalians and Presbyterians now both having institutions of higher learning, made the Dutch more anxious to stand on an equality with them in this respect. Renewed efforts were made which at last proved successful, for on Nov. 10, 1766, a charter for a college for the Dutch, was procured in the colony of New Jersey. Of the history of the college under this first charter, I have been able to find nothing reliable. At least two meetings of the trustees were held during the next two years. As in the cases of Kings College and the College of New Jersey, early instruction may have been at private houses. During this period Hendrick Fisher was president of the Board of Trustees, and probably was acting president of the college. This early institution evidently was not successful, for from the minutes of the Council of New Jersey this record is taken: "At a council held in Burlington, on Friday, Nov. 24, 1769, members present, His Excellency Gov. William Franklin, the Honorable Mr. Kemble Ogden, Lord Sterling, Read, J. Smith, S. Smith, Ladd and Chief Justice Smyth. His Excellency laid before the board the petition of Hendrick Fisher, Esq., president of the Board of Trustees of Queens College in this province, praying that an alteration may be made in the charter granted to the said trustees."

The Council having taken the same into consideration, advised his excellency to grant the prayer of the said petition so far as it related to the distinction of the residents and non-residents in the said charter mentioned.

On March 20, 1770, Governor William Franklin granted the charter. By this charter forty trustees were appointed, including, ex-officio, the Governor of the Colony of New Jersey, the Chief Justice and the Attorney General of the Colony.

Hendrick Fisher was selected again as the President of the Board of Trustees. According to the charter, the trustees were directed to meet at Hackensack, in May, 1770.

The location of the college was not determined by the charter. The choice seemed to be between Hackensack and New Brunswick, the former town being a strong favorite. The Dutch element there was much the strongest. Two Dutch churches were flourishing there, with only one in New Brunswick. The school at Hackensack was one of the largest and most successful in the colony. This was a strong argument for the location of the college at Hackensack.

But at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, in Hackensack, May 7, 1771, the location of the college was fixed at New Brunswick, because of the influence of Hendrick Fisher and the Rev. Dr. Hardenburg in getting the citizens to contribute large sums of money to the college. Nor did Hendrick Fisher's interest in the new institution end there. During the trying days of its infancy, with its discouragements arising from a lack of money and opposition, he was as a faithful father to a weak and helpless child, and largely through his instrumentality, within two and a half years after the location was fixed at New Brunswick, about twenty thousand dollars was raised in the colony alone for endowment fund.

III. Hendrick Fisher in the Church.

Hendrick Fisher was not only a patriot and a friend of learning, but a Christian—loyal to his God as well as to his country and his fellowmen; just as faithful in his religious as in his political life. At the age of twenty-four, in 1721, he united with the Dutch Church, of New Brunswick. The Presbyterian Church, of Bound Brook, was then in existence, but it was an English speaking church, and its doctrines and government different from those of the Reformed Church.

For fifty-eight years after uniting with this church, he was

a faithful worker, and for the most of the time an officer and recognized leader in all the affairs of the local church.

The year after uniting with the church, he was elected deacon, holding the office for two terms, and then was elected elder, in which office he served almost continuously, by re-election, for forty years. He was nearly always chosen to represent his church in ecclesiastical councils, and there his ability and faithful services were highly appreciated.

He was a member of a committee on the adoption of a plan of union for the Holland Reformed Churches in America, in 1771, and to his wisdom and untiring efforts, in a great degree, were the Dutch churches indebted for that new era of reconciliation, and harmony, and work. From 1720 to 1747, Rev. Theo. J. Frelinghuysen was pastor of the five churches of Three Mile Run, New Brunswick, Raritan (now Somerville), Six Mile Run and North Branch. The territory embraced in this charge was nearly twenty miles long and ten or twelve wide, taking in nearly all of the present county of Somerset and part of Middlesex county. He had no assistant in his labors, nor could he readily secure temporary assistance from his ministerial brethren, for there were none nearer than Hackensack and New York, of his own denomination. He therefore adopted a novel, and as it proved to be, a very successful means of help in his arduous labors.

He appointed two of his most intelligent and pious elders in each congregation, and termed them "helpers." Hendrick Fisher was one of the "helpers," from the church of New Brunswick.

These men were ordained as lay preachers. Their duty was to conduct prayer meetings, catechise the people, have an oversight of the members of the church, teaching them, guiding them and encouraging them in their Christian life and duty. They were also empowered to hold public service in the absence of the pastor. It was in 1736 that Hendrick Fisher was set apart to this important work in the church, and in which he continued to perform faithful service until the time of his death. He was a zealous student of the Word of God, and became thoroughly versed in the terms of revealed theology.

Some of his sermons were published, and it is said they had great value for their true teachings of the doctrines of the Bible, and for the practical application of those doctrines to the individual life of the Christian.

Hendrick Fisher was a loyal, unwavering friend of his pastor. During the great opposition to Mr. Frelinghuysen, led by three prominent elders in the church, Hendrick Fisher was his true friend and counsellor, and when afterward Frelinghuysen was thoroughly vindicated of every charge, the wisdom and the piety of his faithful elder were seen and truly appreciated.

Hendrick Fisher was a man of peace, but with him it was not policy to "secure peace at all hazards," or to cry "peace, peace, when there was no peace." Right and justice, and loyalty to principle, were of more importance to him than the praise and fellowship of his fellowmen.

The leaders in the colony who were loyal to their mother country, or who could not use Hendrick Fisher for their own ambitious ends, and the leaders in the church whose hypocrisy and evil schemes he did not fear to unmask, all these were bitter enemies of Hendrick Fisher.

A century and a quarter nearly has passed away since Hendrick Fisher ended his civil and religious career. And to-day he stands in the very front rank of the patriots of the past, not a single stain on his private or public life, a patriot, a hero and a Christian, "one of the few immortal names that were not born to die."

Hendrick Fisher did not live to enjoy the blessings of peace in a free, united country. He did not live to see the rising and the passing away of the black cloud of war.

The year 1779 was a peculiarly dark and trying one for the young nation. A bankrupt treasury; a scattered army poorly fed and unpaid; some of the leading men turning back to the British fold; discouraged and disheartened were many of the loyal leaders, and so amidst the uncertainty and gloom Hendrick Fisher passed away from earth on the 16th day of August 1779. Perhaps it was better so. For at once his eyes were opened, he could see the future of his beloved land not trembling in the balance, but opening into true glory and prosperity. He need-

ed not to wait for the fulfilment of his hopes. God showed him at once all the future. A great nation, a glorious country, the brightest, happiest and best in the earth, all his longing hopes, his faithful labors, his earnest prayers to the God of nations had not been in vain.

On the old farm near to the home of his boyhood, manhood and old age, near the banks of the old Raritan, is a family graveyard, and in that graveyard is a brown sandstone monument on which you can plainly read :

“In memory of Hendrick Fisher who departed this life
Aug. 16, 1779, in the 82d year of his age.

My flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise.”

COL. RICHARD TOWNLEY.—Did Colonel Richard Townley, of Elizabethtown, leave a will? He died in 1711, but no will of his has been found on record in New Jersey or elsewhere. The inference would seem to be that he left no will, and perhaps died without leaving any personal property to be administered upon, for no letters of administration were granted upon his estate. He and his wife by deed dated February 6, 1691-2, conveyed to Edward Antill, of New York, a large number of tracts of land, which had come to her from her former husband, Governor Philip Carteret; and on the same day, Edward Antill conveyed said tracts to Richard Townley. Did he subsequently convey away all of this property? Possibly there may be deeds from the children of Richard Townley containing recitals setting forth whether they acquired the property conveyed by them by devise or by descent from their father. It seems strange that a man of such prominence as Richard Townley should not have left property enough to even require the appointment of an administrator.

SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.

By A. Q. KEASBEY.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. IV., p. 96.]

And it made careful provision for lists of all slaves above fourteen years of age and under fifty, and not disabled, to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace, and for an assessment of money upon all masters and mistresses of slaves as a body, in order to pay masters and mistresses so losing their property, thirty pounds for men and twenty pounds for women, executed for crime. Careful provisions were made in this Act for punishing larcenies by slaves, by whipping on the bare back with forty stripes, the Constable to be paid by the master. Penalties were also provided for concealing slaves of another, without leave. Also that no slave should enjoy, hold or possess any houses, lands, tenements or hereditaments in his own right, in fee-simple or fee-tail, but the same should escheat to her Majesty. And the last section of the Act, after reciting that it was found by experience that free negroes are an idle, slothful people and prove very often a charge to the place where they are, provided that any master setting them at liberty should give security to pay to such negro or mulatto slave, twenty pounds during their lives; and if such manumission should be made by the will and testament of any person deceased, the executors should give security, and if they refused, the manumission should be void. An Act was also passed, June 1, 1714, entitled "An Act for laying a duty on Negro, Indian and Mulatto Slaves imported and brought into this Province." This Act laid a duty of ten pounds on every slave imported for sale. It continued in force seven years.

It appears from a letter from Governor Hunter to the Lords of Trade, August 27, 1714, 4th New Jersey Archives, 195, that an Act had been passed at the last session, laying a duty on

slaves, and in his report he says: "The Act laying a duty on slaves is calculated to encourage the importation of white servants for the better peopling that country, a law something like that in Pennsylvania having evidently had that effect."

In the representation of the Council to Governor Morris, in 1744, containing reasons for rejecting several acts of the General Assembly, (6th Archives, 219), reference is made to a rejected bill entitled "A Bill for laying a Duty on Indian, Negro and Mulatto Slaves Imported into this Colony." The Council say "By that Bill was plainly intended an entire prohibition of all slaves being imported from foreign parts, no less than a duty of ten pounds being imposed on all grown slaves imported from the West Indies and five pounds on all those directly imported from Africa." "Upon the most mature consideration the Council were of opinion that if that bill, or any other bill discouraging the importation of slaves, should at this time pass into a law, the people of this Province in general, a few laborers only excepted, and the farmers in particular, would be great sufferers by it, and that for the following reasons." They then proceed to give their reasons, which chiefly concerned the difficulty of procuring laborers, and add: "Wherefore we conceive that it would be more for the interest of the people of this Colony, to encourage, at this time, the importation of slaves than by a law to prohibit them altogether, and therefore we rejected that bill."

There seems to have been no other legislation on the subject of slavery until the 25th of George II, 1752, when an Act was passed entitled "An Act to Restrain Tavern Keepers and others from selling strong liquors to servants, negroes and mulatto slaves, and to prevent negroes and mulatto slaves from meeting in large companies, from running about at nights, and from hunting or carrying a gun on the Lord's day." It provided that if any tavern keeper or other person should be suspected of selling strong liquors to a slave, the Master might have him arrested and require him to take an oath that he had not done so, and if he refused to take the oath, the refusal should be sufficient evidence to convict him. It provided also, that if any slaves should meet and assemble together to more than the num-

ber of five, except on their Master's business, any Constable must apprehend them and take them before the nearest Justice of the Peace, who must whip them on their bare backs at his discretion, not exceeding twenty lashes, the Constable or whipper to be paid three shillings by the slave's Master. It also provided that negroes found away from their Master's house after nine at night, except on their Master's business, or hunting or carrying a gun on the Lord's day, shall be dealt with in the same way, provided that this should not prevent slaves from going to church and attending Divine service, or from burying their dead, with their Master's consent.

In the 8th of George I, 1722, an Act to prevent the killing of deer out of season, which inflicted pecuniary penalties upon white men, was made to apply to slaves, but provided that in their case the punishment should be by whipping on the bare back at the public whipping post, not exceeding twenty lashes, the Master to pay three shillings for the service. In 1768 an Act was passed to regulate the trial of slaves for murder and other crimes, in which it was provided that every slave who should murder or attempt the death of any of the liege people of the Colony, or commit any rape or arson, or maim any persons not being slaves, or murder any slave, should suffer death without benefit of clergy, and that any slave convicted of manslaughter, or larceny above five pounds, should suffer death or such punishment as the Court should think proper to inflict; and that the Sheriff should be paid five pounds for every execution, to be assessed upon the owners of the slaves. This Act repealed so much of the Act for Regulating of Slaves, passed in 1713-14, as was inconsistent with it.

On November 16, 1769, an act was passed laying a duty on the purchasers of slaves imported into the colony. It was in effect a revenue act, and not one intended to discourage the importation of slaves, as is plain from the preamble, which is as follows: "Whereas duties on the importation of negroes in several of the neighboring colonies hath, on experience, been found beneficial in the introduction of sober, industrious foreigners, to settle under his Majesty's allegiance, and the promoting a spirit of industry among the inhabitants in gener-

al; in order therefore to promote the same good designs in this government, and that such as choose to purchase slaves may contribute some equitable proportion of the public burdens:" The act proceeded to provide that every person purchasing a slave, if such slave had not resided in the colony at least a year, should, besides the price paid for the slave, pay to the Collector fifteen pounds. And it made careful provision for the collection of these duties. This act also provided for the lawful manumission of slaves by giving security to indemnify the city or town for any charge. It also provided that the owner of slaves not manumitted should be obliged to maintain them, repealing the section of the act of 1713 upon the same subject. It also provided that any purchase of a slave, upon the waters along the seacoast of the province, or those between the provinces of New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, should be deemed a purchase made within the county opposite to such waters. And it provided also, that the act should be in force for ten years, and from thence to the end of the next session of General Assembly, and no longer. This brings the actual legislation of the subject of slavery down to 1776, and to the organization of the State Government.

It is difficult to ascertain what was the number of human beings who were the subject of this legislation at any particular period of our colonial history. It has already been stated that in 1680 there were only about 120 in the different settlements. Undoubtedly the tendency of the legislation was to encourage the importation of slaves, and the general sentiment of the community was in favor of increasing their number. There is no trace in the public action of the colony or its legislation, of any sense of the incongruity between the system of slavery as it existed in the State and the declaration of national independence which declared that all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The constitution adopted by the Provincial Congress on the second day of July, 1776, contained no declaration of rights inconsistent with the existence of human slavery in the state. On the twenty-second of March, 1786 (P. L. 239, Chap. 119), an act was passed,

which, in its preamble, exhibits the growth of a decided tendency against slavery on moral grounds. It was entitled "An Act to prevent the importation of Slaves into the State of New Jersey, and to Authorize the Manumission of them under Certain Restrictions, and to prevent the Abuse of Slaves."

It is interesting to read the preamble to this act; it is as follows: "Whereas the principles of justice and humanity require that the barbarous custom of bringing the unoffending Africans from their native country and connections into a state of slavery ought to be discontinued, and as soon as possible prevented; and sound policy also requires, in order to afford ample support to such of the community as depend upon their labor for their daily subsistence, that the importation of slaves into this state from any other state or country whatsoever, ought to be prohibited under certain restrictions; and that such as are under servitude in the state ought to be protected by law from those exercises of wanton cruelty too often practiced upon them; and that every unnecessary obstruction in the way of freeing slaves should be removed; therefore," &c. This preamble shows clearly the point to which the tide of public feeling on the subject of slavery in New Jersey had risen in the year next preceding that of the establishment of our National Government. The act provided a forfeiture of fifty pounds for bringing slaves into the state, who had been imported from Africa since 1776, and twenty pounds for those imported after 1786. It provided, however, that all persons coming to this state for a settled residence, might bring their slaves, and that those coming for a temporary residence might bring them for the time of their stay, but not sell them in this state. It legalized manumission under certain forms prescribed, and provided that the legal settlement of freed slaves should be that of the owner at manumission. It provided that in case of crimes by manumitted slaves, the Court might adjudge that after the expiration of their punishment, if not capital, the slaves should remove from the state and remain in exile during life, or a prescribed term of years. That if such slaves should return from exile they should be taken up and sold at public auction for the remainder of their term of banishment, and the money paid to the Treas-

urer of the state. Also that it should be lawful for a Grand Jury to indict persons for inhumanly treating and abusing their slaves; and that slaves manumitted in any other state should not travel or reside in this state, and that no inhabitant should harbour such slaves. Also that no slave manumitted in this state should travel or remain in any county or township other than that in which he was set free.

A supplement to this act was passed on the twenty-fourth of November, 1788 (P. L. 486, Chap. 244). This provided for the forfeiture of any vessel fitted out for the slave trade within this state, and for the punishment of any person resisting the seizure and forfeiture of such vessel. Also that no slave should be removed out of the state whose residence had been here for twelve months, without the consent of the slave, duly testified according to the act. Also that all criminal offences of slaves should be adjudged and punished as in the case of other inhabitants, and that slaves should be taught and instructed to read.

An act was passed in 1794, entitled "An Act for the manumission of certain negro slaves, late the property of William Burnet, deceased." This act declared ten slaves, male and female, mentioned by name, to be manumitted and set free, and appointed guardians for the infants, and provided that bonds should be given by the estate to guard against the manumitted slaves becoming a public charge. No reason appears why this special act giving freedom to particular slaves was passed, but it was probably because they had become a burden to the estate and the executors sought to relieve it through the intervention of the Legislature.

On the fourteenth of March, 1798, an act was passed entitled "An Act Respecting Slaves." It was a voluminous statute, containing thirty sections, and was intended to contain all the law upon the subject of slavery, repealing the acts of March 11, 1713-14, October 23, 1751, May 10, 1768, November 16, 1769, March 2, 1786, and the supplement to the latter act, passed November 24, 1788. This was evidently intended as a codification of the entire slave laws of the state, and it began by declaring, in the first section, "that every negro, Indian, mulatto or mestee, within this state, who, at the time of passing this act is a

slave for his or her life, shall continue such during his or her life, unless he or she shall be manumitted or set free in the manner prescribed by law." The second section provided that no slave should be a witness in any case, except that in criminal cases one slave might be a witness for or against another. The seventh section of this act provided that slaves from other states might be taken up and committed to jail, and that the person taking up such slave should have two dollars, to be paid by the master, and that the slave should remain in prison until the reward and costs were paid. The remaining sections contained, substantially, the provisions of the preceding laws and need not be cited in detail. The twenty-ninth section made careful provision for proceedings in *habeas corpus* cases respecting negroes. The law contained no further provisions directed to the extinction of the system. On the tenth of February, 1799 (Paterson, 379), an act was passed which provided that stubborn, disobedient, rude or intemperate slaves might be sent to the work-house on the complaint of the master, he paying for their food and diet.

Soon after the opening of the nineteenth century another phase of public opinion appears upon this subject. An act was passed February 15th, 1804 (P. L., 251), entitled "An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery." The first section provided "that every child born of a slave within this state, after the fourth day of July next, shall be free; but shall remain the servant of the owner of his or her mother, and the executors, administrators or assigns of such owner, in the same manner as if such child had been bound to service by the trustees or overseers of the poor, and shall continue in such service, if a male, until the age of twenty-five years, and if a female, until the age of twenty-one years." Section two provided "that every person entitled to the service of such child shall deliver to the Clerk of the County a certificate containing the name and addition of such person, and the name, age and sex of the child." Section three provided that the person entitled to the service of such child, might, within one year after its birth, elect to abandon such right by filing proper notice of the abandonment, but that the abandoned child should

be supported by such person until it arrived at the age of one year, and thereafter should be considered a pauper liable to be bound out by the Trustees or Overseers of the Poor, if a male, until twenty-five, if a female, until twenty-one. On the third of December of the same year, 1804, special provisions were made as to filing such certificates and recording deeds of manumission. An act of November 26th, 1808 (P. L. 112), provided for binding out abandoned children of slaves born after July 4th, 1804. An act of November 27th, 1809 (P. L. 200), recites that unusual sums of money have been drawn from the Treasury for maintaining abandoned blacks, and requires the certificate of the Township Clerk before payment. An act of February 23d, 1811 (P. L. 313), recites that more money has been drawn to maintain abandoned blacks, and in some instances "more than they would have brought if sold for life," and forbids further payments.

A Supplement of February 1, 1812, provided "That no negro or other slave or servant of color for life or years shall hereafter be removed out of this state with the design or intention that the place of residence of such slave or servant shall be thereby altered or changed without his consent, if of full age, or if under twenty-one, without the consent of the parent or parents if residing in the state, to be testified upon private examination before two justices of the peace." Also that if any inhabitant should go out of the state and take his slave, and should return without him, he should, within ten days, make proof to the satisfaction of the Justice that the slave was not brought back by reason of some unavoidable circumstance and file a certificate to that effect. Also that proceedings might be taken before a Judge or Chancellor to prevent such removal of slaves; and that the Governor should issue a proclamation for apprehending any person charged with taking such slave out of the state.

[To be continued.]

Neurology.

JEREMIAH BAKER, born at Westfield, October 9, 1823, died at Madison, July 8, 1904. He attended the University of New York, but in 1838, when only fifteen, entered the employ of his brother-in-law, James A. Webb, in New York, and continued with him until 1869. He was connected with the American Insurance Company for more than twenty-five years. He was one of the first Councilmen of the borough of Madison, which position he held for thirteen years. For twenty-two years he was a director in the Madison bank. For many years he was an elder in the Madison Presbyterian Church, and was prominent in the councils of the church in Presbytery and Synod. He married Elizabeth Webb, of New York, who survived him. They had seven children, all of whom died before him. Mr. Baker had been a member of this Society since May 15, 1890, and frequently attended its meetings.

JOHN I. BLAIR.—In the Proceedings, Third Series, Volume III, pages 127-130, was published a sketch of John Insley Blair. As stated in that sketch, he was born on a farm on the banks of the Delaware, two miles below Belvidere, August 22, 1802. It has been inadvertently stated elsewhere that he was born in Warren county. At that time, however, the place of his birth was in Sussex county, Warren county not being set off until 1824. Mr. W. H. Vail calls attention to some errors in the sketch above mentioned. Upon page 129 occurs the statement, "In 1846 he erected a frame building for the Blair Presbyterial Academy. This was destroyed by fire in 1867." The building that was erected in 1848, and which formed the starting point of the now famous Blair Academy, was of stone, and still stands upon the knoll, in the front of the Blair Academy grounds, in its original form and size, beautifully proportioned, and is a gem upon the campus. It is now used as the music hall of the school. The frame building, referred to as

having been burned in 1867, was the boarding house, and was erected in 1850, by Mr. Blair. Upon the ground it occupied, now stands Insley Hall, the boys' dormitory of the Academy. Mr. Blair married Ann (not Anna) Locke, on September 20, 1826 (not September 27, 1827), and her home was in Warren (not Somerset) county. The daughters born of this union were Emma Elizabeth (the elder), who married Charles Scribner, the publisher, and Aurelia Ann, who married Clarence Green Mitchell.

SAMUEL H. GREY, born in Camden, April 6, 1836, died there December 7, 1903. He was a son of Judge Philip J. Grey. He was educated at private schools in Camden, kept by La Fayette Growe, afterwards Governor of Oregon, and United States Senator from that State, and his brother Talleyrand. When seventeen years old he entered the law office of the late Abraham Browning. He was admitted to the Bar at November term, 1857, and as a counsellor at the February term, 1861. In April, 1866, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Cape May county, and continued in that office until April, 1873, when he was appointed by Governor Joel Parker one of the Commission of Fourteen, pursuant to a joint resolution of the legislature, to suggest and frame amendments to the constitution of the state. He was also President of the Constitutional Commission of 1894. In 1886 he was selected by the managers appointed to conduct the impeachment of Patrick H. Lavery, keeper of the State Prison, as the leading counsel for the prosecution, and as such conducted the trial of a month, before the State Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, to a successful conclusion. He was the senior counsel in the celebrated Leconey murder case in 1889, in which the defendant was acquitted. His argument before the Supreme Court, in 1888, in support of the constitutionality of the Local Option Law, was warmly commended as able and cogent, and was sustained by the Court. He also distinguished himself in the famous controversy over the organization of the State Senate in 1894, when a full bench of the Supreme Court sustained the contention of the Republicans that ten was not a majority of twenty-one. Mr. Grey was always a staunch Re-

publican; he was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1872, voting for Grant and Wilson, and again in 1896, when he cast his ballot for McKinley and Hobart. He was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, 1868-1871. He declined a nomination for Congress in the First District in 1874. In 1897 he declined the office of Chief Justice of New Jersey. On March 1, 1897, he was nominated by Governor John W. Griggs for Attorney General, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate a week later. No abler man ever held the office, which he filled with the most distinguished honor for five years. He also acted as attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad in the southern counties of the state. Four daughters survived him—Mrs. William C. Dayton, Mrs. William F. Reeve, Mrs. George J. Bergen and Miss Ethel Grey. The Camden "Democrat" said of him: "Nothing that we recall but good can with truth be said of the dead barrister." The Camden Bar Association, at a memorial meeting, held December 19, declared: "With his passing away we feel that one of the most brilliant stars in our legal firmament has gone out after having shed lustre over the whole field of the law in these parts. His aptitude for the law was great. He possessed an active, clear, logical mind which was quick to see and make the most of a legal point; he was striking in appearance, dignified in manner and eloquent and impressive in his discourse; he was one of the best forensic speakers, and his fine mind was well stored with legal learning for his ready use on all occasions. Our reports contain numerous important causes in which he was engaged. His reputation as an able and honorable lawyer was not local; it extended beyond the confines of our state, and no history of the Bar or the jurisprudence of our state would be complete without some account of his legal career. As a fellow-citizen and neighbor, he was loved, admired and respected by all. He was courteous and hospitable, of generous impulses, devoted to his home and family, his city and state; he was born and lived among us, shared our joys and sorrows, our failures and successes." Mr. Grey was elected a member of this Society August, 1899.

FREDERICK WOLCOTT JACKSON, born in Newark, August 24, 1833, died at his residence in that city June 14, 1904. He was the son of John P. and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Jackson. His grandfather, Peter Jackson, carried on a general country store in Orange County, New York, and subsequently at Acquackanonk Landing, now the City of Passaic, New Jersey, doing a very extensive business at both places, especially at the latter, in connection with which he ran a line of schooners from Acquackanonk Landing to Newark and to Albany, and other points along the Hudson, and to points along the Atlantic coast. His store was the center of a trade extending for twenty or thirty miles and more to the north and northwest. The opening of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, in 1832, broke up his business. His son, John Peter Jackson, was a lawyer, and interesting himself in railroads, became the general counsel of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, running from Jersey City to New Brunswick, so that by a curious reversal of circumstances, the railroad interests which ruined the father made the fortunes of the son and of the grandson. Peter Jackson was allied by marriage with the Schuyler, Van der Linde and Brinkerhoff families. His son, John P. Jackson, married Elizabeth Wolcott, who was a descendant of Oliver Wolcott, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Connecticut, and whose father, Roger Wolcott, was a Colonial Governor of Connecticut. Frederick Wolcott Jackson was educated in the private school in Newark conducted by Nathan Hedges, whose instruction and discipline were enforced by the aid of a stout hickory stick laid on with a force that seemed gigantic to its unfortunate victims. His school for many years was on the north side of Academy street, about halfway between Broad and Halsey streets. After preparing there for college, Mr. Jackson entered Yale, where he spent a year taking a course of lectures. Leaving Yale, he chose to follow a mercantile life, and, under the direction of his father, he spent two years partly in New York and partly in Liverpool, England, learning the ways and methods of trade. In 1855 he was appointed Secretary of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and was so successful that

in 1867 he was made superintendent of the lines. After the consummation of the "Marriage Act" of the New Jersey Legislature, authorizing the consolidation of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, as the United Railroads of New Jersey, extending from Jersey City to Trenton and Bordentown, Mr. Jackson, in 1871, became General Superintendent of the same. He held this place until 1899, when, on account of advancing years, he was promoted to the higher, but less onerous office of President and resident manager of these railroads, being also elected president of various lines, all of which in 1869 had become subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. These positions he held at the time of his death. In addition to his railroad duties, Mr. Jackson was a trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society, of Princeton Theological Seminary, and the American Bible Society, was treasurer of the German Theological Seminary at Bloomfield, treasurer-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Union League Club of New York; he was also a trustee of the Newark Library Association for many years during its active existence; and a director of the National Newark Banking Company, and of various other corporations. In 1892 Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Jackson's father was one of the founders of the South Park Presbyterian Church of Newark, and he, himself, was an elder of the Church at the time of his death. Mr. Jackson was a highly cultured and most accomplished gentleman, handsome in appearance and courtly in his bearing, with a most extensive knowledge of men and business, and scholarly in his tastes. He married Nannie Jane Nye, daughter of Captain Ezra Nye, who bore him nine children, six sons and three daughters, who survived him. She, herself, followed her husband to the grave within a few months. Their children were John P. Jackson, sometime Secretary of the American Legation at Berlin, Germany, and now United States Minister to Greece; Philip N. Jackson, prominent in various business interests in Newark; William F., Charles W., Oliver W. and Frederick W. Jack-

son; the daughters are Mrs. Neilson Abeel, and Martha and Bessie Jackson. Mr. Jackson was elected a member of this Society January 19, 1860. He served many years on the executive committee, and upon the reorganization of the Society a few years ago was elected a Trustee, which office he held at the time of his death.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, born in Washington, D. C., October 8, 1844, died in Newark, May 4, 1904. His father, John Bayard Kirkpatrick, was third auditor of the United States Treasury at the time Andrew was born. The latter prepared for a college course at Rutgers College Grammar School, where Vice-President Garret A. Hobart and Judge Garret D. W. Vroom were among his classmates. He was graduated from Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1863, and entered the law office of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen in Newark. He used to go to Newark from New Brunswick every morning and return home in the evening. In 1866 he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney. In 1869 he was made a counsellor-at-law.

In 1870 he became a partner of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the firm name being Frelinghuysen & Kirkpatrick. Mr. Frelinghuysen became United States Senator, and later Secretary of State under President Chester A. Arthur. Mr. Kirkpatrick later became a partner of Frederick H. Teese, under the firm name of Teese & Kirkpatrick, and after Mr. Teese, who served as judge of the Essex County court, was elected to Congress, Mr. Kirkpatrick had a law office alone. He had charge of large estates, and was counsel for the old Newark Gas Light Company and other large concerns. In 1885 Gov. Leon Abbott appointed him president judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, and he was reappointed for a second term in 1890. He made a splendid record as a broad-minded, kind-hearted yet firm judge, and lawyers regretted when he resigned, in 1896, to accept the position of judge of the United States District court for New Jersey, to which position President Grover Cleveland had appointed him. It was a life position. Some very important cases came before Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Court. He heard the arguments in the suit

against the United States Steel Company, known as the "Steel Trust," and the United States Shipbuilding Company. The United States Circuit court at Philadelphia sustained every decision he made in this great case. The Sugar Trust, the Whiskey Trust and other gigantic corporations were in litigation in his court. He did a prodigious amount of work in these cases, and yet he was ever in good humor in the court and outside of it. Judge Kirkpatrick came of a distinguished family. His grandfather, Andrew Kirkpatrick, after whom he was named, was a judge of the Supreme court of New Jersey from 1798 to 1803, and then Chief Justice until 1824. The family is of old Scotch stock. In October, 1869, Judge Kirkpatrick married Miss Alice C. Condit. The children of this marriage are Andrew Kirkpatrick, Jr., who lives in Pittsburg, Pa., J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, a lawyer in Newark, and Miss Alice Kirkpatrick. After the death of his first wife Judge Kirkpatrick in 1883 married Miss Louisa Howell, a daughter of the late Theodore P. Howell, who was a leading leather manufacturer in Newark. She survived him. The children by the second marriage are Littleton Kirkpatrick, and the Misses Isabella and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick. A brother, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, lives in New Brunswick. Judge Kirkpatrick was a shrewd business man. As receiver for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company he straightened out the affairs of the concern and kept the employees at work while doing it. He was treasurer of the T. P. Howell Company, the big leather manufacturers of Newark; president of the Federal Trust Company, of Newark; a manager for a dozen years of the Howard Savings Institution, also of Newark; president of the commission for building the new City Hall of that city, and a commissioner of the Newark Sinking Fund. Though he was social and belonged to clubs, he never drank beer or stronger liquors and never smoked. He was ever in good humor, even joking with lawyers and reporters while hearing important cases in court. He was a devoted husband, an indulgent father and a loyal friend. He had a pleasant word for everybody. In politics Judge Kirkpatrick was a Democrat, but did not take an active part in politics or

seek office. He was elected a life member of the Society, January 21, 1869.

THE REV. OBADIAH M. JOHNSON, born at Newark, Sept. 15, 1806, son of Nathaniel and Rhoda (Meeker) Johnson, died at Monsey, Rockland county, New York, January 7, 1881. Nathaniel's second wife was Nancy Crane. His parents were Jotham and Hannah (Beach) Johnson, the former of whom died in 1796, and the latter in 1836. The Johnson homestead is said to have been where Grace church now stands, at the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut streets, and the Crane homestead occupied the present site of St. Paul's M. E. church, nearly opposite, on the southwest corner of Broad and Marshall streets. By his second wife, Nancy Crane, Nathaniel had John E. Johnson, father of Walter Johnson, now of Newark. Mr. Johnson received his preparatory education in the Bloomfield Academy, and entering Amherst College was graduated there in 1832. Having determined to study for the ministry he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1835. About September of that year he was appointed chaplain by the Seamen's Friend Society, of New York, and sent to Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Upon his return he was settled for a year and a half as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Whippany, Morris county. From September, 1839, until 1873, he was pastor of the Denton Presbyterian church, in Orange county, N. Y., "where many precious fruits were gathered under his ministry." Failing health compelled his resignation after thirty-four years of arduous and successful labors in this charge. Mr. Johnson was Stated Clerk of the Synod of New Jersey at the time of the Reunion, in 1869, and afterwards of the Synod of New York, a total period of thirty years. He was Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Hudson for many years, and after the Reunion was Permanent Clerk until his death, his whole term being twenty-four years. Mr. Johnson married first, in New York, July 13, 1836, Sarah E. Beach; second, at Monroe, Orange county, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1870, Julia C. Starkweather, who survives him, residing (1907) at Rochester, New York. He had but one child, James

Thornton, born in Denton, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1843, and died February 15, 1844. In 1872 he adopted Sarah King, born in Denton, Sept. 17, 1856; and in 1877 he adopted Henry Swan, then a little under three years of age. Both were a great comfort to him, and still are to his widow. Mr. Johnson was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1845.

THEODORE ANDRUSS LATHROP, born in Newark, died in that city July 13, 1904. He was a son of the late Charles C. and Mary Augusta Lathrop, of Newark. He graduated from Princeton College in the Class of 1882. He removed to Chicago, where he resided for sixteen years, engaged in business. While in that city he enlisted in the local militia, serving five years, during which time he was on active duty at the great Haymarket riots, and was also on duty during the great railroad strike in 1894. Returning to Newark, he took up his residence in that city, attending to his extensive business interests in New York. He was elected a member of this Society June 2, 1899. He was also a member of the Washington Association at Morristown, and of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey; he was a member of the board of governors of the University Club of Newark, in which he took a very active interest since its organization.

HERMAN LEHLBACH, born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, July 3, 1845, died in Newark, January 10, 1904. His father was the Rev. Frederick Lehlbach, a Lutheran clergyman, who emigrated to this country, and obtained a pastoral charge in Newark, while Herman was very young. The latter attended the public schools of Newark, graduating from the High School in the Class of 1862. Of the eight members of that class, he was the first in forty-two years who died. After leaving school, he studied surveying and civil engineering, and established himself in that business in Newark. He was an ardent Republican, and took an active interest in public affairs, always holding the interests of the community above any mere partisanship. His independence and unswerving integrity made him popular among his fellow citizens, by whom he was always held in the highest esteem. In 1883 he was elected to

the House of Assembly from Essex county. In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Essex district, and re-elected in 1886 and 1888, serving six years in all. While in Congress he proved a hard worker, especially in committee work, and was indefatigable and intelligent in looking after the interests of his constituents. In 1892 he was nominated for Mayor of the City of Newark, but was defeated by a majority of a few hundred on some local issues, the general tide throughout the country being, moreover, adverse to his party. In 1893 he reluctantly accepted the nomination for Sheriff of Essex county, being regarded by the leaders as the only man who was reasonably sure of carrying the county. Their judgment proved the wisdom of their selection, for Mr. Lehlbach was handsomely successful at the polls. After holding this office for three years, he thereafter declined to accept public positions, devoting himself strictly and steadfastly to his profession. Mr. Lehlbach was always genial in temperament, and possessed of a deep fund of humor. When a lad at school, notwithstanding his German accent he took great pleasure in reciting such selections as "Bryan O'Linn," and his imitation of the Irish brogue, with a slight German accent, was irresistibly droll. With his strong fund of common sense, a wide knowledge of human nature, great tact, the strictest integrity, and contempt for all that was mean and dishonest in politics, Mr. Lehlbach was an invaluable citizen and a splendid public officer. The friendship formed between him and the writer of this brief and most inadequate sketch had subsisted for forty-five years, and these lines are written with an intimate knowledge of their subject. Mr. Lehlbach married December 13, 1871, Gertrude M., daughter of Dr. Milton Baldwin, an able, scholarly and popular physician, of Newark; she survived him, with three sons and two daughters: Herman Baldwin, Frederick August (named after his paternal grandfather), Milton, Gertrude and Elizabeth Eleanor Lehlbach. Mr. Lehlbach was elected a member of this Society, January 15, 1885.

JAMES H. NIXON, born in Cumberland county in 1838, died suddenly November 22, 1903, at his home, in Millville, from apoplexy. He attended Princeton College, graduating in 1858;

after which he taught for three years in the Lawrenceville Academy. He read law with John T. Nixon, late U. S. District Judge, at Bridgeton, and was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1863. He located at Millville, where he practiced many years. For twenty-one years he was city solicitor. He was a member of the House of Assembly, 1865-1868, and of the Senate, 1869-1872. He was an assistant attorney-general under the administration of President Harrison, and for more than a year and a half under the second administration of President Cleveland. On March 2, 1896, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs, and on February 19, 1900, was appointed Circuit Court Judge by Governor Voorhees. In the Cape May county Circuit Court, January 27, 1904, it was resolved: "That in the death of the Hon. James H. Nixon the bench of this state has lost one of its most valuable members, whose judicial record reflects honor upon it. The bar of this state has lost one of its brightest ornaments, whose career emphasizes the oft clouded truth, that public honors may still be attained without the saddening cost of private dishonor. The public has lost one of its most faithful interpreters of its laws, whose services secured justice to the many, ever tended to promote the triumph of the right and inspired respect for judicial procedure. We unite to bear testimony to his impartiality as a judge; to his learning as a jurist; to his urbanity as a man; to his worth as a citizen; and to his sterling integrity in all. Called again and again to fill positions of trust in the state and nation, his career has been a record of honor to himself, of pride to his friends, of usefulness to the people." Judge Nixon was elected a member of this Society, May 21, 1868.

JAMES DOUGLAS ORTON, born December, 1822, at Caldwell, died February 22, 1902, at his residence in Newark, after a long illness. Mr. Orton was a descendant of Thomas Orton, who came from England and settled in the Connecticut Valley prior to 1641. His father, the late Dr. James Orton, was a physician. He was born in Woodbury, Conn. Dr. Orton's grandfather and four brothers were also physicians. In 1810 Dr. James Orton moved to Caldwell from Connecticut. He

travelled on horseback and brought all his earthly belongings in a pair of saddle-bags. James D. Orton received an elementary education in a private academy, which was situated in what is now Montclair. He walked four miles to and from school every day. In early life he had an inclination toward his father's profession, but circumstances prevented, and he decided to take up banking. His uncle, Marcus B. Douglas, was connected with the National State Bank, of Newark, and he secured a clerkship for his nephew when the latter was about fifteen years old. After three years the young man left the State Bank and went to work as a book-keeper for the National Newark Banking Company. He left there to go to New York as receiving teller for the North River Savings Bank, and later he secured a position as paying teller for the Ocean Savings Bank, which is now out of existence. At the end of his tenth year as a bank employe he returned to Newark and was made cashier at the bank where he was first engaged. In 1864 he organized the Second National Bank with a number of other banking men, and was made its president. He continued in that capacity until he retired a few weeks before his death. Mr. Orton married Hester Maria Douglas in 1846, and six children were born, three of whom are living. They are James D. Orton, Jr., of Newark; Mrs. Samuel Lord, of Orange, and Mrs. Frank B. Colton, of East Orange. Mrs. Orton died about 1897 or 1898. In 1896 the couple celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Orton was naturally vigorous, and was wont to say that he would be lost without something to do. He was a shrewd financier, and even in his later years his judgment in money matters was considered invariably accurate. He was senior warden of Trinity Episcopal church, which he attended from the time he became a resident of Newark. He was a member of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and also held membership in the Washington Association of Morristown. He was elected a Life Member of this Society, May 21, 1858.

DR. WILLIAM RANKIN, JR., born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 13, 1848, died at his residence in Newark, March 26, 1904. He was the son of William and Ellen H. Rankin, the

former being a native of Newark, who removed to Cincinnati in his early manhood, from which place he was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1848. About 1850 he returned to Newark. His son received his education in private schools and in the Newark Academy, where he prepared for Rutgers College, which he entered in 1864, and graduated with high honors in 1868. In the latter year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he graduated in 1871. This was followed by a year of work in a hospital in Vienna, Austria, after which he returned to Newark and opened an office. He made a specialty of eye and ear diseases, and for many years was on the visiting staff of the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary, of which institution he was also Secretary. He had always taken an active interest in the affairs of the Newark Academy, and at the time of his death he was secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trustees. During the existence of the Newark Library Association he acted as its secretary for a number of years. He was also a member of the American Ophthalmological Association, the American Otological Association, the New Jersey State Medical Society, and the Essex District Medical Society, and at one time acted as delegate to the International Ophthalmological Congress at Washington. Dr. Rankin married Miss Anna M. Hall in 1873. She died before him, leaving three children, Arthur W., Eleanor and Anna Rankin, who survived their father. Dr. Rankin was elected a member of this Society May 19, 1887.

SYLVESTER STRONG BATTIN, born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1829, son of Joseph and Harriet (Strong) Battin, of that city, died at his residence in East Orange in 1904. He was ninth in descent from John Strong, one of the founders of Northampton, Mass., and through the Strong family he traced relationship to Nathan Hale, the Revolutionary patriot. His father was a wealthy contractor in Philadelphia, and also a well known engineer. Mr. Battin removed to Newark when a boy, attending school in that city, and later entering the Montclair Academy. While in his teens he engaged in business with his father, and during this partnership they built the tunnel under Black Rock Harbor, in the Niagara River, for the purpose of

supplying Buffalo with water from the river. He subsequently engaged in the contracting business independently of his father, and built gas plants in Syracuse, Albany, Yonkers and Newburgh, N. Y., and also in several cities in Brazil, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with former Emperor Dom Pedro, who was instrumental in helping the young engineer to secure many contracts. Soon after engaging in business in Newark Mr. Battin interested himself in street railway affairs, becoming President of the Essex Passenger Street Railway Company. In 1893 he was elected President of the Security Savings Bank, and in 1895 President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, both of which positions he held at the time of his death. He was also a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church, Newark, and was a member of various clubs in Newark and New York. He married in 1852 Priscilla C. Davis, by whom he had two children; she dying in 1854, he married in 1856 Joanna B. Downing, who became the mother of four children and died in 1894. In 1898 he married Ada B. Douglas, who survived him. He was also survived by two sons, Sylvester S. Battin, Jr., and John Downing Battin. He was elected a member of this Society, May 15, 1895.

DR. CLARENCE WILLARD BUTLER, born at Bellevue, Ohio, May 1, 1840, died at his residence in Newark, December 20, 1904. He was the son of the Rev. Jeremiah Butler, a Congregational minister, by whom he was prepared for college. He entered Oberlin, but on account of poor health was compelled to leave during his freshman year. He subsequently studied medicine under Dr. C. J. Chaffie, of Fairport, New York, and took a course of lectures at the Cleveland and New York Homeopathic Medical Colleges, graduating in 1872, and in the same year settled at Montclair. He was considered one of the most skilful and best-informed practitioners of homeopathy in New Jersey. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and of the International Hahnemannian Association, of which he was President in 1891. In 1888 he was President of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society, and at one time was Vice President of the International Homeopathic Congress. He took an active interest in the local affairs of Montclair, and for sixteen years was Chairman of the Montclair Democratic Executive Committee. In 1877 he married Mary Wilcox, of Adrian, Mich., who died a few months before him. His remains were removed for interment to Adrian, Mich. Dr. Butler was elected a member of this Society, January 22, 1890.

Notes, Queries and Replies.

COLONEL DANIEL COXE.—Inquiries are received from time to time concerning this distinguished citizen of New Jersey, who was the first Grand Master of Freemasons for New Jersey and Pennsylvania, being commissioned in 1730. A sketch of him is given in New Jersey Archives, Volume X., page 225.

COLONIAL CHURCH CHARTERS.—Prior to the Revolution, charters of incorporation of churches and other organizations were granted by the Governor of the Colony, on the advice of his Council. These charters, or abstracts thereof, were usually recorded in the public records of the province, and are now to be found in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton. References to many of them are given in the pamphlet—"Church Records in New Jersey," by William Nelson, 1904. This answers many queries that are received from time to time on this subject.

OLD BARRACKS IN TRENTON.—In reply to several inquiries regarding the history of the old barracks at Trenton, near the State House, which were erected prior to the Revolution, for the accommodation of the Royal troops quartered from time to time in the province, the correspondents were advised that a very full, interesting and accurate account of this ancient building was published some years ago by the late General William S. Stryker, of Trenton. This is the best account extant.

KINNEY ANCESTRY.—There is a tradition that the American ancestor of the Kinney family of New Jersey was Sir Thomas Kinney, knighted in England for scientific attainments, who came to New Jersey before the Revolution to investigate its mineral resources, who resided near Morristown, was High Sheriff of Morris County, and died in 1793; one of his sons being Colonel Abraham Kinney, a Revolutionary patriot, who married a daughter of Dr. William Burnet, the

elder, and had for one of his sons the noted William Burnet Kinney. What is the authority for this tradition?

SWORD OF GEN. Z. M. PIKE.—In November, 1903, S. W. Thomas, of Wrightsville, Ga., wrote offering to sell to the Society the sword of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, a native of Woodbridge, New Jersey, which was given by General Pike to his aid, Colonel Donald Frazer, at the time he was fatally wounded at the battle of York (now Toronto), Canada; also the sword presented by the State of New York to Major Frazer in 1836. Further correspondence was had with Mr. Thomas in December and later, but nothing came of it.

THE WOODBRIDGE EDITION OF THE STAMP ACT.—James Parker, the New Jersey printer, issued an edition of the Stamp Act in 1766, reprinted from the London edition. A copy of this reprint was sold by Stan V. Henkels, at auction in Philadelphia, March 10, 1904. It is a very rare New Jersey imprint.

JACOBUS FAMILY.—Quite a full account of the Jacobus family is given in the "History of Pompton Plains," by the Rev. Dr. Garret C. Schenck, the manuscript of which is in the Library of the Society. Subscriptions are desired toward the publication of this work.

EARL FAMILY OF BURLINGTON COUNTY.—Information is desired as to the ancestry of John Earl, of Burlington, born April 16, 1740, died February 14, 1805. His diary is in the possession of one of his descendants, George Wetherill Earl, Jr., of Rosemont, Pennsylvania, but he says it is in places sadly mutilated. He was the father of William N. Earl, who married Sarah Wetherill, and they were the parents of the late George Wetherill Earl. The family was very numerous and influential in its day, in Burlington County, and many of the name still reside there. Franklin Earl was a prominent and intelligent member of the West Jersey Surveyors' Association, and contributed several papers to the proceedings of that body, published in 1880.

CARTERET'S ARMS.—The arms of Sir George Carteret are combined with those of Lord John Berkeley in the seal of East Jersey and in the seal of the New Jersey Historical Society. A drawing of the Society's seal, properly blazoned, is hanging in the Library, and a technical heraldic description is given in the proceedings, Volume I.

PROPRIETORS OF EAST JERSEY AND OF WEST JERSEY.—In reply to frequent inquiries, the following statement may be of interest: The proprietors of East Jersey are known as the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey. Their records are preserved in a building at Perth Amboy, erected at the expense of the State. These records consist of warrants for surveys of lands, returns of surveys, some records of conveyances, the minutes of the Board, road returns, and miscellaneous papers. The West Jersey Proprietors are known as the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, and their records are preserved in a small brick building in Burlington, opposite the station of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. These records are somewhat similar to those of the East Jersey Proprietors, but in addition they have the Concessions of the West Jersey Proprietors, 1676-7, some local English records antedating the settlement of New Jersey, and many extremely interesting miscellaneous records.

WILLIAM BOTT, Adjutant General of New Jersey, 1776-1793, resigned on June 4, 1793. From some contemporary manuscripts in the possession of the Corresponding Secretary, it appears that in 1776 he resided at Springfield, in the present Union County. So far, it has not been ascertained where or when he died, nor, indeed, anything further than given above. No will of William Bott has been found on record in New Jersey, nor any letters of administration upon his estate. In an advertisement of "Newark races," to be run October 29, 1771, it was announced that the horses were "to be shewn and entered the day before running, with William Bott," from which it may be inferred that he then kept a public house at or near Newark. It is not unlikely that he removed from the State in 1793, perhaps with the settlers who about that time flocked to

the "Genesee Country" in Central New York. Further information concerning him is desired.

PEACOCK FAMILY.—Three generations of Peacocks are understood to have lived in Evesham township, Burlington County, and there is a settlement called "Peacocktown" near that township. In the New Jersey Archives, Volume XXII, there are the records of marriages of several Peacocks of Burlington County, the earliest being in 1767. No earlier references to the family have been found, and the indications are that they were not settled in the county much before the middle of the eighteenth century. There was a Peacock living in Burlington County, who was born, according to the family Bible, in 1698, and who died in that county in 1769. The record in the Bible has faded to such an extent that the Christian name and place of birth are undecipherable.

ROAD RETURNS OF BERGEN, ESSEX AND PASSAIC COUNTIES.—Bergen County and Essex County both have original road returns running back to the latter part of the seventeenth century, or about 1696, preserved in fairly good condition. A full abstract of all these returns, so far as they related to roads lying within the present county of Passaic, was made in 1874 and 1875, by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and printed in 1875-6, in a book of 69 pages, in nonpareil or six-point type, prefaced by an historical sketch of New Jersey legislation in relation to roads. This book was never published, and most of the copies are understood to have been destroyed in the fire in Paterson in 1902. Fortunately, a copy was presented to the Society about the time of its printing.

CUMMINS FAMILY.—Catharine Cummins, daughter of John Cummins, was born February 13, 1791, and married Robert Taylor, March 11, 1811. John Cummins and his daughter attended one of the old Presbyterian churches at either Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville), Hopewell or Pennington. Information is desired concerning this John Cummins. In 1722 Thomas Cummins was a customer at the Stony Brook store, on the boundary between Maidenhead and Hopewell. John Cum-

mins and Susannah Loveland were married Nov. 19, 1742, at Trenton. The parents of Catharine Cummins lived in Bucks, along the Delaware river, and are supposed to have attended some of the old churches in New Jersey.

EARLY MILITIA ACT.—The East Jersey Assembly passed an act in 1668, requiring that "the soldiers in every town within this Province from sixteen years old to sixty years shall train," etc. The question has been asked whether this requirement extended to all men between these ages capable of bearing arms, or only to members of organized companies. There is very little doubt, however, that the act extended to all the male citizens between the ages mentioned, they being all "soldiers" within the meaning of the act.

THE "CALEDONIA."—Mrs. Sarah E. Temple, of Flemington, wrote for information concerning the "Caledonia," mentioned in Whitehead's "History of Perth Amboy," page 265. She asks in what year was the vessel deserted by her captain and crew? When did she make her last voyage, and between what ports? Is there anywhere a list of her passengers on that voyage? She was informed that some notices of the "Caledonia," about 1698-9, are to be found in the New York Colonial Documents, Volume IV, pages 556, 591, 592, 595, 760. No records of the Port of Perth Amboy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are known to be in existence, nor any lists of passengers arriving at that port during that period.

DUTCH CHRISTIAN NAMES.—Frequent inquiries are made as to the English equivalents of the Christian names in use in Jersey Dutch families in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Interpretations of Dutch Christian names are given in *Munsell's Annals of Albany*, 1852, Vol. III, pages 114, 115; *Munsell's American Ancestry*, 1887, Vol. I, pages 99, 100; *Collections of the Holland Society*, 1891, Part I, pages xxii, xxiii; also in some of *Valentine's Manuals*. There are considerable differences in these interpretations, and it would seem that the names were differently translated in different localities. Interpretations of such names, as understood in northern New

Jersey, are given in the *Genealogy of the Doremus Family in America*, by William Nelson, Paterson, 1897, pages 202-204.

PIONEERS OF OLD HOPEWELL.—Ralph Ege, of Hopewell, has published in the Hopewell *Herald*, a series of twenty-five or more articles on "Pioneers of Old Hopewell, with Sketches of Revolutionary Heroes," many of them two or three columns in length, and full of the most interesting and principally original data. Mr. Ege has sent several of these articles to the Library of the Historical Society, where they are highly prized. Members of the Society would confer a favor by clipping out and forwarding to the Library similar contributions to the local history of their respective neighborhoods.

THE LAW OF DESCENT IN NEW JERSEY.—Among the constitutional amendments adopted by the people of New Jersey at the special election on September 7, 1875, was one forbidding the Legislature to pass private, local or special laws "changing the law of descent." The question has been asked: What led to the adoption of this amendment? The pamphlet laws of New Jersey show that special legislation on the subject was very frequent prior to 1875. In 1873, for instance, the Legislature passed three different acts (Pamph. Laws, 1873, pages 1008, 1070, 1488), reciting that certain men had died intestate, and without issue, but leaving widows respectively, and also leaving certain real estate in the City of Newark; these acts then proceeded to vest in the several widows the tracts of land in question, and so changed the law of descent. It was perhaps the frequency of this legislation that induced the constitutional commission, appointed in 1873, to recommend the amendment, which was adopted by the people in 1875.

G. A. R. PORTRAITS.—On January 24, 1904, James A. Garfield Post, No. 4, of Newark, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, adopted a resolution to turn over to the New Jersey Historical Society, as the permanent owner thereof, the pictures in a large frame, of the past commanders of the Post, whenever the Post for any reason shall surrender its charter, or shall fail from any cause whatsoever to maintain its

organization. The resolution was laid before the Board of Trustees of the Society on February 1, 1904, when it was resolved to accept of such photographs and frame, as provided in said resolution. It was also voted to assure the Post that the Society would take great pride and pleasure in preserving these interesting mementoes of men who had distinguished themselves in fighting their country's battles, and who had afterwards been honored by their comrades by being elected to the command of James A. Garfield Post, No. 4. The action of this Post is commended to the attention of other organizations of the G. A. R., which in the natural course of events will ultimately be dissolved.

COMMUNION PEWTER.—The Twenty-fifth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, enlisted in 1863, was commanded by Colonel Andrew Derrom, of Paterson, who was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and an earnest and enthusiastic Christian. He organized a Presbyterian Church in his regiment, which held religious services regularly, and was of great assistance to the men in keeping up their spiritual and moral tone. A number of the members of the First Presbyterian Church raised a fund wherewith a communion service was purchased and presented to the regiment. This service, it is understood, is now owned by the family of Colonel Derrom. About 1903 the Rev. Allen H. Brown, formerly of Camden, presented to the Presbyterian Historical Society, in Philadelphia, a communion platter in pewter. It was thought at first that this was part of the communion service owned by the 25th Regiment. On further inquiry, however, it was ascertained, as above stated, that said communion service has been preserved intact in the family of Colonel Derrom. It is believed that the communion platter in question was formerly a part of the communion service of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson. When the First Church received a new communion service, of solid silver, about 1865, or perhaps earlier, that Church presented its old service to a Presbyterian Society on the New Jersey coast. The records of the Paterson Church, however, contain no reference to the communion service.

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RECEIVED.

Interest on Bank Balances.....	\$	17.44	
Rent West Park St.....		2000.04	
Dues.....	1160.	3177.48	
			\$3732.13

DISBURSED.

Surrogate ac't transf'g shares N'r'k L. Ass'n	\$	6.50	
Insurance.....		179.85	
Sewer Assessment.....		161.20	
Card Cabinet.....		27.50	
Lunch Annual Meeting ..		26.	
Interest on M. B. L. I. Loan.....		158.17	
Coal.....		450.80	
Subscription to Magazine.....		3.	
Commission Collecting Rent.....		99.95	
Repairing Electric Light Plant.....		100.17	
Repairing Sidewalk.....		22.	
Repairing Roof.....		7.05	
Repairing Boilers.....		2.50	
Painting		24.84	
Janitor.....		520.	
Assistant Janitor		91.	
Printing and Stationery.....		69.80	
Water.....		11.69	
Maud E. Johnson.....		600.	
Electric Light.....		10.76	
Petty Cash.....		115.	
Express.....		2.63	
Transferred to Capital account by vote of Board of Trustees.....	786.14	\$3476.55	\$ 255.58
			\$ 623.80
Cash in Bank			\$ 623.80

WM. C. MORTON, *Treasurer*,

Miss M. A. Quinby, President of the Woman's Branch of this Society, read the following report:

It is with pleasure that the Woman's Branch presents this, its Third Annual Report of its work and general progress.

There have been nine meetings of its Board of Managers with many in attendance from near and distant counties in the State, and great interest has been shown in our work, fifty new members having been added to our list. At the semi-annual meeting in May there was an unusually large attendance of the whole Society, with an able and spirited address by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, our guest of honor on that occasion. We have lost three members by death, and had five resignations.

The Associate Members now number 238, which we count as very fair progress for our three and a half years of existence.

The date of our Board Meetings has been changed from the first to the second Wednesday in each month, thus insuring us a larger attendance of our Managers.

We gave \$500 to the Society this year, thus completing the \$1,000 we had pledged ourselves to raise, and the Woman's Branch has now become one of the Patrons of the New Jersey Historical Society.

We have had shades hung in the Library Hall, and have carpeted the platform, the aisles, and placed screens in this hall, thus it is much more attractive than it has been heretofore.

The Trustees of the Historical Society this winter made the Woman's Branch its Committee on Statistics and Genealogy, with its President an Honorary Member of its Board. Our work in collecting Monumental Inscriptions, comes therefore through that committee and is reported here. We have completed this year the Inscriptions in Essex and Burlington Counties. A few small places are yet to be obtained, but the main work is done. Thanks to my Manager from Burlington County, we have St. Mary's Churchyard, Burlington; St. Andrew's, Mt. Holly; Bordentown old graveyard, Crosswicks, Mansfield Meeting and Springfield Meeting.

These are all recorded in one of the volumes on the table. In Essex County, we have recorded in Newark the First, Second and Third Presbyterian and Trinity Churchyards, and that of Bloomfield. These fill the second volume on the table. We have Lyons Farms, Caldwell, Stone House Plains, Christ Church and the Dutch Reformed Church of Belleville, but have not had them recorded in book form. We have also collected the inscriptions from Connecticut Farms, Pearsonville, Lawrenceville, First Presbyterian Church, Trenton; the Quaker burying ground near Princeton, Allentown, Parsippany, and the Scott Family plot in Morris County, making in all 23 collections of Monumental Inscriptions. When you think that in one of these collections alone there are 1296 inscriptions, you can have some idea of the amount of work that has been accomplished, and is yet to be done. The recording also takes much time and labor, for it must all be put in shape and indexed to make it of use to the Society. We take pleasure in presenting these two volumes to the Society, the accomplished work of one year. Many of our Managers have worked faithfully and well on this collection, aided by some of the members of the Woman's Branch, and we hope to do as well in the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

M. ANTOINETTE QUIMBY.

Pres. Woman's Branch.

Francis M. Tichenor, the Librarian, read the following report:

The work of cataloguing the Library has been continued throughout the year, the life members of the Society having contributed an additional sum for that purpose in March of the present year. There have been catalogued 3818 works, including 8278 volumes. Over ten thousand cards have been written for these. Very nearly all of the books that it is considered advisable to catalogue have now been catalogued. Most of the pamphlets and maps have been catalogued, also, and a simple list has been made of the more important manuscripts.

During the year there were received and added to the collections of the Society 1106 bound volumes, 1052 pamphlets and 651 miscellaneous gifts. A considerably larger number of bound volumes were received than were received during the preceding year. Of these 283 came from the United States Government, 24 from the State of New Jersey, 58 from exchange societies, 706 were gifts from individual and the remainder were purchases and gifts from various institutions. Of the pamphlets, 348 were received from the United States Government and 285 from exchange societies, the remainder being chiefly gifts from individuals.

The number of visitors at the Library during the year was 3043, making a daily average of ten persons.

Of the New Jersey Archives 34 volumes have been sold or exchanged; 8 volumes of the Collections of the Society and 27 numbers of its Proceedings have also been disposed of by sale or exchange.

The following Trustees were elected:

To serve for three years, Charles Bradley, Cyrus Peck, Ernest E. Coe, Franklin B. Dwight, Edward Kanouse; to serve unexpired term of one year, George R. Howe.

At two o'clock the meeting was called to order and Mr. William Nelson, the Corresponding Secretary, read his annual report, as follows:

The Corresponding Secretary in submitting his annual report for the year 1903-1904, takes pleasure in the fact that the correspondence for the past year has covered a wide range of topics, indicating a growing interest in the history of New Jersey, not only by her residents but by her former sons and daughters, and by the descendants of many who formerly made this state their home, as well as by many persons who for other reasons have found it desirable or necessary to resort to the New Jersey Historical Society for information they believed could not be obtained elsewhere. The letters received and written during the past year numbered between three and four hundred.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company sought material from the Society's Collections for the illustrated edition of Dr. John Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies."

James J. Bergen, of Somerville, asked for and received the Society's aid in gathering material for a paper on Chief Justice David Brearley.

R. P. Whitcomb, of Bayonne, who had been engaged on a history of that city for the past two years, was informed that the Morris Canal was put through that section in 1836; that the name "Bayonne" was said to have been derived from the fact that the town was on the bay, but most probably it was named after the French town of that name; also that "Pamrapo" derives its name from the Indian "Pemmerpough," meaning "big rock."

Henry Gannet, of the U. S. Geological Survey, was given information in regard to the origin and meaning of place names in New Jersey.

Professor V. Lansing Collins, of the Princeton University Library, was at work upon a life of John Witherspoon, former President of that institution, and one of the New Jersey signers of the Declaration of Independence. Considerable correspondence had been had with him on the subject, and such material as had come under the notice of the Corresponding Secretary had been furnished to Professor Collins. Professor Collins sailed for Europe on the first of October, to be gone a year, intending to devote much of his time to making researches into the early life and history of Dr. Witherspoon.

There is an increasing interest in all that pertains to the history and language of the American Indians. Professor W. F. Ganong, of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., had contributed a monograph on Indian place names in New Brunswick. A number of letters had been received asking for information on various topics relating to Indian place names in New Jersey. Akin to the subject was a compilation the Corresponding Secretary had made of about 650 personal names of Indians in New Jersey, principally in the seventeenth century, a printed copy of which he now presented to the Society. George C. Martin, of New York, had written asking for the names of the Indian tribes who lived near Long Branch.

The one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of the granting of the charter of Rutgers College had been celebrated in an interesting and appropriate manner on November 10, 1903, by the dedication of the new Ralph Voorhees Library.

Considerable correspondence had been had with a person who offered to sell to the Society or to exchange for books, silhouette portraits of Dr. Thomas Henderson, Lieutenant Governor of New Jersey, in 1794, and who was also a member of the Continental Congress, and of his wife. The existence of these portraits was unknown to collectors in general, and their discovery had excited considerable interest. The correspondence had finally resulted in the portraits being acquired by a descendant of Dr. Thomas Henderson, living in Trenton.

The Society had been asked to buy a sword of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, a native of New Jersey, who was killed at the battle of York (Toronto), in 1813, but the Society having no funds available for the purpose, nothing had come of this offer.

Miss Florence Prescott, of Merion Station, Montgomery County, Pa., wrote that she had in preparation a large historical volume, in which would be published "the precise locations of the graves of all our American men and women of distinction." For this work she asked where were interred the remains of the two distinguished American actors, once so widely known in the life of Newark: David S. Wambold, who was born in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, in April, 1836, and who died in New York City on November 10, 1889; and James F. Wambold, who died in Newark, June 15, 1901. She was informed that they were both buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Lyons Farms, on the road between Newark and Elizabeth.

A subject that comes up every few years was embraced in a letter of Edward P. Buffet, of New York, who wrote that he was making some researches into the history of the West Point and Fort Montgomery chains, which were stretched across the Hudson River by the Americans during the Revolution to prevent the movement of the British fleet up the river. He had found published among the Clinton papers, a copy of the original contract and specifications given to Noble, Townsend & Co., of the Sterling Works, which ought to be conclusive, as showing that the West Point chain was forged at that place. He wished to know if there was any ground for the tradition that the West Point chain, or any part of it, was constructed at the Long Pond or Ringwood Iron Works. The Secretary advised him to consult the books and papers of Robert Erskine, the manager of the iron works at Ringwood, Long Pond and Charlottesburg in the early part of the Revolution, and which are in the Library of the New Jersey Historical Society. Mr. Buffet was also furnished with several other reference to sources of information on the subject, including the results of an examination made some years ago by Mr. F. A. Canfield, the well known mining expert, of Dover, Morris County, who had examined the links of a chain sold some years ago by the United States Government at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to an individual bearing the distinguished name of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Canfield was of the opinion that these links examined by him were altogether of a class of workmanship far superior to anything produced in America in 1776.

A. Beekman Cox wrote that he had found an old chest in his garret, containing a file of the New Jersey Journal from Volume I, No. 48, January 11, 1780, to No. 149, December 26, 1781; there were thirteen numbers missing. This file had belonged to his grandfather, Dr. William Beekman, who had spent his young days at Belleville, New Jersey.

H. E. Wallace, Jr., of Philadelphia, wrote that for sometime he had been collecting data with a view to publishing a history of the Colonial P. E. Church of Old Gloucester County, New Jersey, and had intended to include in this copies of the church registers of St. Mary's, Colestown, St. Peters, Berkley, and St. Johns, Chews Landing.

Among the queries for information received in March, were the following:

When did Isaac Collins remove his printing office from Burlington to Trenton; who was the first member of the Slaughter family who came from England to America; who printed, and where, the folio pamphlet published June 10, 1686, "by the President and Council of his Majesties Territory and Dominion of New England," a copy of which is in the State Library of New Hampshire, and where is there any other copy to be found; when and to whom did Jacob J. Roy sell Constable's Hook, at Bergen Point, said to have been granted in 1646; where and through whom can genealogical searches be made in England? Wanted; Information concerning the old barracks in Trenton. Wanted: A list of Historical Societies in New Jersey. Wanted: A purchaser for a deed for land in Sussex County, New Jersey, from Henry Smith and Jane, his wife, to Andrew Rope, in 1779. What newspaper files does the New Jersey Historical Society possess from 1788 to 1810?

The information desired had been given in nearly all of these cases.

Considerable correspondence was had with Professor Herman V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association, with regard to a report on the public records of New Jersey. As a result of this correspondence, the Corresponding Secretary had compiled a report on the subject, giving a detailed account of the original records in the State House at Trenton, in the office of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey at Perth Amboy, and in the office of the Proprietors of West Jersey at Burlington. Added to the report was also a summary of the Legislative Documents for the year 1900, giving the authority under which the several officers and commissions acted and made their reports, and a summary of such reports. This account was embodied in the annual report of the American Historical Association for the year 1903.

There had also been considerable correspondence with the Rev. Louis F. Benson, Editor of the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia*, in regard to church records in New Jersey. As an outcome of this correspondence, the Secretary had, at Mr. Benson's request, undertaken to compile an exhaustive report on church records in New Jersey, particularly those prior to 1800, and giving details of the publication of such records, so far as they had been published. This paper appeared in the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* for March and June, 1904, and it has since been printed in a separate pamphlet in an edition of one hundred copies, one of which had been placed in the Library of this Society.

The correspondence for April included queries regarding Dr. Hezekiah Stites Woodruff of Morris County, and John Cummins, who emigrated from the North of Ireland, and died in 1750.

The Rev. William White Hance, of Baltimore, wrote that he had a large collection of data regarding the Allen, Bills, Cooke, Corlies, Dennis, Edwards, Lafetra, Tilton, Parker, Wardell, White, Williams and Woolley families of Monmouth County and vicinity, and he had subsequently furnished copious memoranda concerning those and other families of that region. Query: Where can be found a fuller sketch of Jonathan Dayton than that given in Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth?" Was James, Earl of Perth, Scotland, a member of the Drummond family, or was he related to the Earl family, of New Jersey? Wanted: Information as to the "Memoir of General Joseph Bloomfield," said to have been recently published by his grandson. These several queries had been answered by the Corresponding Secretary so far as he had been able to do so, or the inquirers had been directed to probable sources of information.

In connection with a letter from President Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University of New York, acknowledging his election as a Life Member of the Society, and expressing his high appreciation of the honor, and his acceptance of it, it was remarked that President Butler was a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, and that Dr. Murray might be regarded as the originator of the New Jersey Historical Society, as it was a letter written by him early in 1845, that suggested the calling of the meeting at which the Society was organized. The original draft of the letter was found a few years ago among the papers of Dr. Murray, and presented by one of his daughters to the Corresponding Secretary, who had caused it to be printed in the Proceedings of the Society. The letter itself was destroyed in the Paterson fire of 1902.

The Rev. Allen H. Brown, of Atlantic City, wrote a very interesting letter, enclosing a newspaper article which he had published in the *Trenton State Gazette* of February 17, 1894, in which he attempted to identify the sixty Presbyterian Churches mentioned in Smith's History of New Jersey, published in 1765.

Among the correspondence for May, were letters regarding the Rockefeller

family, the first mention of whom in this country appeared in a reference to one of the settlers of Hunterdon county in 1734.

Wanted: The name of the first wife of John Lindsley, born in 1666, of Newark. Wanted: The names of the Hessians captured at Trenton, December 26, 1776.

Edmund Clarence Stedman wrote expressing his appreciation of his election as a Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and his interest in New Jersey, where he had many personal friends.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania had invited this Society to send a representative to attend the breaking of ground for a new building to be erected by the former Society in Philadelphia, on May 24, 1904.

Professor Herbert L. Osgood, of Columbia University, New York, wrote, asking our good offices to secure for Mr. Edward P. Tanner access to the Minutes of the East Jersey Proprietors. Mr. Tanner had been for some time at work on a "History of New Jersey as a Royal Province in the Eighteenth Century." In the prosecution of his work, he found it necessary to use the Minutes of the Board of Proprietors, both at Perth Amboy and at Burlington, as they contained material of much value relating to the land system of the province. The permission desired had not yet been secured for Mr. Tanner.

The correspondence for June embraced a query regarding John Banker Ayer, a former member of Congress from New Jersey, in reply to which the Secretary had given a little sketch of the famous "Broad Seal War," of 1839-40, when five members of Congress from New Jersey were denied seats until after the Congress had organized, although they held certificates of their election issued by the Governor of the State under the Broad Seal of the State.

Among other questions addressed to the Society were these: Has the Society in its possession a return made by Major General Lincoln to General Henry Clinton, of the prisoners captured by the British at the surrender of Charleston, S. C., in 1780? Answer: No. What is the meaning of the termination "ink" in such Indian words as Minisink and Navesink? Answer: It is an inseparable generic in the nature of a locative suffix indicating a place. Where were the poems of Moses Guest published? Answer: In Cincinnati, in 1823, and again in 1824. Where were "The Miscellaneous Works" of David Chandler, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, published? Answer: At Schenectady, in 1814. This volume contained a lurid and tragic poem on the "Burning of the Meeting-House in Elizabethtown by the enemy, January 25, 1780." Where and when was the poem "Jane and Eliza" published? Answer: In Newark, in 1840.

Information was sought regarding the Chandler family, and also the Dey family; also the Kings, of Belleville, one of whom, according to tradition, had climbed the steeple of the Dutch Church at Belleville, and when the British crossed the river at that place, shot the captain of the troopers as he stepped ashore.

The Carnegie Institution, of Washington, wrote that that institution had in contemplation the preparation of an exhaustive list of the letters and other papers of George Washington, and desired to know what this Society had in that line, and what Washington letters were to be found elsewhere in this vicinity.

In July letters had been received asking the meaning of the Indian word *Hutoka*, which about 1855 was the name of a vessel built on the southern coast of New Jersey in Cumberland county. It was said to mean "The Leaping Fawn." Also regarding the Clement family, descendants of Jacob Clement, said to have been a Presbyterian minister in West Jersey about 1720.

The correspondence for August included queries about William Bott, of Elizabethtown, the first Adjutant General of New Jersey; notices of Friends' Meetings of Plainfield, in course of preparation by Mr. O. B. Leonard, of that place, and also notices of the earliest Methodist settlement there about 1820-21.

Mr. Theodore M. Banta wrote expressing his appreciation of the New Jersey Archives, Second Series, Volume II., in which he had found a notice of his moth-

er's father, John Dickerson, Jr., of Springfield, New Jersey, the first information he had been able to obtain regarding him. This was an illustration of the interest and value of these Archives.

Miss E. M. Lefferts, of Belmar, wrote regarding the descendants of Governor Lewis Morris, upon which she was at work.

G. D. Bertholf, of New York, a descendant of Dominic Bertholf, the first settled pastor of the Dutch Churches in New Jersey, wrote for information regarding some documents of Dominic Bertholf, 1693 and 1724, in the possession of the Corresponding Secretary.

Among the September letters was one asking if it would be possible to identify the "big rock," which the Secretary had stated was the meaning of the Indian name "Pamrapo."

Mrs. S. D. Barkalow, of Omaha, Nebraska, wrote for particulars regarding John Ogden, of Newark, particularly for the name of the wife of Josiah Ogden.

In the course of some correspondence, Professor V. Lansing Collins stated that he had recently received a photograph of a medallion cameo of President Witherspoon, unpublished, cut in London, by Tassie, in 1784. The Secretary informed him that there would appear in Volume XXVI. of the New Jersey Archives, a notice of a Sermon of Witherspoon at Williamsburgh, Virginia, in October, 1789, which was followed by a generous collection for the College of New Jersey.

Many other topics touched upon in the correspondence will be found mentioned under the head of "Notes and Queries."

Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., of East Orange, was introduced to the audience by the President and delivered an extremely interesting and instructive address.

On motion of Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, a vote of thanks was given to Dr. Ludlow.

On motion meeting adjourned.

ERNEST E. COE.

Patrons and Members Elected 1904.

PATRONS.

Edward Kanouse,	Newton,	March 7, 1904.
Franklin Murphy,	Newark,	Jan. 4, 1904.
Wallace M. Scudder,	Newark,	March 7, 1904.
Francis M. Tichenor,	Newark,	March 7, 1904.
The Woman's Branch of the Society has also been declared a Patron, March 7, 1904.		

LIFE MEMBERS.

Nicholas Murray Butler,	New York City,	April 4, 1904.
Rev. Franklin B. Dwight,	Convent Station,	May 2, 1904.
George Forman,	Newark,	March 7, 1904.
Henry H. Hall,	East Orange,	April 4, 1904.
Miss Altha E. Hatch,	Morris Plains,	April 4, 1904.
Charles M. Howe,	Passaic,	April 4, 1904.
Herbert B. Howe,	East Orange,	April 4, 1904.
William R. King,	Summit,	April 4, 1904.
Mrs. William R. King,	Summit,	April 4, 1904.
Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D.,	East Orange,	June 6, 1904.
Edmund Clarence Stedman,	New York City,	May 2, 1904.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Henry B. Blusse,	Madison,	Dec. 4, 1903.
Rev. Frederic R. Brace, D. D.,	Blackwood,	June 6, 1904.
Edward P. Buffet,	New York City,	March 7, 1904.
William H. Burnett,	South Orange,	Jan. 4, 1904.
Albert B. Carlton,	Elizabeth,	Dec. 7, 1903.
James C. Connelly,	Elizabeth,	June 6, 1904.
Thomas A. Davis,	Orange,	Dec. 7, 1903.
Dr. Alvin R. Eaton,	Elizabeth,	Feb. 1, 1904.
Frederick J. Keer,	Newark,	Oct. 3, 1904.
Theodore F. Keer,	Newark,	Oct. 3, 1904.
Rufus Kelsler, Jr.,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1904.
Robert L. Maitland,	Oceanic,	Jan. 4, 1904.
M. de Motte Marsellus,	Essex Fells,	Nov. 7, 1904.
Albert S. Marten,	East Orange,	Oct. 3, 1904.
Lawrence S. Mott,	Newark,	April 4, 1904.
Aaron D. Mulford,	Elizabeth,	Dec. 7, 1903.
Mrs. J. Hugh Peters,	Englewood,	March 7, 1904.
William E. Speakman,	Woodbury,	March 7, 1904.
Theo. M. Timms,	Orange,	Jan. 4, 1904.
Walter B. Timms,	Elizabeth,	Jan. 4, 1904.
George Watkinson,	Trenton,	July 11, 1904.

The Society now has 17 Patrons, 485 Life Members and 303 Contributing Members, making a total membership of 805.

MEMBERS DECEASED. 1903-4.

LIFE MEMBERS:

Sylvester S. Battin,	July 3, 1904
Isaac S. Buckelew,	1904
A. Cass Canfield,	Mar. 24, 1904
Henry Congar,	Feb. 21, 1904
George E. Dodge,	1904
John T. Foote,	1903
Howard W. Hayes,	Nov. 26, 1903
F. Wolcott Jackson,	June 14, 1904
Andrew Kirkpatrick,	May 4, 1904
James H. Nixon,	Nov. 22, 1903
Charles G. Rockwood,	July 17, 1904
Barton F. Thorn,	May, 1904

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS:

Mrs. Harriet M. Van Wagenen,	Dec. 7, 1903
Jeremiah Baker,	July 7, 1904
Elisha B. Gaddis,	Nov. 26, 1903
Samuel H. Grey,	Dec. 7, 1903
Theodore A. Lathrop,	July 13, 1904
Dr. William Rankin, Jr.,	Feb. 25, 1904

THE EARLY IRON INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY has been the theme of a number of articles published by Edward P. Buffet, of New York City, 1902-1904, in *The American Machinist* and *The New England Magazine*, illustrated with photographs taken by the author.

Proceedings of the Society, 1905.

NEWARK, New Jersey, October 25, 1905.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held this afternoon in the Assembly Room of the Society's building on West Park street. The President, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, called the meeting to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Franklin B. Dwight.

The minutes of the annual meeting of October 26, 1904, and of the semi-annual meeting of May 3, 1905, were read and approved.

The Board of Trustees, through the Recording Secretary, Joseph F. Folsom, presented the following report:

The Board of Trustees would report that the work of the Society committed to their care has progressed without any interruption throughout the past year. The details of the results accomplished will appear in the reports of the various officers and committees appointed by the Board, and it is believed that a careful consideration of them all will result in a verdict of progress for the Society. The Board has met regularly and punctually each month, and there has been a fair attendance of the members.

One particularly important enterprise provided for during the year is that of the publication of our proceedings under the charge of the new editorial committee. This publication, in pamphlet form, will be ready shortly and will be sent to the members of the Society. Numbers will be issued at intervals.

The Board would urge upon the members of the Society the necessity of active personal work in obtaining new members during the coming year. The well-being and continuity of the Society's already large membership require that new members must constantly be added, not only to take the places of those who are taken away by death, but to keep the financial condition of the Society up to a proper standard. It is the wish of the Board that a large increase of members shall be one of the results of the work of the ensuing year.

The report of the Treasurer, William C. Morton, was read by George R. Howe, and approved as appended.

The report of the Woman's Branch was presented by the President, Miss M. Antoinette Quinby. It was on motion approved, and is appended to these minutes. Miss Quinby presented to the Society two volumes of tombstone inscriptions, as a part of the work of the Woman's Branch in preserving the tombstone inscriptions throughout the State.

The reports of the Librarian, of the Membership Committee and of the Corresponding Secretary were presented and are appended to these minutes.

On motion of Judge Samuel F. Bigelow it was:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the chair to inquire and to report to the Board of Trustees, and through the Board to the Society, some plan to increase the interest of the members and the public in the affairs of the Society.

J. Ackerman Coles, Amzi Dodd, Robert F. Ballantine, Wallace M. Scudder and George R. Howe were elected Trustees for three years; Jonathan W. Roberts was elected to fill a vacancy of one year.

Following the transaction of business luncheon was served under the auspices of the Woman's Branch and a social hour enjoyed.

The speaker of the occasion, Rev. William Young Chapman, D. D., pastor of the Roseville Avenue Presbyterian Church of Newark, was then introduced. Dr. Chapman delivered a most interesting address on the subject "Acadia," and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was moved and carried. Also the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Ernest E. Coe, recommended that the speaker be made a life member of the Society, and on motion Dr. Chapman's name was added to the roll. The meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM, *Recording Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH.

It is again my privilege to present to the Society the yearly report of its Auxiliary, "The Woman's Branch." During the past year there have been nine meetings of its Board of Managers and an average attendance of ten.

The Associate Membership is now 238, an increase of 21 since our last annual meeting. We have lost two of our members by death this year.

Our Treasurer reports expended for Inscription Books, a Post and Wing Frame, printing, stationery and entertainment, \$192.68, with a balance of \$292.77. Of this balance, however, more than half will be needed for payment of oak cases for the valuable maps belonging to the Historical Society, which the Woman's Branch has ordered in New York, after plans given us by the American Geographical Society, at Eighty-first street, in that city. The cases are expensive, but will save the maps which at present are being ruined by exposure to dust. The Post-Wing frame is in the exhibition room, and it is intended to fill all the twelve frames with photographs of historic houses, churches and places of New Jersey, and we ask the kind co-operation of all members of the Historical Society in this effort, by sending us photographs of any such places in this vicinity in which they live. It takes a great many photographs to fill twelve frames, and so far we have only two filled, as we have planned, the others being only filled temporarily with letters, etc., hoping that when what we have done is seen, it will suggest the sending of more pictures to us.

The Genealogical Committee, having charge of the collection of Monumental Inscriptions, reports the following:

1. Inscriptions from the Graveyard of the Dutch Reformed Church at Belleville.
2. Inscriptions from the Presbyterian Church Graveyard at Westfield.
3. Inscriptions from the Graveyard of the Presbyterian Church at Northfield.
4. Inscriptions from the Ely Family plot on Orange Mountains.
5. Inscriptions from the Graveyard at Pleasantville.
6. Inscriptions from St. Mark's Graveyard, West Orange.
7. Inscriptions from Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, on stones removed from other places.
8. Inscriptions from Fairfield and Cedar Grove.
9. All the inscriptions in the Graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church, Trenton.
10. All the inscriptions in St. Michael's Churchyard, Trenton.

Two books of Monumental Inscriptions are finished and presented to-day to the Historical Society. One of them completes the collection in Essex County; the other includes Connecticut Farms and Westfield in Union County.

The Genealogical Committee has also purchased several valuable books, which have been added to the library. We have also received many valuable gifts of various kinds, which have been duly acknowledged, among them being two beautiful Canton crepe embroidered shawls. From Mr. Speakman, of Woodbury, we received a bar-shot and some grape-shot, which had just been dug up on the battle-field of Red Bank, when they were digging the foundation of another battle monument.

At the Spring Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society, on May 3d, there was a large attendance, and a most interesting and eloquent address on the history of the old battle ship, *The Kearsarge*, was given by Rear Admiral Joseph A. Smith, the last surviving officer of that famous ship. It was a graphic account of their love and devotion to their country in those trying days, and it was a lesson to us all.

Respectfully submitted,

M. ANTOINETTE QUINBY.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

In submitting his annual report as Corresponding Secretary, to the Society at this time, the writer may be pardoned for referring to the fact that this completes his twenty-fifth year of official service in the work of the Society. Becoming a member in 1874, he was elected Recording Secretary in 1880, serving in that capacity for ten years, when he was "called up higher" to the present office, which he has held for fifteen years, so that the present is a sort of jubilee anniversary, so far as his connection with the Society is concerned. As Corresponding Secretary he has endeavored to follow in the path so deeply marked out by him who for forty years may be said to have guided the Society from its inception until his death. No one can study the records of the Society, and no one can examine its priceless collection of manuscripts, and rarest books, without being more and more impressed with the great work, the devotion and the peculiar fitness for the office of the late William A. Whitehead. Nor would it be proper in this connection to fail to pay a fitting tribute to his successor, the courteous, industrious and intelligent Dr. Stephen Wickes, who occupied the position for five years. The last twenty-five years have been the most prosperous in the Society's history, a fact very largely due to the generosity and energetic efforts of our present honored President, Jonathan W. Roberts, whose youthful and untiring enthusiasm has been so contagious as to incite all the Trustees to emulate his example in securing funds whereby the Society has become the owner of its present splendid home in West Park Street, giving it an opportunity to display its priceless treasures, and to make them more accessible to students and to the public. As the Corresponding Secretary is in constant communication with those seeking the Society's aid for information, he is in a better position than most members to realize the nature and extent of the demands upon its resources as a depository of information relating to the history of New Jersey. He is continually impressed more and more with the increased interest in this subject, an interest amounting in many cases to positive enthusiasm. It should be one of the highest and dearest functions of this Society to encourage the younger members of the commonwealth, particularly, to pursue their researches into the annals of our state and of their several communities. There is a marvelous field here for the young student, not only in pursuing paths that are fairly well beaten, but in blazing out new paths into many a maze that has never yet been adequately investigated.

Exactly when and under what circumstances and conditions did the Swedes settle on the Delaware? How did they acquire their lands and upon what terms

and tenures? How and when were their titles confirmed by the Dutch and by the English? What parts of Sweden were chiefly represented in these settlements?

Exactly how far did the rule of Sir Edmond Andros extend over New Jersey by virtue of his commission of 1688, constituting him Governor of New York, New Jersey and New England? Just how far was his authority recognized in New Jersey?

When and where did the first Assemblies of New Jersey meet? Does the compilation of Leaming and Spicer contain all that there is to be found on that subject? Newark, Middletown and Woodbridge elected members of the Assembly annually from 1666 until 1682. Did Bergen, Elizabeth and Shrewsbury do likewise? Did those Assemblymen so elected meet annually or oftener?

Did East Jersey exist without any actual or recognized government from 1693 to 1692, as some historians have asserted?

Just what were the relations existing between the Legislature and the Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety during the Revolution? How did it come that the Council of Safety assumed and exercised the prerogative of legislation and of administration to so large an extent, at the same time that the Legislature was meeting frequently every year?

Right here in Newark, there is presented one of the most interesting curiosities of local administration. You will recollect that the first settlers from Connecticut, formed a compact, whereby they agreed to admit no new planters without a vote of the town, and that none were to be admitted except members of the Congregational Church. Just how long did that compact continue in force? Was it ever formally dissolved? Under what circumstances and when did it cease to be binding upon the community? It is not generally known that the people of Newark formed a sort of *impertum in impertio* in New Jersey, governing themselves in all respects by the votes of "a majority of the town." They kept their own records of conveyances and even of wills. The "town" practically administered upon the estates of decedents, construed wills, and decided how property should be distributed among the heirs. This was continued for something like thirty years from the settlement of the town. It is evident, however, that as the old settlers died off, the property came to be divided among their *very* numerous children—for the founders of the town anticipated by two hundred and forty years President Roosevelt's Anti-Race Suicide views; the supply of town lots became greater than the local demand, and so it became necessary to invite outsiders to locate here, even though they were not members of the Congregational Church. Then too, it may be easily presumed that the general laws of the colony regarding elections would have to be enforced, especially the provisions for the election of two chosen freeholders in each town, who, with the justices of the county, were to form a Board of Justices and Freeholders with power to erect court houses and jails. Naturally also, as strangers were admitted within the sacred precincts of the town, they would be less amenable to church discipline, and so the "Old First Church" ceased to be the dominating influence that it was originally, although, so great is the power of tradition, and so deeply conservative were the instincts of the "old people," that even within the recollection of your Corresponding Secretary, in his boyhood days in Newark, membership in the "Old First Church" was still regarded by many of the citizens and by all the members of that church, as a fundamental requisite to good citizenship and respect in the community.

Trusting to your grace to pardon these somewhat desultory remarks and suggestions, your Secretary will proceed to review somewhat briefly the correspondence of the Society during the last year. As usual of late years, most of the letters received have been in the nature of genealogical inquiries. It is pleasing to observe that these inquiries are taking a much broader range than formerly. Whereas, some years ago, the student of family history was satisfied to compile a lot of dry-as-dust-statistics of births, marriages and deaths, which were as inter-

esting as the biblical genealogical tables which were the dread of our Sunday school days, now the student loves to search out and bring to light as many as possible of the particulars of the life and the labors of his forbears. It is surprising the amount of curious and interesting information of this kind that is to be gleaned from the old account books in our collections, showing what our ancestors bought and what they paid for goods in the early days. Many a queer and curious entry, not of a strictly business character, is often found in these musty old manuscript records, sometimes showing how estates were settled; who were the heirs; whom they married; and other facts usually to be looked for only in a family Bible.

Incidentally, the genealogical inquiries pursued upon these lines bring to light many interesting facts, illustrating the manners and customs of the times, and by contrast with the present, showing the great changes that have transpired in the course of the last two centuries. It would greatly facilitate the work of these students if we could catalogue, and if possible, publish a list of our manuscripts, with a brief description of their contents. A work of much interest and importance in this line has been done by Dr. A. M. Cory, of New Providence, New Jersey, who has procured and arranged for publication a great deal of historical and genealogical information preserved by the Rev. Mr. Elmer, from before 1750 to 1825, relating to New Providence and vicinity, and also to Florida, Orange County, New York. He has placed this material at the disposal of the Society, and it is intended to publish the same in the Proceedings during the coming year.

Mr. Eugene Fairfield McPike, of Chicago, has contributed a bound volume of typewritten articles by himself, relating to the McPike, Dumont and allied families, several of them of New Jersey stock.

Many inquiries are received relating to Jerseymen who became Loyalists during the Revolution, and who were expatriated. One of these was Captain James Gray, for many years a prominent iron master at Little Falls, New Jersey, where he carried on one or more iron forges, grist mill, saw mill, etc. He lived in handsome style upon a farm of twenty acres in Newark, on the Passaic river, now intersected by Fourth Avenue. This farm he sold shortly before the Revolution, to Nicholas Gouverneur, and a portion of it remained in the Gouverneur family until within the present writer's recollection. It was the Gouverneur house, if the writer is not mistaken, which was styled "Cockloft Hall" by the "Salmagundi" coterie, who were most hospitably entertained by their genial host in a quaint little summer house on the river bank. Captain Gray, by the way, came from Barbadoes, one of his brothers supplying part of the capital used in the purchase of the lands in Newark, and of the iron works at Little Falls.

The writer was much interested during the past summer in meeting with a history of Barbadoes, from 1650 to 1652, which showed the prominent part taken by the Morris, Berry and Sandford families in that island, during those troublous years; their experiences then perhaps being ultimately the cause of their settlement at New Barbadoes, in the present Hudson County. This suggests another interesting line of research to be followed by the student—the tracing of the origin in Barbadoes and earlier, of the Morris, Kingsland, Berry and Sandford families, who came from that island to New Jersey about 1665-1667.

Another interesting line of research suggested by genealogical inquiries, is that of the settlement in New Jersey of many Huguenot families in the early days. For example, there was René Rézeau, of the Isle of Ré, opposite La Rochelle, France, who fled from his home in 1685, or shortly thereafter, on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, planning to go to the Carolinas, but who was in New York in 1689, where he had a child baptized. He had a daughter, Susanne, who married John Blanchard, of Elizabethtown. There are many descendants of Rézeau in New Jersey to this day, and the Blanchard family, also of French origin, has been prominent in Elizabeth for more than two hundred years. The Boudinot, Fauconnier, Valteau, Bard, Le Conte, Cousseau, Le Fevre,

Freneau, Demarest, Geroe, Gano, Runyon and Stelle families, are a few among those of Huguenot origin that have been prominent in New Jersey during the last two centuries. The subject is one of great interest, connected as it is with one of the most striking epochs in the world's history, the expulsion of three hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand of the most industrious artisans of France, inflicting a blow upon that country from which it perhaps has never fully recovered, and transferring from France to England its supremacy in the silk and woolen industries for a century or more.

As already remarked, a decidedly growing interest has been manifested of late years in the subject of the Loyalists of New Jersey, many of whom became voluntarily, but most of whom were forcibly expatriated from the state in the early years of the Revolution. Many inquiries come to the Secretary from all parts of the country, but particularly from Canada, concerning the personal and family history of these unfortunate men. The general subject has been treated in some recent publications, but the topic, so far as New Jersey is concerned, may still be considered as practically virgin soil for the investigator. It has been suggested that the harsh treatment of these people by the state authorities caused an irreparable loss in New Jersey, through the emigration or expulsion of a very valuable class of her citizens. That their treatment was harsh cannot be gainsaid. The official records, the vitriolic messages of Governor Livingston, the enactments of the Legislature, the bitter articles in contemporary newspapers, and in many cases the wanton cruelties administered by the mob to the British sympathizers, all show the intensity of public sentiment against these misguided citizens. Still, their own acts in many cases went far to justify this treatment. The Secretary is not at all inclined to agree with the view that their expulsion was an unmitigated evil. It may be argued, too, that our ancestors having personal knowledge of the circumstances, were, after all, the best judges of the wisdom of these measures. This does not at all controvert the fact that in very many cases the Loyalists were persons of the utmost respectability; indeed, of the highest character, and that in not a few instances, the harshness displayed toward them was probably mistaken. But while the state might have saved a few estimable citizens by dealing with them more leniently, on the other hand there would have been kept at home, and in the very midst of the patriots, many nests of active, unscrupulous and most cruel traitors to the country's cause. No parallel can be drawn between the case of the expelled Loyalists, who were hostile to the independence of their country, and that of the Huguenots of France, who were thoroughly loyal to the Crown and government, and were peaceable, lawabiding citizens of France.

Inquiry has been made if there is a record of the names of the German soldiers imported into this country by the English at the time of the Revolution. It is not known that there is such a record in this country. It is possible that it might be obtained from the government of Hesse Cassel, in Germany.

An inquiry regarding two officers' pistols, presented to the New York Historical Society, on the barrel of which was stamped "Dresser & Parker, Trenton, N. J.," led to some correspondence, and some interesting data relating to the early gunsmiths of Trenton have been elicited.

Efforts have been made to learn the exact character of the papers of the late Daniel T. Clark, of South Orange, in the custody of a relative near Fort Madison, Iowa, but without success. It is believed, however, that the papers in question were almost exclusively of a genealogical nature, relating to the Clark family.

Other genealogical inquiries concerning which there has been considerable correspondence with various individuals, related to the Borden family, who gave the name to Bordentown; John Dickerson, of Morris County; William Bott, of Elizabethtown, adjutant-general, 1776-90; Gawen Drummond, of Monmouth County, prominent in the counsels of the East Jersey Proprietors in the seventeenth century; the Nellsons, of Ireland, progenitors of the New Brunswick fam-

ily, and of the long line of distinguished New York merchants, from the middle of the eighteenth century; the Smir family, of German origin; the Van Beuren family of Hackensack and Acquackanonk; the Weeks family, of Paramus; Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth; Charles Kinsey, of Paterson, member of Congress 1817-1821; Judge John Fell, of Bergen County; the Jouets, of Elizabethtown; the Morris and Kearny families, of Monmouth county; William Churchill Houston, Continental member of Congress; T. H. Mattison, who painted the picture "The First Prayer in Congress," and whose name has been erroneously printed in the "Smiths of Burlington," and elsewhere, as Gilbert Molleson; the Woodruffs, of Westfield, on which our worthy fellow member, Hon. Francis E. Woodruff, of Morristown, has spent some years of labor, with excellent results evinced in three admirably compiled and beautifully printed pamphlets, which he has placed at the disposal of the Society; Rapp family, of Mahwah; Sir George Carteret, particularly in reference to his portrait, which has not yet been found; the family of Jane McCrea, who was killed by the Indians under such tragic circumstances in the eighteenth century; the fullest and most accurate account of this tragedy and of her family, was written by the late Dr. Henry Race, of Pittstown, N. J., and published in the Proceedings of the Society, 2d Series, Vol. IX, 1887; Ellis Cooke, of Morris County; the Riggs family, of Newark; the Earle family of Bergen County; Charles Pettit, Assistant-Quartermaster-General during the Revolution; Abraham Godwin, of Paterson, a soldier in the Revolution, and afterwards an engraver; Jacob DeGroot, Harmon Blinkerhoff and Klaesje Van Houten, of Bergen County; Hannah Van Riper, who married Joseph Conger, of Newark, about 1780 or 1787; Thomas Lawrie, who came to this country from Kelso, Scotland, and settled in Monmouth County, bringing with him a testimonial of good character, issued to him on the 1st of 5th month, 1683, by Friends, of Kelso, which copy of certificate had been furnished to the Society; Daniel Core, 5th, a Loyalist during the Revolution, who died in London in 1826; the Baird family; the Dennis family; Richard S. Coxe, a distinguished lawyer of New Jersey, and later of Washington, D. C., who was born at Burlington, 1792, and who died at Washington, in 1865; the Silver family, which removed from Burlington County to Maryland about 1760. The Secretary of a famous New England University wrote asking for the date, the place of death, and if possible, the address of Allen Wilson, M. D., a graduate of the Yale Medical School, 1829, who entered from Trenton. He was advised to write to the Secretary of the State Medical Society for particulars as to the date and place of death of Dr. Wilson, his present *address* being perhaps a matter of conjecture; other inquiries related to the Harvey and Biddle families, of New Jersey; Thomas Stagg, who lived at New Barbadoes Neck, south of the present Rutherford, in 1684; the family of Governor Lewis Morris; what record is there of the Vroom family prior to 1657; as to Kintzing Pritchett, who went to Michigan, about 1830, in an official capacity with Governor Porter, and became the first Secretary of State of Michigan; it was supposed that he removed to New Jersey; Nathaniel Lowrey, who lived at Koughstown, near Neshanic, in 1779; James Munsie, who, it was understood, was deported from Leith, Scotland, with other Covenanters, in 1685, and landed in New Jersey in December of that year, where they were cared for by the people; they left New Jersey in a short time for New York and Massachusetts; the Sims family chart, which was doubtless prepared by Colonel Clifford Stanley Sims, and printed about 1870; David Ross, 4th, whose account book is now in the possession of this Society; it was advertised for by Ross's son and executor in 1797.

Information has been furnished to various correspondents on the following subjects:

The whereabouts and condition of files of the *New Jersey Gazette*.

The character, condition and location of the records of the proprietors of East Jersey and of West Jersey, the former being at Perth Amboy, and the latter being at Burlington. The records of wills and conveyances, however, formerly in those

offices, were transferred in 1795, to the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, where they have since remained.

The condition of the ancient records in the office of the Secretary of State. During the past year these have been transferred from the office on the first floor to a room in the cellar. The objection to this location is the fact that only artificial light can be used, and ventilation is somewhat imperfect. The records, however, are really more convenient of access to those actually using them, and with less interruption. Moreover, every precaution has been taken to make the room not only fire proof, but damp proof. Still, the conditions in this and other offices in the State House point to the conclusion that at an early day there must be a new building erected for a State Library, the ancient records and a museum.

The Indian name "Minneakoning," given to a stream in Hunterdon County, flowing into the Delaware River. The Secretary had suggested that the interpretation was from *Minne*, island; *ak*, a contraction in composition for *hackt*, land; *-n-*, euphonic connective; *ing*, locative suffix; the whole being interpreted as "island land place." It transpired that this described the location exactly as it was when the name was first found in the records.

Students of local history have been puzzled for lack of information as to when counties, cities and towns were first incorporated, and the prior location of the territory included therein. It has been suggested to correspondents that information on this subject could be obtained from Hood's Index to the Laws, and also by comparison of the official statements contained in the annual reports of the State Comptroller, from year to year.

The condition of the records of counties, towns and other municipalities of the state leaves much to be desired. Those records are not always preserved as they should be, nor are they readily accessible to the public. It has been suggested that after a book of records has ceased to be in current use for a certain number of years, it ought to be deposited either in the office of the County Clerk, or with the Secretary of State at Trenton.

Mr. Chauncey G. Parker, of Newark, furnished a minute of the decision in the case of Basse et al. vs. The Earl of Bellomont, in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, 1700, and offered to furnish a copy of the minutes of the trial. It will be remembered that Jeremiah Basse, formerly Governor of East Jersey, and also of West Jersey, with some associates, dispatched the ship "Hester" from England to America, and entered her at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. This so incensed the Earl of Bellomont, the Governor of New York, that he caused the "Hester" to be seized, and to be sold with her cargo in New York, claiming that vessels had no right to enter the port of Perth Amboy, but should enter at New York. There was great fear in those days lest Perth Amboy, by reason of her superior natural advantages, should outstrip New York as a port of entry—a fear that has been in some measure allayed during the last two hundred years. The decision in the Court of King's Bench was in favor of Basse and his associates. Nevertheless, it brought to an acute stage the agitation for the revocation of the Colonial charters, and was largely instrumental in hastening the surrender by the proprietors of East Jersey and of West Jersey of their rights of government, to the Crown.

Some details of the retreat of Washington through Bergen County have been discussed with correspondents.

Also the early settlement of Wallkill, Sussex County.

Also the whereabouts of Upton, an extinct settlement in old Gloucester.

Also the value of Terwen's Gazetteer of Holland, published in Gouda, about 1870, or earlier; and the relative merits of certain dictionaries of the Dutch language.

In answer to correspondents, it has been explained that the English law of primogeniture prevailed in New Jersey until May 24, 1780, when the Legislature passed an act providing that the real estate of an intestate ancestor should de-

scend to be equally inherited by the sons of such ancestor, as tenants in common; but if such ancestor should leave issue both male and female, then such real estate should descend to and be inherited equally by such male and female in such proportion, that each son should inherit two shares thereof, each of which shares should be equal to the share of a daughter. The law of administration of personal estate under the English law and under the law of 1780, was also explained. In 1795 the law was so modified as to provide that estates of intestates should descend to and be shared by all the children alike. It has also been explained that in practice, letters of administration had been granted in New Jersey prior to the Revolution, without strict regard to the law, sometimes to minors, and frequently to creditors of intestates, the rights of widows and those next of kin being frequently disregarded.

Inquiry has been made regarding "Milburn's Rare Tact." This proved to be a puzzler, until it was found that the information desired was contained in the "Memoir of Isaac Collins," printed at Philadelphia, 1848, giving also a memoir of Rachael Budd Collins, whose mother's grandfather, Mahlon Stacy, was said to be descended from a French officer named Stacey de Bellefield, who attended William the Conqueror to England in the year 1066, hence the name of the Stacy estate, near Trenton, called Ballifield.

The Adjutant-General has been informed of the substance of a petition which has come into the hands of the Secretary, of one David Housler, of Northampton Township, Burlington, dated December, 1836, setting forth his revolutionary services; that he was in his 76th year; enlisted in the New Jersey Flying Camp, under Captain Samuel Fennimore, in August, 1776, for the period of five months, but at the urgent solicitation of Washington, remained three months longer; that he fought in the battles of Philadelphia, White Plains, and at the taking of York, at Monmouth, at Hurlgate and at Fort Washington.

In the Analytical Index to N. J. Colonial Documents, Appendix E (N. J. Historical Society Collections, Vol. V.), page 501, is the statement:

"In Books F and H is the record for Essex County of certificates concerning the killed and wounded soldiers, kept in pursuance of 'An Act for the relief and support of married and disabled soldiers and seamen, and of the widows and children of such as have fell in battle, etc., passed June 10, 1778.'"

At the County Clerk's office, however, they had been unable to find such books. This statement was prepared prior to 1856, and for this Society, by Samuel H. Congar, its Librarian for many years, and who was very careful and accurate. It is hoped when the new court house is completed, and the books and records in the present court house overhauled and rearranged, these missing books may come to light. It is possible, however, that they may be among what are called "Miscellaneous."

The whereabouts of records of the New Brunswick Turnpike Company, and of the Morris Turnpike Company.

The possible whereabouts of any original census lists of New Jersey; the condition of the Public Archives of New Jersey, their custody and care.

How and by whom and by what authority was the change made in the legend on the prerogative seal of New Jersey, engraved in 1782? The seal formerly bore the legend—"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." The engraver of the present seal, however, had changed the legend to read—"The earth is the Lord's and the *evenness* thereof." Diligent inquiry had been made for the account books and correspondence of the various engravers of that period in New York and in Philadelphia, to see, if possible, whether the records contained any information on the subject, but so far without success.

In this connection it had been learned that Mr. D. McNaughton Stauffer, of New York, had compiled a list of seven hundred American engravers, with some particulars of the career and the work of each. This list is to be published by the Grolier Club of New York.

The Secretary had been advised that there were at Lambertville portraits of Governor Robert Hunter, of New Jersey, 1710-1720, and of Robert Wheeler, who is said to have introduced blooded-battle into America. No data had been furnished whereby the authenticity of these portraits could be verified.

Efforts had been made to secure autographs of the twenty-six signers of the Cohansey Compact. The Rev. Joseph L. Ewing, of Bridgeton, had succeeded in getting thirteen of them.

Mrs. M. A. Pettit, of Hedgefield, Salem, called attention to the fact that the Salem County Historical Society had in its possession a Commonplace book of John Fenwick, beginning in 1640, and continuing until after his arrival in America. It contains, among other things, "The first and General Order as agreed upon by John Fenwick and the First Purchasers" of Salem, followed by many orders and warrants to purchasers, signed by Fenwick. The officers of the Society had kindly consented to allow a copy to be made of said book for this Society.

Are there in existence any Essex loan office records, 1725-1750? They are not known to exist, but it is hoped they may be discovered when the records are re-arranged in the new court house.

Are there any records, Minutes of Court, etc., 1725-1750, other than the will books at Trenton, particularly actions relating to administration of estates, orders to sell lands for the support and education of minors, etc.? Among the papers filed with original wills in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, there are often to be found miscellaneous papers relating to estates. The Minutes of the Supreme Court and the miscellaneous papers on file in the office of the Clerk of that Court are a mine of information, regarding estates, suits, orders to sell lands, etc. There are upwards of three hundred thousand papers of that court, which have been carefully filed, and partly indexed.

There had been some correspondence regarding the records of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church, the Westfield Presbyterian Church, the Musconetcong Valley Presbyterian Church, and the Amwell Presbyterian Church.

There were constant and very frequent inquiries regarding the Proceedings of the Society, showing a wide-spread desire for a resumption of their publication.

The *Magazine of History* expressed a desire to have the Proceedings of the Society published in that periodical.

The total number of letters received during the year had been about 220, in reply to which about 190 had been written. The heaviest correspondence was in June, 1905, when 40 letters had been received, and 44 written in reply; in April, 30 letters were received and 40 written, and in May, 30 were received, to which 28 replies had been mailed. The correspondents were widely scattered over the whole country, from Maine to Georgia, and from Maryland to California, Montana and Washington. In many cases the letters received furnished exceedingly interesting and novel information regarding early families of New Jersey. It is expected that much of this information will be communicated to our members in the Proceedings to be published next year.

WILLIAM NELSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Capital Account.

October 1, 1905.

Balance to credit account Oct. 1, 1904..... \$ 193.75

RECEIVED.

\$ Life Memberships..... 400.
\$ 593.75

DISBURSED.

Purchased Newark Library Association Stock....	\$	150.00		
Transferred to Book and Publishing Account by order of Board of Trustees.....		375.	525.	\$ 68.75

Book and Publishing Account.

Balance to credit of account Oct 1, 1904.....	\$	138.47		
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RECEIVED.

From Sale of Books.....	\$	93.33		
Transferred from Capital Account by order of Board of Trustees.....		375.	468.83	

\$ 606.80

DISBURSED.

Books Purchased.....		25.	581.80	
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\$ 660.55

General Fund.

Balance to credit of account Oct. 1, 1904.....	\$	255.58		
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RECEIVED.

Dues.....	\$	1130.		
Rent.....		2000.04		
Rebate on Insurance Premiums.....		92.94		
Interest on Bank Balances.....		3.70		
Rebate on Annual Lunch Bill.....		1.		
Balance to credit of Catalogue Fund Transferred by order Board of Trustees.....		36.	\$3263.68	

\$3519 26

Printing and Stationery.....	\$	80.70		
Commission Collecting Rent		99.98		
Ash Cans.....		6.		
Petty Cash.....		110.		
Maud E. Johnson (salary).....		630.		
Emma C. Wells.....		396.67		
Janitor.....		667.		
Coal.....		397.01		
Painting.....		1.84		
Mason Repairs.....		32.74		
Annual Lunch.....		53.40		
Plumbing.....		67.15		
Water		17.52		
Insurance		378.78		
Paving West Park Street.....		240.		
Repairs		15.40		
Repairs to Boiler.....		66.87		
Electric Light.....		5.		
Dues Returned.....		5.	\$3271.06	\$ 248.20

\$ 898.75

MEMBERS DECEASED, 1905.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Andrew Albright,
William R. Alling,
Charles B. Campbell,
Most Rev. Mgr. George H. Doane, D. D.,
Jerome B. Ebert,

Elected.

Dec. 3, 1897
Jan. 15, 1885
Oct 27, 1897
Oct. 27, 1897
May 17, 1894

Died.

Mar. 17, 1905
July 18, 1905
May 29, 1905
Jan. 20, 1906
July 20, 1905

William W. Ford,	Jan. 28, 1896	Aug. 28, 1905
L. Spencer Goble,	May 19, 1870	Jan. 20, 1905
John P. Jube,	Jan. 15, 1885	Feb. 9, 1905
Josiah Ketcham,	Jan. 28, 1896	Nov. 12, 1904
Louis Lelong,	Jan. 28, 1896	June 13, 1905
Charles A. Lighthipe,	May 22, 1889	Feb. 14, 1905
Joseph Merrill, Jr.,	Jan. 28, 1896	Aug. 9, 1905
William W. Morris,	Jan. 20, 1870	Aug. 8, 1905
William H. Murphy,	Jan. 28, 1896	Oct. 7, 1905
Joseph L. Naar	Jan. 28, 1896	Sept. 19, 1905
James M. Seymour,	Feb. 1, 1901	April 1, 1905
John Whitehead,	Feb. 27, 1845	Feb. 15, 1905

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Dr. Clarence W. Butler,	Jan. 22, 1890	Dec. 20, 1904
Freeman Hiseck,	Jan. 2, 1902	Oct. 2, 1905
Dr. Edwin J. Howe,	May 17, 1894	Mar. 14, 1905
Frederick H. Lum,	Jan. 28, 1887	Sept. 7, 1905
Bloomfield J. Miller,	May 15, 1890	Apr. 11, 1905
David Murray,	Jan. 26, 1897	Mar. 6, 1905

The following members have resigned: William Stivers Bate, William A. Brewer, Jr., Mrs. Selina S. Butterworth, Walter M. Rankin, Rev. George L. Spinning, D. D., Morford B. Strait, Mrs. John J. Tucker.

During the past year the following persons have been elected Life Members:

Joseph D. Bedle,	Jersey City,	July 3, 1905
Mrs. Franklin B. Dwight,	Convent Station,	June 5, 1905
Rev. Joseph F. Folsom,	Newark,	Oct. 26, 1904
Wilberforce Freeman,	Orange,	May 3, 1905
Mrs. Wilberforce Freeman,	Orange,	May 3, 1905
Dr. Joseph H. Hunt,	Newton,	Nov. 7, 1904
Mrs. Alice K. Vezin,	Elizabeth,	May 3, 1905
Miss Clara Vezin,	Elizabeth,	May 3, 1905
William K. Vezin,	Elizabeth,	May 3, 1905

The following persons have been elected Contributing Members:

John D. Canfield,	Morristown,	June 5, 1905
Miss Susie A. Cobb,	Morristown,	Nov. 7, 1904
Mrs. Louis L. Drake,	Newark,	Oct. 2, 1905
Frank G. Gilman,	Newark,	April 3, 1905
Theophilus N. Glover,	Rutherford,	May 3, 1905
Frederic E. Kip,	Montclair,	Nov. 7, 1904
William M. Mervine,	Edgewater Park,	Mar. 6, 1905
George May Powell,	Newfield,	July 3, 1905
Stephen Van Rensselaer,	West Orange,	Dec. 5, 1904
Israel L. White,	Newark,	

Eugene F. McPike, Chicago, Ill., has been elected a Corresponding Member.

The Society now numbers seventeen Patrons, four hundred and eighty Life Members and two hundred and eighty-seven Contributing Members, making a total membership of seven hundred and eighty-four.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT FOR 1904-5.

The work done in the library during the past year has been of the same progressive and helpful character as that of the two preceding years. All of the books and pamphlets, which it is considered advisable to catalogue at this time, have now been catalogued and cards have been written for the maps and portraits. The duplicate copies of books and pamphlets have been classified and a list of the

more important ones has been made. The index of manuscripts has not been completed. This is perhaps the most important work remaining undone.

The number of books catalogued during the past year is 1684 (including 2351 volumes); the number of cards written is 5250.

There were received during the year 809 books, 953 pamphlets and 653 miscellaneous gifts. Of the books, 252 were gifts from friends of the Society, 32 were received in exchange and the remainder were government and state publications. Of the pamphlets, about 230 were gifts from individuals and 302 were received from exchange societies. The miscellaneous gifts, consisting of manuscripts, pictures, maps, etc., were presented by persons interested in the work of the Society.

The number of readers and visitors at the Library during the year was 2,500.

FRANCIS M. TICHENOR, *Librarian*.

BOOK NOTICES.

Historical and Genealogical Miscellany Data relating to the Settlement and Settlers of New York and New Jersey
John E. Stillwell, M. D. Vol. I. New York 1903.
4to. Pp. viii, 483.

This bulky volume is just the material of which history is made. As the preface says: "It was impossible to resist the mute, but urgent, appeal of these old papers to save them from complete extinction through time and vandalism. Thus it was the records accumulated. Then it was decided to print, that the material might not be lost and that it might be accessible to others." Accordingly we have here complete transcripts of Liber A of the Richmond County (Staten Island) Records; Dutch Church records, Staten Island; Census of Staten Island, 1706; Parish Record of Christ Church, Shrewsbury; Epitaphs from the same church; "A Discourse by way of a Dialogue," a reproduction of an old manuscript, giving an account of the controversies between the early settlers and the Proprietors, over the Monmouth Patent; "A Log of a Journey from Red Bank to New York City," in 1734; Records of the Court of Sessions of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Long Island, 1676; Friends' Records of Shrewsbury, giving Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1674-1900; Inscriptions from Friends'

Meeting House Yard, 1760-1885; Records of Cape May County, Liber A, 1692-1718. A very good index is added. Of the importance of this volume to the historian and the genealogist it is needless to speak. Here we have the records reprinted precisely as written, verbatim et literatim; not abstracts merely, but in full. Staten Island is so close to the Jersey shore that naturally there was much intercourse between the families of both. It is a great privilege to have available in such a readable shape the records of the ancient Church of England at Shrewsbury, and also the Friends' Records of the same place. The court records of the West Riding of Yorkshire are full of quaint and curious information concerning families afterward identified with New Jersey, and they often contain data of births, marriages, settlement of estates, etc. The records of Cape May County are likewise of a very miscellaneous character, and contain much family information. Dr. Stillwell has placed every genealogist and historian under great obligations by his generosity in transcribing and printing these records. We speak of his generosity, for he cannot hope to be reimbursed for the large outlay involved in the production of this great work. We are pleased to notice that it is his intention to print four more volumes of similar scope to this.

A History of the United States and its People from the earliest records to the present time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. Cleveland. The Burrows Brothers Company.

The history is intended to be completed in fifteen volumes. No work of the kind has ever been projected so attractive in form and so complete in its illustrations. It is especially notable for its exact reproduction in colors of the early maps of the Colonies. Three volumes so far have been issued, bringing the account down to the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The style is animated and picturesque, and is well sustained throughout. Every page teems with illustrations, and besides, there are numerous inserts—facsimiles of old documents, reproductions of title pages of rare books, facsimiles of autographs, and coats of arms, proclamations, and other documents, all tending to make the volume unique and most fascinatingly attractive. At the end of each volume is given a bibliography

of the principal works bearing on the subject. The volumes are very handsomely bound and will make an attractive and very useful addition to any library of Americana.

The American Village. A Poem. By Philip Freneau. Reprinted in facsimile from the original edition published at New York in 1772, with an introduction by Harry Lyman Koopman, and Bibliographical Data by Victor Hugo Paltsits. Providence, R. I. 1906. Pp. xxi (4), 27, (1), 55-69.

This is the third publication of the Club for Colonial Reprints of Providence, R. I. The introduction by Prof. Koopman gives a brief sketch of Freneau; then follows in facsimile the first of a long series of publications by the patriot poet, graduate of Princeton, and for the most of his life a resident of Monmouth County. The bibliographical data by Mr. Paltsits, the accomplished bibliographer of the Lenox Library, relate principally to the printers, and is characteristically thorough and painstaking. The volume is enriched by a facsimile of the first page of a letter written by Freneau, November 22, 1772, to his classmate, James Madison, afterwards President of the United States. It is a good piece of work, doing credit to Mr. Koopman and Mr. Paltsits, and to the Club for Colonial Reprints of Providence.

Church Records in New Jersey. Notices of the character, extent and condition of the original records of about one hundred and fifty of the older churches and Friends' Meetings; with other data. By William Nelson. Paterson History Club. Paterson, N. J. 1904. 8vo. Pp. 82.

The title explains the object and contents of this work. The notices of the churches are arranged in alphabetical order, and added are notes of such as have been printed, and the places where they can be found. Like all first efforts of the kind, it will be easy to point out omissions. However, it is the result of most diligent personal inquiry, the writing of several hundred letters, most of which were unanswered, and must be accepted as the only available index to New Jersey church records.

Writings on American History, 1902. An attempt at an Exhaustive Bibliography of Books and Articles on United States History Published during the Year 1902, and Some Memoranda on Other Portions of America. By Ernest Cushing Richardson and Anson Ely Morse. Princeton, N. J., 1904. 8vo. Pp. xxi, 294.

The need for such a work is obvious. The truth of the proverb, "Of making many books there is no end," was never more obvious than in the case of books on American History. No matter on what subject one may wish to write, he may be almost sure that someone has treated the theme already. The writer wants to know what has been published on the topic he intends taking up, both for his own additional information, and to avoid repetition. This work is calculated to supply such a want. The arrangement is alphabetical, both authors and subjects, under the former being listed their works, and under the latter the authors who have treated of the subjects, with brief titles of their works. Then there is a Classified Index, pp. 245-284. The condensation is remarkable, while at the same time it is perfectly clear. No one who has not undertaken similar work can appreciate the immense labor involved in a publication of this kind. American students are under great obligations to Dr. Richardson and Mr. Morse for this valuable contribution to the bibliography of history. We are glad to learn that arrangements have been made for the continuation of this work, on somewhat different lines, under the supervision of Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, through the cooperation of American Historical Societies and Libraries.

In Loving Memory of Rev. Charles T. Haley, D. D., whose life work of forty-two and a half years as pastor contains nearly the whole history of the Roseville Church, 1860-1903. Newark, N. J. 1903. 4to, Pp. 3-88.

The Roseville Presbyterian Church has in this beautiful memorial volume perpetuated the memory of its beloved pastor. Prefixed is a fine photogravure portrait.

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